SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 12

SECOND SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

7-

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Fourth Census of Canada, 1901. Third Volume.—Manufactures. Presented 24th April, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME D.

Fourth Census of Canada, 1901. Fourth Volume.—Vital Statistics, School Attendance, Status Dwellings and Families, Institutions, Churches and Schools, Electoral Districts and Representation. Presented 24th April, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Partial report presented 12th, 14th and 26th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 20th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 20th June, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 24th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Supplementary Estimates for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 20th June, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1905. Presented 30th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to December 31, 1905. Presented 28th May, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1905.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 23rd April, 1906, by Hon W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions. Supplement to the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 15th March, 1906, by Hon L. P. Brodeur.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905 Presented 15th March, 1906, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
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14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th April, 1906, by Hon. W. Templeman.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1905. Presented 10th April, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

15*a*. Report of the Veterinary Director General, 1905...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1905. Presented 10th April, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1905.
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18. Report on Canadian Archives, 1905.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 30t March, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

19*a*. Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

19*b*. Report of the Commission on International Waterways.
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19*c*. (1) Report from the International Waterways Commission on Conditions as to Niagara Falls, and their recommendations in relation thereto. (2) Report of the Commission upon conditions existing at Sault Ste. Marie, with rules for the control of the same recommended by the Commission. Presented 4th May, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

19*d*. Second Interim Report of the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission. Presented 4th May, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.. ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.
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20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1904. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden.... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20*b*. Railway Statistics of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th April, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 9th April, 1906, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur
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21*a*. Sixth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing all decisions to.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*b*. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1905. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon R. Lemieux.... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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21*c*. Tide Levels and Datum Planes of the Pacific Coast of Canada. Presented 1st May, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
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23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1905....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 14th March, 1906, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth..... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 28th March, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*a*. Report of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands for the year ending 30th June, 1905.
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25*b*. Report of the Chief Astronomer, for the year ending 30th June, 1905.
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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year 1905.
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26*a*. Report on the Inspection of Mines. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 26th March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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28. Report of the Royal North-west Mounted Police. 1905. Presented 3rd May, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

28*a*. Supplementary Report of the Royal North west Mounted Police. Mackenzie River District. Presented 5th June, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 30th June, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ... ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 6th July, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended the 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th June, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1905. Presented 8th March, 1906, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 22nd March, 1906, by the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
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35. Report of the Militia Council of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 18th April, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden... ..... .*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

35*a*. Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1906. Presented 10th July, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 15th March, 1906, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

37. Return of By-Elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1905. Presented 1st May, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

38. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February, 1906, on the subject of the appointment of a commission to investigate with respect to certain matters relating to the business of life insurance in Canada ; and also copy of the commission appointed to conduct an investigation into life insurance matters in Canada. Presented 9th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

39. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, showing all timber lands sold or leased by the department of the interior since 1st July, 1896 ; the description and area of each lot ; the applications made therefor ; the notice or advertisement for sale or tender ; the tenders received ; the amount of each tender ; the tenders accepted ; the name and address of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased. Presented 12th March, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*

40. Statement showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1905, to the 7th March, 1906, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1905 Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*

41. Statement of superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1905, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, and also whether vacancies filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Not printed.*

42. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of Civil Service Insurance Act for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*

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43. Statement of the Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1905-1906. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*

44. Return of Treasury Board Overrulings of Auditor General's decisions, session of 1905 to session of 1906. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*

45. First annual report of the Board of the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

45a. Report of Collingwood Schreiber, Esquire, Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway, on the progress being made with the surveys and works of co struction upon the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Winnipeg to the Pacific coast). Presented 13th March, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

45b. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by the Governor General on the 17th April, 1906, respecting the acceptance of the tender of the Dominion Bridge Company for the construction of a steel viaduct across Cap Rouge Valley, in District "B," in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, in connection with the Transcontinental Railway. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*

45c. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 14th April, 1906, respecting the acceptance of the tender of Mr. John D. McArthur, for the construction of District "F," from a point designated on the plans of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, at or near the city of Winnipeg to a point known as Peninsula Crossing, near the junction point of the Fort William Branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a distance of about 245 miles. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Not printed.*

45d. Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 14th April, 1906, respecting the acceptance of the tender of Messieurs Hogan & Macdonell for the construction of 'District "B," from a point designated on the plans of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners at the north end of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company's bridge, in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, to a point near La Tuque, a distance of about 150 miles,' of the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Not printed.

46. Statement of wharfs, docks, piers and breakwaters constructed by the Department of Public Works since 1st July, 1896, with the total cost of each. Presented 13th March, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

46a. Statement of wharfs, docks and piers constructed by Government, 1896-1905, showing the expenditure on each such work, for repairs, from date of completion to 30th June, 1905. Presented 13th March, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

47. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, showing the quantities of anthracite coal imported into Canada in 1904, from Great Britain or elsewhere, called Scotch anthracite coal; the various ports to which the same were brought; whether any steps were taken to ascertain whether the coal so imported was really anthracite, from a commercial or dutiable standpoint; and if any evidence was furnished at the time or times of such importation as to the amount of carbon contained in such coal. Presented 14th March, 1906.—*Mr. Macdonald (Pictou).*
Not printed.

48. Copy of General Order No. 88, made by the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. Presented 14th March, 1906, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*

49. Evidence taken before the Commission on the Tariff Inquiry, 1905. Presented 14th March, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Not printed.*

50. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1905. Presented 16th March, 1906, by Hon. R. Lemieux.....*Not printed.*

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51. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Also, a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1905, in accordance with section 33, chapter 57, of 10 Victoria. Presented (Senate) 12th March, 1906, by the Hon. The Speaker.... *Not printed.*

52. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 1st October, 1905. Presented 19th March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

53. Order in Council of the 6th January, 1906, and Reports of His Honour Judge Myers, on inquiry into charges made against R. C. Macdonald, by half-breeds of the United States in connection with certain scrip claimed by them. Presented 19th March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.. *Not printed.*

54. Report of the work of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, from the date of the appointment of the Commission, the 21st December, 1899, to the 30th June, 1905. Presented 21st March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Printed for sessional papers.*

55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all telegrams, reports, recommendations and correspondence in connection with the appointment of David Liddle as assistant inspector of weights and measures for the inland division of Windsor, in the province of Ontario. Presented 22nd March, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*... *Not printed.*

56. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between the date of last return and 31st December, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 22nd March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

57. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the date of last return and 31st December, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 22nd March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the several sums of money paid to judges, under the provisions of section 13 of an Act respecting the judges of Provincial Courts, chapter 138, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by sections 7, 8 and 9, of chapter 52, of the Statutes of 1898, from 30th June, 1903, to 20th July, 1905, and under this section and amendment, as enacted by section 6 of chapter 31 of the Statutes of 1905, from the said 20th July to this date; with the items in respect of which the said several payments were made, set out and showing the payments in respect of the period before and since 20th July, 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906.—*Mr. Lennox*.... *Not printed.*

59. Rules that have been passed by the judges of the High Court of Justice for Ontario under the provisions of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Printed for sessional papers.*

60. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

61. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

62. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return, 23rd January, 1905, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Not printed.*

63. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the several departments of the Civil Service, during the calendar year 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

63*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1905, showing: (1) the number of permanent appointments, male and female respectively, made to the civil service (inside division) in Ottawa, since 1st July, 1906; (2) the present strength of the civil service in Ottawa (inside division) permanent staff, specifying whether male or female; (3) the number of temporary employees, male or female, on the pay-list for the inside division of the civil service at Ottawa for January, 1905; (4) the number of temporary employees, male or female, appointed since 1st July, 1896; (5) in addition to the permanent and temporary clerks at present employed in the public service in Ottawa, the number of artisans, labourers, or other workmen employed at Ottawa during the month of January, and showing to which department these men are attached. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule.* ..... *Not printed.*

63*b*. Further supplementary return to No. 63*a*. Presented 6th April, 1906 ..... *Not printed.*

64. Return showing remissions of interest made under section 141, as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 26th March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver..... *Not printed.*

65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for list of names of persons who were asked to tender, otherwise than by newspaper advertising, for flour supplied at Kingston, Dorchester and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, and copies of tenders received in reply to such request for prices. Presented 28th March, 1906.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*

66. Proceedings of Royal Commission on Insurance, and evidence taken to the 23rd March, instant. Presented 28th March, 1906, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick ..... *Printed for distribution.*

66*a*. Further proceedings of Royal Commission on Insurance and evidence taken to the 25th April, instant, inclusive. Presented 27th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for distribution.*

66*b*. Further proceedings of Royal Commission on Insurance and evidence taken on the 4th June, instant inclusive. Presented 6th June, 1906, by Hon W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for distribution.*

67. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for copies of all letters and documents relating to the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Service. Presented 28th March, 1906.—*Mr. Belcourt*.. ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

67*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th May, 1903, of any recent correspondence with the Imperial Office, *re* Pacific Cable Board, and individuals, on the establishment of an improved intelligence service and a system of empire cables. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

68. Report of Mr. W. H. Hay on the Imperial Institute. Presented 30th March, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all telegrams, letters, petitions, reports, documents, recommendations, investigations, correspondence and all other communications concerning the appointment and removal of Mr. Alexander Darroch from the position of collector of customs at St. Thomas, Ontario. Presented 30th March, 1906.—*Mr Ingram.* *Not printed.*

70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. All contracts since 30th June, 1902, between the Government and (*a*) the Eastern Railway Supply Company; (*b*) the New Brunswick Petroleum Company; (*c*) the Sherman Williams Paint Company; (*d*) the Maritime Wire Fencing Company,—for supplies to any of the railways of the Government. 2. The tenders upon which such contracts were based, and all tenders made by other parties for such contracts. 3. All correspondence and communications of the railway department and officers thereof, with the several tenderers and contractors, relating to such tenders or contracts or supplies. Also all correspondence and communications between the department and its officers and between such officers, relating to such tenders, contracts or supplies. 4. All advertisements, notices, statements accounts, papers and vouchers, relating to such contracts, or the supplies, or the payment thereof. Presented 2nd April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*. .. .. *Not printed.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing our exports to Germany for each year from 1896 to 1905, inclusive, on the following articles: wheat, flour, oats, bacon, hams, butter, cheese and apples. Presented 4th April, 1906.—*Mr. Armstrong*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, orders, and all papers whatsoever, relating to the proposed deviation of the line of the James Bay Railway to the west of Lake Simcoe; also for copies of the original route, map and location of line, as filed in the railway department; and correspondence and papers concerning the same. Presented 4th April, 1906.—*Mr. Grant*.....*Not printed.*

73. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of the correspondence passed between the Imperial government upon the subject of the petition sent of a party of British printers, complaining that they were brought to this country under misrepresentation as to exising labour conditions in Canada, and for all papers on the subject. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Verville*.....*Not printed.*

74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for a copy of the last financial statement and balance sheet of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company. 2. A list of the directors of the company and of its chief officers, and of its shareholders and the amount of shares held by each. 3. A statement of the bonds of the company which have been guaranteed by the government, and which have been negotiated or are pledged. 4. A statement of all moneys paid by the government on account of capital or interest on the said bonds. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*

75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, resolutions, and other papers relating to any efforts or proposals to authorize the investment of trust funds in the United Kingdom in the securities of any province of Canada, and the fulfilment of any necessary conditions to that end. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.....*Not printed.*

76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906: 1. Showing the present indebtedness to the Dominion government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, (*a*) on capital account (*b*) for arrears of interest. 2. The amounts collected at each toll gate belonging to the said Turnpike Trust, during the year ending 31st December, 1905. 3. The amount expended on each section or road division under the control of said Trust, during the said year, ending 31st December, 1905, and the contracts given out during the year, with the name of the contractor, the date and amount involved in each case, the cost of stone supplied, and in each case an indication as to whether tenders for such contracts were called for in the public press. 4. The amount paid out during the said year at each toll gate for salaries to day and night keeper, and all other expenditure at each of the toll gates maintained. 5. The actual indebtedness in detail of the said Trust outside of its bonds due to the government of Canada. 6. A detailed statement of sums paid out during the year outside of salaries, road maintenance and rent. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not Printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence recommendations, telegrams, petitions, in possession of the Government, or any department or official thereof, with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Joseph McCabe, as postmaster at Iona, in Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

77*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, orders, and all papers whatsoever, relating to the dismissal of James Power, late postmaster at Wheatley River, Prince Edward Island, and for the appointment of a successor; also all correspondence and petitions relating to the re-appointment of the said James Power. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

77*b* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1906, for a copy of all petitions, letters, correspondence, reports, memoranda, and any other documemts respecting the dismissal of Mr. Patrick Walsh from the postmastership of East Roman Valley, in the county of Guysborough, Nova Scotia. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr Lancaster*.....*Not Printed.*

77*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and orders in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Mrs. Sarah Smith from the office of postmistress at Mount Buchanan, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of Mr. Bishop in her stead. Presented 7th May, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

77*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and petitions, in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, in reference to the dismissal of David D. Coffin as postmaster at Head of Hillsboro' in Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 4th June, 1906.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*
Not printed.

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 28th March, 1906, for a copy of the report of the deputy postmaster general, that an additional first-class clerkship is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, for which clerkship parliament is asked to vote money; also for a copy of the report of the deputy postmaster general, that an additional second-class clerkship is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, for which clerkship parliament is asked to vote money. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker.*
Not printed.

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all petitions, letters and correspondence relating to the change of the location of the post office at French Village, Prince Edward Island. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*..... .....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence with the government by any parties in Lethbridge, concerning any matters in connection with the Lethbridge coal miners' strike, and the calling out of the mounted police in connection with the same. Presented 6th April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)*..... ... .*Not printed.*

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the names of all the homestead inspectors at present attached to the thirteen agencies throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, and a record showing the number of days that each inspector was absent from his regular duties, between the 1st of July and the 31st December, 1905, the cause of said absence, and a statement of expenses for each month during that period. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*... ....

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

87. Copy of a letter addressed to S. G. Curry, Esquire, architect, informing him that, under an order in council, a commission will be to-day issued to him jointly with Mr. A. C. Hutchison, architect, of Montreal, to hold an investigation and to report upon an accident which occurred on the morning of the 5th instant, by the collapse of part of the tower in the west block extension of the departmental buildings in this city. Plans and specifications of the said extension accompany the said letter. Presented 9th April, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman ..... *Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1905, for copies of all reports, returns, estimates, correspondence, writings, records, documents, memoranda, or written or printed information of any kind in the possession or control of the post office department, in reference to the question of establishing rural mail delivery in Canada, or the manner of establishing or conducting such service, and the probable cost; including any information in the possession of the department as to the working of the United States system, or such a service or system elsewhere and the annual expense and other particulars. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Lennox.*

Printed for Sessional Papers.

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memorials or other documents, between the post office department, or any official thereof, and any person or persons, respecting the removal of the post office in the town of Thorndale, Ontario, from the place of business of Mr. S. Duffins, to the place of business of Mr. J. Falconer. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Elson* ..... *Not printed.*

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, showing all timber lands sold or leased by the department of the interior subsequent to the date of those included in Sessional Paper No. 39, brought down to the house on the 12th March, 1906; the description and area of such lots, the applications made therefor, the notice of advertisement for sale or tender, the tenders received, the amount of each tender, the tenders accepted, the name and address of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of homesteaders to make entry in and for the territory now included in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during each year between 1896 and 31st December, 1905. 2. The nationality of said homesteaders, dividing same into the following categories: (*a*) British North America; (*b*) Great Britain and Ireland; (*c*) the United States; (*d*) France, Belgium and Switzerland; (*e*) Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland; (*f*) all other countries of continental Europe; (*g*) all other nationalities; (*h*) persons who previously made entry. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)* ..... *Not printed.*

91*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of authorizations granted, under the authority of subsection 3 of article 34 of the Dominion Lands Act, for one person to make homestead entry on behalf of another person, during each of the years of 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905. 2. Of the homestead entries made in consequence of said authorizations, during each of the years 1901 and 1902; how many have resulted in a demand for a patent; how many have been cancelled; how many stood upon the books of the department of the interior on 1st January, 1906, as neither patented nor cancelled. 3. How many of the homesteads entered for during 1901 and 1902 on behalf of absent parties by means of powers of attorney, have been patented in the name of the person for whom the original entry was made. Presented 11th April, 1906. *Mr. Lake*..... *Not printed.*

91*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing, in respect of every case where, during the year ending 30th June, 1905, and during the six months ending 31st December, 1905, an extension of time within which to complete his entry, has been accorded any homesteader within the territory now included in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; giving: (*a*) the name of the applicant for said extension; (*b*) his post office address at the time of original entry; (*c*) the date and agency of original homestead entry; (*d*) the location of the land in question, indicating township, range and section; (*e*) the earliest date at which applicant might have become entitled to secure a patent, had all conditions been promptly fulfilled; (*f*) post office address of applicant at time of demand for extension; (*g*) the date of demand for extension; (*h*) the length of extension granted; (*i*) the cause of granting extension; (*j*) the name or names of any and all parties who may have communicated with the department for the purpose of recommending the granting of said extension; (*k*) the name of the homestead inspector who reported on

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

the case, and whether he advised in favour of granting an extension or the contrary ; (*l*) the name and address of any and every person who shall have applied to record a cancellation against said section or part thereof. All the above information to be arranged according to agencies. Presented 11th April, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*..... .....*Not printed.*

91*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing : (*a*) the number of land sales, withdrawing even sections from homestead entry, made by the department of the interior during the year 1904 5, and during the six months ending 31st December, 1905, together with the total acreage represented thereby ; (*b*) the same regarding land sales affecting only odd sections ; (*c*) the same regarding land sales affecting solid blocks of both even and odd sections. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*.....*Not printed.*

91*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing : 1. The number of homestead entries recorded each fiscal year from 1870 to 1905, and also during the six months ending 31st December, 1905, for the territory comprised in the present provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. 2. The number and percentage of such entries for each year for which patents have prior to the 31st December, 1905, been granted, or recommendations made for the issue of patents. 3. The number and percentage of such entries for each year that have, prior to the 31st December, 1905, been cancelled. 4. The number and percentage of such entries for each year which, neither patented or cancelled, remained in an incompleted state on the first of January, 1906. Presented 8th June, 1906.—*Mr. Lake*..... .....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the name and post office address of each person or company having a closed grazing lease, granted for a period of more than three years, by the department of the interior, of lands in Alberta or Saskatchewan, giving in each instance, (*a*) the location boundaries and area of each tract of land so leased ; (*b*) the date of issue and of expiry of said lease ; (*c*) the annual rental specified therein ; (*d*) and the amount of overdue rental wherever such be the case. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr Ames*.....*Not printed.*

93. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, reports and orders in council, in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, in connection with the grant of an additional subsidy to the province of Prince Edward Island in 1901, of $30,000 a year, and the basis on which the said subsidy was agreed to be paid to the province. Presented 10th April, 1906.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence and contracts, if any, list of payments to men employed by the department of marine and fisheries in construction of Lake Ocebe lighthouse, on the Maganetawan River, district of Parry Sound. Presented 10th April, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett* ..... *Not printed.*

95. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th April, 1906, for copies of orders in council and correspondence having reference to the assumption by the department of railways and canals of the several dams owned by the Ontario government on the head and subsidiary waters of the Trent canal. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Hon. H. R. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

95*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, showing the progress made and sums expended from time to time upon the construction of the Trent canal, giving the dates of the various contracts let, the completion of said contracts, the names of contractors on said contracts, the amount paid in extras, and the causes of these extras. Presented 26th April, 1906.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria)*.....*Not printed.*

96. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between the provincial governments on the subject of the readjustment of provincial subsidies. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Parmelee*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all petitions, reports, letters, notices, telegrams, correspondence, recommendations, bonds, leases, papers and documents in relation to a site and new post office building in the county of Elgin, at Aylmer. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*..... .....*Not printed.*

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing all amounts paid for dredging in the province of Ontario, from the 1st July, 1905, up to the present time ; the place where such work was performed ; the names of parties doing such work, and the amount paid therefor ; also of any unpaid amounts due or alleged to be due for dredging, showing the amount, the parties claiming, and where the work was done. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett.*

Not printed.

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99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th April, 1906, for copy of a circular letter, dated the 19th March, 1906, addressed to the judges of the various courts throughout the Dominion by the deputy minister of justice, embodying the question propounded in the house of commons on on the 14th March, 1906, regarding the manner in which the provisions of section 7 of 4 and 5 Edward VII, cap. 31, are being observed, and the answer given thereto on behalf of the government by the minister of justice. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Hon. C. Fitzpatrick*..... ... *Not printed.*

99*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing, (*a*) the number of judges whose salaries are paid out of the consolidated revenue of Canada; (*b*) the name and residence of each judge; (*c*) the amount of salary and expenses paid to each judge; (*d*) the area of the judicial district in which such judge exercises jurisdiction, and in the case of local, district, and county judges, the population of the district; (*e*) the number of cases tried by each judge in each year since the 1st January, 1901; (*f*) the number of motions, petitions, &c., disposed of by each judge during each year, at chambers or in a summary manner; (*g*) the number of days during which each judge was actually engaged in the performance of judicial duties; (*h*) the number of days during which each judge was engaged in any occupation, business or matter other than the performance of his judicial duties. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Lennox*..... ....*Not printed.*

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of the report made by the deputy minister of labour, on the result of his investigation into the complaints of the Winnipeg printers, and any papers, showing what action, if any, has been taken by the government on his report. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Verville*..... .....*Not printed.*

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing what land sales have been made in blocks or area of more than one-half section, during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, in Manitoba, the Territories, including the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and British Columbia: to whom the same were sold in each instance; the price per acre, and the date of sale in each instance. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule*..... ....*Not printed*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1905: 1. For copies of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, plans, specifications and papers, relating to the construction of the several sections of the Murray Harbour Branch Railway. 2. Of the several articles of rolling stock referred to at page 2186 of Hansard of 28th April, 1904, supplied on capital account to the aforesaid railway in each of the years there mentioned; with the prices at which each article was charged to capital. 3. The names of the companies, persons or railways from which each such article was acquired, and the price therefor; stating if the article was new or second-hand. 4. The use to which each such article was applied when acquired, what compensation was received for such use, from whom, and how the proceeds were applied. 5. Where each such article of rolling stock is now, in whose use, and on what terms. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*.....*Not printed.*

103. Report of an inquiry into certain matters connected with the construction of the Ottawa post office. Presented 18th April, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman. ....*Not printed.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for copies of the contract, together with plans and specifications, between the government and the Dominion Coal Company, for the improvement of Glace Bay Harbour for public purposes; also copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, and representations made by delegates, members of parliament, or any other persons, having reference thereto; also copies of all accounts furnished to the government for expenditures on Glace Bay Harbour, by the Dominion Coal Company. Presented 19th April, 1906. *Mr Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

105. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th March, 1906, of the number and amount of policies transferred from assessment section to legal reserve section under Act of 1904, by the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York; also the number and amount of policies written by the company during the year 1905 and the cash payments made thereon. Presented 19th April, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. McMullen*.... ....*Not printed.*

106. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all orders in council, surveys, reports, options, agreements for the purchase or lease, letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents of every nature and description, relating to the acquisition of land for the purpose of military training at Petawawa, in the province of Ontario, together with the names, occupations, and addresses of all persons, firms and corporations from whom any such lands

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were purchased, leased or otherwise acquired; the dates when such property was purchased, leased or otherwise acquired. Also a return showing the extent of the lands purchased, leased or otherwise acquired from each person, firm or corporation, the consideration therefor, the amount of the purchase or rental, and all amounts payable in respect thereof, including any commission upon said purchase, rental or acquisition. Also the names of all persons civil or military, who acted for the government in connection with such purchasing, leasing or other acquisition. Also all letters, telegrams, papers, correspondence and other documents between the vendor or lessee, or any persons acting for them and the government, or any person acting for the government, including all protests of persons owning or claiming to own land in the vicinity; and all correspondence between such persons and the government, and all correspondence between any person acting for the government, and any person or persons claiming to be interested in any such purchase, sale or acquisition. Also the names of all persons engaged in making the final or other settlement of any claims for the purchasing, leasing or other acquisition of any such lands, or for trespass upon or interference with any adjoining lands, or the persons residing thereon, and a full statement of all the amounts, if any, paid to each such person engaged in making any such settlement, or in making any arrangement in connection with such claims. Also a statement of the amount and nature of all claims for trespass or interference, and of all sums paid or payable in respect thereof. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Worthington*..... *Not printed.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing the number of mail contracts in Peel county, giving location, number of miles, names of couriers, and price paid. Also date of commencement, date of expiration, and names of bondsmen; also if public tenders were asked: the name of each preceding contract, with name of courier, and the price paid. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Blain*..... *Not printed.*

108. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all reports and communications from the superintendent of insurance to the government, or to the minister of finance, during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, relating or referring to the desirability or expediency of any further amendment or amendments to the Insurance Act, or relating or referring to any defects in said act. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

108*a* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for a copy of the special report of the superintendent of insurance addressed to the minister of finance, bearing date 9th November, 1905; also copies of all other reports, correspondence and documents, from 1st January, 1905, up to the date of the return, respecting the regulation of life insurance in Canada. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

108*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all telegrams, reports, communications, investigations, letters and documents of every description, relating to the necessity of investigating the working of insurance companies doing business in the Dominion of Canada, including all correspondence, communications and other documents, whether advocating or opposing, or otherwise relating to the commission recently appointed for the above purpose; or any investigation either by the government or by a commission, committee of the house, or otherwise, into the matters aforesaid; also in connection with the recommendation and appointment of the commissioners. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*..... *Not printed.*

109. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, papers, and reports, not already brought down relating to the harbour at Port Colborne, the breakwater thereof, and elevators, or proposed elevators therein. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for copies of all thermograph records of temperatures on ocean steamers in the possession of the government, taken during the season of 1905, stating: (1) where the thermograph was placed in each case, whether in cold storage chambers, cool air chambers, ventilated chambers, unventilated chambers, or on deck or other part of the vessel, exposed only to the natural ocean temperature, and in this latter instance, if liable to be exposed to the sun's rays; (2) the kind of produce that was stored in the chamber if any: (3) date of sailing of steamer, the port from which sailing, name of vessel and line of steamers; (4) where the chamber was a ventilated chamber, state method of ventilation, size and number of intakes, also of outflows for air. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*..... *Not printed.*

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111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all reports made subsequent to 3rd April, 1905, in respect of Joseph Nixon, land agent at Macleod. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the total number of land patents issued, together with the acreage covered thereby, in and for the territory included within the limits of the present provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, between the year 1872 and the 31st December, 1905, under each of the following forms of grant, stating also whether odd or even sections were affected : commutation grants, homesteads, Manitoba Act grants, military bounty grants, Northwest half-breed grants, parish sales, quit claim special grants, railways, sales of mining, farming, ranching, &c., school land sales, special grants, and all others. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*.....*Not printed.*

112*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the parcels of land, other than railway grants, which since 1896, have been sold, in the present province of Alberta or Saskatchewan, for irrigation projects ; giving in each instance area, location and price obtained, and the name of the company or individual to whom sale was made. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr Ames*.....*Not printed.*

112*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all contracts and agreements between the government, or any department of the government, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, and all orders in council, reports, papers, documents and correspondence respecting : (*a*) any loan to the said company ; (*b*) any indebtedness of the said company to the crown or to the government ; (*c*) any lands to which the company might become entitled by virture of any statute, contract or agreement ; (*d*) any land granted to or earned by the company ; (*e*) the area within which such lands might be selected by the company ; (*f*) any enlargement, change or alteration of the area within which such lands might be selected by the company, or by any purchaser from the assignee of the company. 2. All correspondence respecting the matters above mentioned between the government, or any department of the government, or any official or person acting or purporting to act for the government and the said company, or any official thereof, or any person acting or purporting to act therefor, or any assignee of or purchaser from the said company. 3. All orders in council relating to, touching or concerning the said company's land grant, or the area within which the same might be selected, or any enlargement or alteration of that area. 4. All correspondence between the government, or any department or official thereof, and the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, or any officer or person purporting to act for that company, or any person or persons, firm or firms, syndicate or syndicates, from whom the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company acquired any portion of the land grant of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company. 5. All correspondence between any shareholders or persons interested in the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, with the government or any department or official thereof, and all claims and demands made by that company, or by any person interested therein against the government, in respect of the said land grant, or the selection thereof, or any of the matters above referred to. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.....*Not printed.*

112*c*. Supplementary return to No. 112*b*. Presented 11th May, 1906 .....*Not printed.*

113. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing the original tenders received by the department of the interior in connection with the leasing of timber berths Nos. 1158 1175, 1192, 1219, 1231, and 1232, during the years 1904 and 1905, with copies of all correspondence in reference therero, had with the minister of the interior, the department itself, or any officer thereof ; and the various transfers, if any, made of the leases after they were granted to the successful tenderers, giving name of transferee and date of transfer, in each case. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, showing the number of permanent employees at present in the service of the House of Commons, the names and duties of each ; the salary and length of service in each case ; the number of sessional employees at present in the service of the House of Commons, the daily pay of each, and the names and duties of each ; the number of employees of both classes who were employed in the session of 1896. Presented 24th April, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

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114*a*. Return giving the information asked for by the House of Commons in their message, dated 30th April, 1906, requesting their honours to furnish to the Commons a return showing the number of permanent employees at present in the service of the Senate, the names and duties of each, and the salary and length of service in each case; the number of sessional employees at present in the service of the Senate, the daily pay of each, and the names and duties of each; the number of employees of both classes who were employed in the session of 1896. Presented 11th May, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule*. . . . . *Not printed.*

114*b*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 8th instant, showing payments made to permanent and sessional employees during the fiscal year 1895-6, and 1904-5. Presented 14th May, 1906. *Hon Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. . . . . *Not printed*

115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between the Collingwood Dry Dock Company and any department in reference to bounty payable to said company; also a copy of the valuation of said dock, if any, made on behalf of the department of public works. Presented 24th April, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett* . . . . . *Not printed*

116. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, showing: *(a)* what quantities of fish of different classifications, naming them, were entered for export at the ports of Port Arthur, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoulin Island and all Georgian Bay ports, respectively, during the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905; *(b)* the value of such consignments so entered; *(c)* the amount of duty paid thereon; *(d)* the county or counties to which the said consignments were exported. Presented 24th April, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce*. . . . . *Not printed.*

117. A copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan. Presented 24th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. . . . . *Printed for sessional papers.*

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all contracts for supplies of food for the permanent military forces and mounted police of the Dominion; also for all the supplies of food to the volunteers at their annual drill camps last summer; also for the supplies to the military schools of the Dominion. Presented 26th April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

118*a*. Supplementary return to No. 118. Presented 1st May, 1906. . . . . *Not printed.*

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for copies of all reports, letters, communications, surveys, papers and documents respecting any defects in the Peterborough lift-lock, or any difficulties in the operation of the said lock, or any defects in the Trent Valley canal in the vicinity of or in connection with the Peterborough lift-lock. Presented 26th April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*. . . . . *Not printed.*

119*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, inquiries, reports, or other data bearing upon the Trent canal in connection with the lift lock at Peterborough and the works at Kirkfield; together with all correspondence with engineers, solicitors and contractors, in connection with the same. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, for a copy of all contracts with steamship companies for steamboat service between Canada and Mexico. Presented 27th April, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)* . . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

121. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by the Governor General on the 21st April, 1891, on a report from the minister of the interior in relation to the case of 'The Temperance Colonization Society (Limited).' Presented 27th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

121*a*. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st April, 1901, respecting "The Temperance Colonization Society, Limited," and defining in general terms the mode of dealing with colonization companies desiring to have their agreements cancelled and their accounts with the government closed. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

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122. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all orders in council, or other authority, for the survey of a branch line of railway from the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway to Stanley Bridge; also for copies of all engineers' reports, memoranda, &c., correspondence, telegrams, or other documents in relation thereto; including the claims of Austin J. Macneill and others for damages to property in connection with the said survey. Presented 30th April, 1906.—*Mr Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

123. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for copies of all letters, telegrams, communications and correspondence received since the first day of January, 1905, from any government, corporation, firm, or person, respecting the quality of fruit exported from Canada and relating to the inspection of such fruit; and copies of all letters and communications from any department of the government in reply thereto. Presented 30th April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*.....*Not printed.*

123*a*. Partial Return (in so far as the Department of Trade and Commerce is concerned) to an address of the Senate, dated 24th April, 1906, for a statement showing: 1st. The number of barrels and boxes of apples (stated separately) exported from Canada to foreign countries, including those shipped through United States ports; 2nd. The number of packages of Canadian apples (stated as aforesaid) delivered at the following European ports: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Belfast, Hamburg, Havre and Antwerp. The number of barrels and boxes (stated separately) and to be given separately, for each of the aforesaid ports; 3rd. The number of packages as aforesaid, bearing the marks required by the Fruit Marks Act, stating separately the number of packages bearing each of the different marks authorized by the said act: 4th. The number of packages as aforesaid, which were found by the inspectors appointed by the department of agriculture or the commercial agents of the department of trade and commerce, to be dishonestly packed or falsely marked; 5th. The names of all inspectors appointed by the government, or the department of agriculture operating either in Canada or elsewhere, under the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act, and the salary and other allowances paid to each, and the territory covered by each inspector; 6th. The names of all the commercial agents employed by the government or the department of trade and commerce and operating in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies and foreign countries and the salary and other allowances paid to each, and the territory covered by each agent. Presented 9th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*

123*b*. Supplementary return to No. 123*a*. Presented 9th May, 1906.....*Not printed.*

124. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of all contracts between the Ross Rifle Company and the government, or the department of militia, for the supply of rifles, ammunition, or other articles, and all orders in council, correspondence, reports, documents and papers relating to such contracts or to the subject-matter thereof, or to the operations of the company, or to its dealing with the government, or any of the departments thereof, including the department of customs. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Worthington*.....*Not printed.*

125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of the report of A. E. DuBerger, on the drug and proprietary medicine trade of Canada. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Parmelee*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of the report made by the deputy minister of labour on the results of his investigation into the importation of Italian labourers into the city of Montreal in the spring of 1904. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Verville.* *Not printed.*

127. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, plans, specifications, surveys, &c., pertaining to relief from the river Thames, say between the city of London and Lake St. Clair for the overflow of water from the said river, pertaining to canal or cut off to Lake Erie or other points. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Clements*.....*Not printed.*

128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of the specifications for the Victoria Memorial Museum, especially that portion thereof showing the kind, quality and dimensions of stone to be used by the contractor in the exterior walls of the same; also for a copy of all correspondence regarding stone for the said building between the government, or any department,

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minister or official, and every person or corporation, including the contractor, Mr. Goodwin, and the owners or lessees of the Read, Battery, River Phillip, and other quarries. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Perley*..... *Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and reports relative to the sale of the Giant's Tomb Island, or timber thereon, or to any negotiations with any person or persons for the purchase of said Island or timber thereon, or both. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett*..... *Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1906, for a copy of a certain report or communication to the department of the interior, from C. W. Speers, an officer of that department, dated in or about the month of February, 1901, recommending that 10,000 acres of land, included in or situate near the land afterwards sold by the government to Colonel A. D. Davidson and his associates should be broken at the expense of the government, to establish the fact that grain could be produced in that district; also for a copy of the map submitted therewith; also for a copy of all reports, letters and communications to the said department, up to the 24th day of May, 1902, respecting the quality or value of the said lands, mentioned in the order in council of that date. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*

130*a*. Supplementary return to No. 130. Presented 11th May, 1906..... *Not printed.*

131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amount of money scrip redeemed in Dominion lands, and the number of acres thus purchased from the government, (*a*) in Manitoba; (*b*) in the Northwest, the figures for each year from 1875 to 31st December, 1905, being given separately. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... *Not printed.*

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March 1906, of all the valuations made in or previously to the year 1902, of the lands sold or granted in that year to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of allotments of 240 acres of land, and acreage covered by the same, made between the 1st of July, 1896, and the 31st of December, 1905, to the half-breeds of Manitoba, giving separately the figures for each year, and for the final six months. 2. The land scrip, if any, issued during the aforesaid period to colonization companies, giving in the case of each such company the name and head office address, and also giving the face value of such scrip and the year of its issuance. 3. The number and acreage of land scrip issued during the same period, to the half-breeds of the Northwest (now Alberta and Saskatchewan), giving separately the figures for each year and for the final six months. 4. The number of acres of land scrip located within the limit of each of the thirteen Dominion land agencies of Manitoba and the Northwest, between the 1st of July, 1896, and the 31st of December, 1905, the figures of each agency each year to be given separately. 5. The number of acreage of land scrip granted prior to 1st July, 1896, to the half-breeds (*a*) in Manitoba and (*b*) of the Northwest. 6. The amount outstanding, granted but not located, on 1st July, 1896. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... *Not printed.*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: (1) The total number of acres of land within the present limits of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, voted by parliament to railway companies. 2. The area of said lands in respect of which the time by law specified for earning the same has elapsed. 3. The area of said lands (*a*) which has been earned, selected and patented; (*b*) which has been earned and selected, but not patented; (*c*) which has been earned but neither selected nor patented. 4. The area of land which may yet be earned by any railway company, indicating the name of the company, and the amount of subsidy possible. 5. In the case of each of the following roads, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company, (*a*) the quantity of land which may yet be earned; (*b*) the quantity earned but not patented; (*c*) the extent, location (giving township and range), and boundaries of the reserved territory wherein each of the remaining selections may be made. 6. The several orders in council by virtue of which the area of selection affecting the companies mentioned in paragraph 5 were indicated, and any amendments of the same. The whole of the above information to be brought up to 1st January, 1906. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*..... *Not printed.*

135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1906, for a copy of any and all proposals or requests made by or on behalf of A. D. Davidson, his associates, or any of them, for

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purchase or acquisition of lands from the government or any department thereof, and particularly the proposal referred to in Sessional Paper 132*a*, 1893, page 159, being order in council, approved 24th May, 1902, and of all correspondence and other papers in any wise relating to said proposal or proposals. Also for a copy of any and all recommendations of any such proposals or dealing therewith, made by the commissioner of immigration, or general colonization agent, or either of them, referred to in said order in council, together with all correspondence and other papers in any wise relating to such recommendations. Also for a copy of any and all acceptance and acceptances, consent and consents in writing, by or on behalf of said A. D. Davidson, or associates, or any of them; of or to the terms of disposal of lands, set out in said order in council, and bearing numbers one to nine, both inclusive, or of or to any of such terms, together with all correspondence and other papers, in any wise relating to such acceptance or consent. Also for a copy of any and all agreement and agreements in writing, at any time made by the government, or any department thereof, with said A. D. Davidson, and associates, or any of them, for sale of lands, based on said order in council, approved 24th May, 1903, or on any modification thereof, together with all correspondence and other papers in any wise relating to such agreement or agreements. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Alcorn*.....*Not printed.*

136. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of (*a*) all plans showing proposals of any railway or other corporation, or person, or association of persons, for and with regard to expropriation of Whitefish Island, in St. Mary's River, Ontario, or of portions thereof, and of water or land covered by water, surrounding the same; (*b*) of all correspondence between this government and the government of the province of Ontario, or any department thereof, and with any other person, firm or corporation, relating thereto, and of all reports, decisions, or findings upon such applications or proposals; (*c*) of all reports of and correspondence with the International Waterways Commission, with respect to erection, maintenance or alteration of dams, water-powers, and other works or erections in St. Mary's River. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce.*
Not printed.

137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, showing imports and exports between United States and Canada for the last fiscal year, on the following agricultural products, showing Canadian duty and United States duty, also showing any of the following articles, and amount admitted free between United States and Canada: tobacco, corn, potatoes, barley, beans, oats, hay, eggs, fowls, butter, pork, beef, vegetables, apples, wood, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, hay, canned vegetables, canned fruits, evaporated and dried apples, lard, hides and cheese. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Clements*.....*Not printed.*

138. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers, relating to the proposed sale, grant or disposal by the government of any lands in the province of Alberta, or in the province of Saskatchewan, to a syndicate or company in which Messieurs M. A. Walsh, E. C. Walsh, E. G. Walsh, of Clinton, Ohio; A. W. Carrol, Charles Maher, of Iowa, and J. Brown of Neepawa, Manitoba, or any or either of them are interested, or which they or any or either of them, or any person or persons on their behalf, are promoting. Presented 7th May, 1906.—*Mr. McCarthy, (Calgary).*
Not printed.

139. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and communications between the minister of the interior or any department of the government and the superintendent under the Children's Protection Act of British Columbia, respecting the sale and slavery in British Columbia of young girls for immoral purposes; also a copy of all reports and communications from the agents of the Indian department in British Columbia, with respect to the matters aforesaid, and all replies or communications from the department to such agents. Presented 7th May, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.....*Not printed.*

140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of allotments of land scrip and the total acreage covered thereby, made to half-breeds *(a)* in Manitoba, and *(b)* in the Northwest, between 1st July, 1904, and 31st December, 1905. 2. The number of land warrants, if any, and the acreage covered thereby, issued for military services within the same period. 3. The number of scrip, if any, and the acreage covered thereby, issued to the Northwest Mounted Police within the same period. 4. The number and acreage of all the above outstanding on the 31st December, 1905. All the above information being required in order to bring the information contained in Sessional Paper No. 67*d*, brought down the 13th July, 1904, up to the end of the last calendar yea Presented 7th May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence had with the department of the interior, or the minister of that department, or any member of the government, including all statements, charges or information, made against or concerning Philip Wagner, at one time in the employ of the government. Presented 8th May, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th of April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and papers relating to any and all applications made by or on behalf of the Great Northern Railway Company for subsidies; also what subsidies were granted to that railway, by whom or through what person such subsidies were applied for, on what dates, for what portions of the railway, and of what amounts, on what terms and conditions were subsidies granted, and to what persons, firms or corporations such subsidies, or any part or parts thereof, were paid. Presented 10th May, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce*.....*Not printed.*

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, valuations and memoranda in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, with reference to damages for lands expropriated for railway purposes on the line built between Montague, and Cardigan, Prince Edward Island; also names of commissioners or valuators, or both; copies of all valuations made, by whom made, giving the names and the amounts separately awarded to each; also list of names of persons who accepted valuators' awards, and also of persons whose valuations have not been accepted by the government; also list of persons who have been paid or accepted valuations. Presented 10th May, 1906.—*Mr. McLean, (Queen's).*
Not printed.

144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906: 1. For copies of all correspondence for the last two years on immigration between the Canadian High Commissioner, in London, England, and Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Dominion Commissioner of Immigration, at London, England. 2. For copies of all correspondence for the last two years on immigration between the said W. T. R. Preston and Mr. W. T. Griffith, Secretary, High Commissioner's office, London, England. Presented 11th May, 1906.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.....*Not printed.*

144*a*. Supplementary return to No. 144. Presented 30th May, 1906.....*Not printed.*

145. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 27th April, 1906, for a statement showing the conditions on which the Songhees Indian Reserve in Victoria has been handed over to the government of British Columbia—as to the purchase of a new reserve, the building of dwellings, church, and school house, showing also the manner in which it is intended to dispose of the money in the hands of the Dominion government to the credit of the Songhees Indians. Presented 9th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Victoria)*.....*Not printed.*

146. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., between the superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, or other official, with other interested parties, relative to the acquiring of the Hodgson property on the St. Peters Road, near Charlottetown, and at the entrance of the new bridge, for the purposes of straightening the road. Presented 14th May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.....*Not printed.*

147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all telegrams, petitions, orders and correspondence with reference to the removal of the post office from North Lake to Blake Point, Prince Edward Island, and to the return of the office to its original location. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. McLean, (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

148. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of all reports regarding the Riding Mountain timber reserve, since 1st January, 1900, by any officers of the government. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.....*Not printed.*

148*a*. Supplementary return to No. 148. Presented 22nd May, 1906.....*Not printed.*

149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of the contract with the Chicoutimi Pulp Company regarding the building, maintenance and operation of the piers and booms above Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay River; also a copy of the reports from the officers of the government under which it was decided to build these works, and of all correspondence relating thereto. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. Perley*.....*Not printed.*

150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper heading, each year since 30th June, 1896, on Port Bruce harbour; the date of such payments, to whom the payments were made, and the amount paid

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to each person ; the amount paid for actual labour performed ; the amount paid for material not used, and when, and the amount paid for material used ; quantity and kind of material purchased, and the price, and from whom purchased ; the present actual condition of the harbour ; a copy of the estimated cost of the harbour, including dredging and breakwater ; also copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as all tenders and contracts and correspondence on the subject. The names of all dredges employed since 30th June, 1896, and their owners ; also copies of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions, documents, correspondence, investigations and communications of every description in connection with said harbour works ; also a copy of the pay-roll for each year since 30th June, 1896, the names of all foremen, superintendents and inspectors, with their length of service as such, and by whom recommended, and all correspondence in connection with their appointment, the names of all civil engineers employed on the works, and by whom recommended, and all correspondence in connection therewith ; also the name of the person or persons who paid the respective amounts at Port Bruce for material furnished and labour performed. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*..... *Not printed.*

151. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1905, showing the names of residents of the Northwest Territories, not entitled to a second homestead, for whom the sanction of the department has been given, allowing them to purchase additional quarter sections, subject to ordinary cultivation conditions : the dates upon which such sanctions were given, the lands which have been purchased by such settlers in consequence of this authority, with the price agreed upon, and the sum paid down ; also the form in which the authority to make the sale was made known to the local agents of Dominion lands. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Mr. Lake*.. ....*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing the number of Indian agents in the employ of the government ; the number of Indians in the Yukon ; the number of Indian schools in the Yukon ; the number of officials of the Indian department in the employ of the government in the Yukon ; the number of Indian reserves in the Yukon ; the number of Indians in British Columbia ; the number of Indian schools in British Columbia ; the number of officials of the Indian department in the employ of the government in British Columbia ; the number of medical officials who have received remuneration of any kind out of the Indian department, and the total amount thus paid by the government in each province : the amount of the Indian reserve land disposed of since 1896, and the price per acre received in each case : the total amount expended in the year 1905 on the following reserves, respectively : Kettle Point, Stony Point, and Sarnia Reserve, and the population on each reserve, and the number of schools and teachers ; the amount of salary paid to the Indian agents in the Yukon and British Columbia ; the average Indian population in the reserves in each province of the Dominion ; the number of reserves in the Dominion having a population of less than each respective number given, viz.: 100, 75, 50, 30, 20, 10, 5, 3, in the year 1905 ; the total amount paid to Indian department officials of this government in each province of the Dominion. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Mr. Armstrong*..... .. .. *Not printed.*

153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, reports of inspectors, and all papers whatsoever, relating to the closing of Lake Manitoba from summer fishing. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Mr Crawford*.. ... . *Not printed.*

154. Return to address of the Senate, dated 14th March, 1906, for all correspondence between the pilot commissioners, the secretary of the board of pilot commissioners, or any of the officials of that board, at Sydney, Cape Breton, and the department of marine and fisheries, or any of the officials of the said department, showing : 1st. The amount paid into the pilots' retiring fund in each year, from 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, repectively. 2nd. The amount paid into the pilots' widows' and orphans' relief fund from 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, respectively. 3rd. The disposition made of the said funds in each year during the above-mentioned period ; the amount on hand on 31st December, 1905, the interest it bears ; where it is deposited ; the security for its safety for the benefit of the widows and the orphans of the pilots. 4th. The amount on hand in these funds, respectively, on 31st December, 1896 ; also all other correspondence, if any, bearing on this matter. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton)*.....*Not printed.*

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th of April, 1906, showing all coal lands leased, sold or otherwise disposed of during each year from 1896 to 1905, inclusive, giving the area disposed of, the party to whom, the consideration therefor, the assignments made, if any, and the date thereof, and the name of the assignee in each case. Presented 22nd May, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*

Not printed

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156. Correspondence, &c., relative to the mining rights underlying the surface of the lands as may be required for the right of way, station grounds, &c., of the Western Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Presented 22nd May, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver..... ... . *Not printed.*

157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, papers, lease or leases, relative to the leasing of the Blood Indian Reserve, in the province of Alberta, to the McEwan Cattle Company, of Brandon, or any other person or persons. Presented 23rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule* .... *Not printed.*

158. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of an order in council passed on or about the 27th July, 1900, *re* certain lands in Alberta and Arthabasca, referred to in a question asked the government by Mr. Lefurgey on 9th April, instant, together with official plan or map showing lands referred to, and all other correspondence and papers in reference thereto, between the government or any person acting on its behalf, and others, up to the present time. Presented 23rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.. .... *Not printed.*

159. Record of accidents and casualties investigated by the Board of Railway Commissioners, for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 28th May, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*

160. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing the freight rates in force last year on the Prince Edward Island Railway, and the tariff in force on 1st April, 1906, for local traffic; also a statement of the proportion of through freight rates on the Intercolonial Railway carloads of grain for export from Montreal to St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Sydney, Cape Breton, giving the several distances and the through freight rates charged on grain in carloads from Tignish, Prince Edward Island, to St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Sydney, Cape Breton, by Prince Edward Island Railway, government winter boats and Intercolonial Railway, showing the several distances. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey.*
Not printed.

161. Report of the commissioners appointed to hold an investigation and report upon the accident which occurred on the 5th April, 1906, by the collapse of part of the tower on the west block extension of the departmental buildings. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

161*a*. The evidence taken before the commissioners appointed to hold an investigation and report upon the accident which occurred on the 5th April, 1906, by the collapse of part of the tower on the west block extension of the departmental buildings. Presented 19th June, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.
Not printed.

161*b*. Correspondence in relation to the west block extension and the collapse of the tower. Presented 22nd June, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman... .... *Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing the total number of land patents issued, together with the acreage covered thereby, in and for the territory included within the limits of the present provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, between the 1st of July, 1901, and the 31st of December, 1905, under each of the following forms of grant: (*a*) commutation grants, (*b*) homesteads, (*c*) Manitoba Act grants, (*d*) military bounty grants, (*e*) Northwest half-breed grants, (*f*) parish sales, (*g*) quit claim special grants, (*h*) railways, (*i*) sales of mining, farming, ranching, &c., (*j*) school land sales, (*k*) special grants, (*l*) and all others. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*..... ..... *Not printed.*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, showing what information is in possession of the department of the interior, or any department or member of the government, regarding alleged irregular or improper dealings, acts, charges, payments, or accounts of any officer, agent or other person in Great Britain or Ireland, or in Europe, in connection with immigration to Canada; what period is covered thereby; also what communications, if any, upon or in relation to such matters have been had from or with the High Commissioner for Canada, the commissioner of immigration or others, in writing or otherwise; also a copy of all correspondence, reports and papers, if any, relating to such matters. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*

164. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th May, 1906, calling for a statement showing: 1st. The amount paid for the railway known as the Canada Eastern in New Brunswick, and the name of the person or persons to whom the purchase money was paid. 2nd. The amount of money expended on said railway since its purchase by the government to the 1st of April, 1906, on buildings, repairs,

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grading, culverts, bridges, ties, rails, and all other expenditures incurred in the improvement of said railway. 3rd. The total amount earned and received from the passengers, and for freights, separately, to the 1st of April, 1906. 4th. The total expenditure for operating said road, as a branch of the Intercolonial, from the date of purchase to the 1st of April, 1906. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*

165. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th May, 1906, for a statement showing: 1. What amount has been paid out annually during the last five years for salaries and expenses of the staff chargeable with the inspection duties of the life insurance branch of the finance department. 2. Did such staff perform any duties other than those pertaining to inspection. 3. Names of the officers of such staff. 4. Salaries paid each such officer. 5. Amounts collected annually from all life insurance companies doing business in Canada during the last five years for inspection charges or maintenance charges of such branch, or for such other charges incident thereto. 6. On what basis have such charges been made and collected. 7. The names of all companies and amounts paid each year by such companies. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Lougheed*.....*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1905, showing the number of miles of land in the Northwest Territories surveyed in block outlines, and the cost per mile; the number of miles of township outlines, and the cost per mile; the number of acres subdivided, and the cost per acre; the proportion of open prairie to the whole of the land surveyed; the contract survey rate per mile of section line in open prairie; the rate of pay of surveyors employed by the day, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903; the average for the first four years, and the average for the latter four years. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette).*
Not printed.

167. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th May, 1906, for copies of the North Sydney Harbour Commissioners' Report for the calendar years 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1905, showing collections and disbursements of the said harbour commissioners during these years; also correspondence, if any, respecting purchase of land for harbour commissioners' purposes, with plans of the said land and harbour. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. McDonald*.....*Not printed.*

168. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th May, 1906, for a statement relating to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, showing: 1. The amount of life insurance in force in the Dominion on 31st December, 1905. 2. The amount of security deposited with the Dominion government. 3. The nature of the security. 4. If in gold, how much. 5. If in bonds, how much. 6. Who are the issuers of the bonds. 7. Are the bonds given in security taken at par or face value, or at the supposed market value. 8. How is the market value ascertained. 9. What means are taken to know if the makers or issuers of bonds taken as security are solvent from year to year. 10. In the event of the value of bonds falling below that at which they are taken as security, how would the deficiency in the security necessary to be held be made up. 11. Has the security deposited by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York fallen in value at any time below that necessary to be deposited according to law. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Macdonald (Victoria)*...*Not printed.*

169. Papers relating to chapter 16, 4 Edward VII, intituled: 'An Act respecting an arbitration between His Majesty and the Grand Trunk Company of Canada.' Presented 29th May, 1906, by the Hon. R. W. Scott.....*Not printed.*

170. A copy of a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March, 1906, relating to the extension of the contract with the American Bank Note Company for a further period of five years; and correspondence relating thereto. Presented 30th May, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amounts voted, and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, each year since 30th June, 1896, on Port Stanley harbour; the date of such payments, to whom payments were made, and the amount paid to each person; the amount paid for actual labour performed; the amount paid for material not used; the quantity and kind of material purchased, with the price, and from whom purchased; the present actual condition of the harbour. A copy of the estimated cost of the harbour, the statement to include dredging and the breakwater; also copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as all tenders and contracts and correspondence on the subject; the names of all dredges employed on the work since 30th June, 1896, and their owners: also copies of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions, documents, correspondence, investigations and communications of every description in

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connection with said harbour works; also a copy of the pay-roll for each year since 30th June, 1896; the names of all foremen, superintendents and inspectors, their length of service as such, and by whom recommended, giving all correspondence in connection with their appointment; and if dismissed or resigned, state reason for said dismissal or resignation; the names of all civil engineers employed on the works, and by whom recommended, and all correspondence in connection therewith; also the name of the person or persons who paid the respective amounts at Port Stanley for material furnished and labour performed. Presented 31st May, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*....*Not printed.*

172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, for a copy of the instructions issued to each grade of civil engineers on the survey of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Ship Canal: also the names of each of the engineers engaged in the several grades, respectively, including transit men, levellers, rod men, and chain men, and the salaries of each. Presented 31st May, 1906.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*

173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all papers, vouchers and statements in connection with the expenditure of $1,438.54 on Miminegash harbour, as per Auditor General's Report, 1905, giving names and amounts paid severally for labourers, names, prices and amounts for supplies of stone, brick, poles, plank, and small payments, &c. Presented 31st May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.....*Not printed.*

174. Copy of an agreement of Charles M. Hatfield to increase the natural rainfall in any locality in the Yukon Territory. Presented 31st May, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence pertaining to complaints received by the government protesting against quarantine from hog plague, in Kent County, Ontario. Presented 4th June, 1906.—*Mr. Clements*.....*Not printed.*

176. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, documents and papers relating to charges against any of the customs officials at Emerson, in the province of Manitoba, during the past two years. Presented 4th June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.....*Not printed.*

177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of all applications from C. F. Caldwell for himself, or by C. F. Caldwell on behalf of any clients, together with their names, or by any other person or persons, together with copies of all correspondence or other papers in connection with permission to purchase coal mining lands in the province of Alberta. Presented 4th June, 1906.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.....*Not printed.*

178. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports and telegrams in possession of the government or any member or official thereof, in reference to the construction of a new steamer for the winter navigation of the Straits of Northumberland, including Mr. Duguid's report or recommendations, and those of others co-operating with him, and the expenses connected therewith, and to whom paid. Presented 5th June, 1906.—*Mr Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

179. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of the plans and specifications of the new steamer now being constructed in England. Presented 5th June, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

180. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 31st May, 1906, for a copy of the certificate obtained by Commander Spain in the month of February, 1903. Presented 1st June, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

181. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, for a statement showing the wages paid in different departments of the Prince Edward Island Railway, in the same manner as published in the Auditor's General's Report with reference to the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.....*Not printed.*

182. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1906, for a copy of the memorial received from the Dominion Marine Association, calling the attention of the Government to delays consequent upon the carrying out of the contract with M. P. Davis or the St. Lawrence Power Company for the hauling of vessels by electrical power in and out of the locks of the Cornwall Canal. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, each year since 30th June, 1896, on Port Burwell harbour; the date of such payments; to whom the payments were made, and the amount paid to each person; the amount paid for actual labour performed; the amount paid for material not used, and when; the amount paid for material used; the quantity and kind of material purchased, and the price, and from whom purchased; the present actual condition of the harbour. A copy of the estimated cost of the harbour, and a statement showing how much it will cost to finish said harbour; the above statement to include breakwater and dredging. Also copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as all tenders and contracts, and correspondence on the subject; the names of all dredges employed on the works since 30th June, 1906, and their owners. And copies of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions, documents, correspondence and communications of every description in connection with the said harbour works. Also a copy of the pay-roll for each year since 30th June, 1906; the names of all foremen, superintendents and inspectors; their length of service as such, and by whom recommended; with all correspondence in connection with their appointment; and if dismissed or resigned, the reason for said dismissal or resignation; the names of all civil engineers who are or have been employed on the works, and by whom recommended; the said return to include Mr. John H. Teall, resident engineer, the date of appointment, dismissal or resignation, as the case may be, and the reason for same; and all correspondence, petitions, telegrams, letters and communications connected therewith. Presented 15th June, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram.*
Not printed.

184. The King's regulations and orders for the militia of Canada, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Presented 19th June, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden..... *Not printed.*

184*a*. Regulations respecting pay, allowances, &c., to the Canadian militia. Presented 19th June, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden ..... *Not printed.*

185. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing: In respect of any or all ties purchased by the department of railways and canals during the years 1903-4 and 1904-5, from each of the following: D. J. and J. D. Buckley, of Rogersville; John Mahony, of Rogersville; and Jude F. Gallant, of Rogersville; (*a*) the classes and quantities of ties; (*b*) prices paid; (*c*) the places of delivery; (*d*) the number rejected; (*e*) the name of the inspectors who represented the government; (*f*) the quantity and value of the ties in store at Rogersville at the time of stock taking for the fiscal year 1904-5; (*g*) a copy of all correspondence, orders or papers of any nature in the possession of the department of railways and canals, or any official thereof, relating to the ordering, purchasing, receiving, checking, inspecting, or refusing of any of said ties. Presented 19th June, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*..... *Not printed.*

186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, showing the number of mail contracts in Elgin County, giving location, number of miles, names of couriers, and prices paid; also date of commencement, date of expiration, and names of bondsmen; also particulars of tenders, if any were called for; the name of each preceding contractor, with the name of courier, and the price paid. Presented 19th June, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*..... *Not printed.*

187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1906, showing: (1) What aid has been given by the Dominion government to the governments of the various provinces of the Dominion since confederation, for or towards the building of provincial railways, either by original aid or by ultimately bearing a share of the cost of such undertakings. (2) What railway subsidies or aids originally granted or agreed to be granted, by the provinces respectively, have been ultimately paid or borne by the Dominion in aid of such railways during such period. (3) What moneys have been paid by the Dominion to the several provinces, respectively, during each such period for or in respect of such railways or the stock or bonds thereof, respectively, purchased, acquired or taken over in whole or in part by the Dominion. Presented 21st June, 1906.—*Mr. Macdonell.*
Printed for sessional papers.

188. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1906, showing what lands have been selected by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, in accordance with the order in council of 10th August, 1903, in townships 15 to 20, both included, in ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, west of 1st meridian. Also any lands reserved for selection by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, in the territory mentioned above, that may have reverted to the government by reason of the said company not exercising its right of selection thereto before 31st December, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of order in council of the 10th August, 1903. Presented 22nd June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

188*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing all lands selected by the Canadian Northern Railway Company from that portion of the lands reserved for selection by the said company, in townships 15 to 20, both included, in ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, west of 1st meridian. Also a return of all lands patented to the nominees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in the territory above-mentioned, and the names of the patentees, since 29th June, 1905. Presented 22nd June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*. . . . . *Not printed.*

189. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st May, 1906, for a copy of all petitions and papers of every kind concerning the claims of certain retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, under a deed of sale by the said company to Lord Selkirk in 1811. Presented 22nd June, 1906.—*Mr. McCraney*. . . . . *Not printed,*

189*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, and memorials between the government or any member thereof, and the Rev. James Taylor, or any other person, on behalf of the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, in reference to their claim to a portion of the estate of the late Lord Selkirk. Presented 27th June, 1906.—*Mr. Lamont*. . . . . *Not printed.*

190. Return in part to an address of the Senate, dated 27th April, 1906, for a statement of all accidents that occurred on the Intercolonial Railway during the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 1904 and 1905, specifying each accident, whether by collision, derailing, fire or otherwise, and the amount of damages of each such accident, mentioning the localities where such accidents occurred. Also the amount of losses each year, by theft or otherwise, of goods or freight, in transit, on the Intercolonial Railway, for each year as above. Presented 22nd June, 1906—*Hon. Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton)*. . . . . *Not printed*

191. Return showing : 1. What sums have been paid Messrs. Ahearn & Soper of Ottawa, in each year since 1896. 2. For what supplies or services were these payments made. Presented 25th June, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman . . . . . *Not printed.*

192. Return showing the total sums that have been paid by the government to the Manitoba *Free Press* and *Der Nordwester* Publishing Companies, for all services, for each of the financial years commencing 1st July, 1900, and ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th June, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, inquiries with officials, engineers, solicitors, contractors and others, bearing upon the accident to the wharf at Sorel, together with all documents in connection with the same. Presented 25th June, 1906. —*Mr. Blain*. . . . . *Not printed.*

194. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th June, 1906, calling for a statement since 1st March, 1904, showing : 1. Which are, more particularly at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, the newspapers, or the printing companies or firms, which publish advertisements or printed documents on account of the commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway. 2. How much has each of these newspapers or of these companies or firms received, and what is the date of each payment. 3. For what kind of services, advertisements, printing or puffs, and how much for each kind, have these newspapers or these companies or firms been paid. Presented 25th June, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Landry. Not printed.*

195. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, papers, reports and accounts relating to the construction of a fish ladder at Cowie's Dam, lower pulp mill, Milton, Queen's County, N.S. and of the accounts showing the cost of construction of the said ladder, the amount paid for labour and material, and to whom paid. Presented 30th June, 1906.—*Mr Crocket*. . . . . *Not printed.*

196. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, showing, by townships, all Indian lands sold or disposed of within the boundaries of the present electoral district of East and West Algoma, during the years 1896 to 1905, both inclusive, with the names and addresses of purchasers or lessees, and the prices paid or agreed to be paid, for such lands, by way of rental or purchase money ; also showing, by townships, when the said purchases were completed, or when the final payments were made and the total amount paid for such lands ; also showing, by townships, what agreements for sale are in default, and for what period the same have been in default ; also showing what agreements for sale or lease, by townships, have been cancelled for non-payment of purchase money or non-performance of conditions. Presented 3rd July, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

196*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all the returns and reports made by Indian agents or other officials in the employment of the government, having charge of Indian lands in the territory now included within the boundaries of the present electoral districts of East and West Algoma, showing all sales, transactions and cancellations of lands in such territory, from the 1st July, 1896, to the 1st April, 1906. Presented 3rd July, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce.*
Not printed.

197. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, for a copy all correspondence between Joseph Rirm and the government in reference to the surface right for coal on the northeast ¼ of section 26, township 1, range 6, west of the 2nd meridian. Also a copy of all letters, papers and telegrams, from any other party or parties in reference to the same. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)* ..... *Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all letters, telegrams, reports or other communications which, between the 1st of July, 1904, and the 31st December, 1905, passed between the Minister of the Interior, or any official of his department, on the one hand, and (*a*) the Canadian Northern Railway Company ;(*b*) the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company ; (*c*) the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company, or any company to whom any of said companies shall have transferred its land rights, in regard to the area in which any of said companies were to be permitted to select land due by way of subsidy. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*..... *Not printed.*

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, showing : 1. The description of all lands in Manitoba and the Northwest, formerly reserved for timber or hay purposes, to which homestead entries have been granted since 1st January, 1905. 2. The date of decisions to open such reservations for settlement. 3. The names of applicants, in order of application, on the books of the various agencies and sub-agencies, for each quarter section, at the date when the entry was granted. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Lake* ..... *Not printed.*

200. Return to an order to the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, showing the number of applications for inspection received at the several land agencies in Manitoba and the Northwest for each month of the years 1904 and 1905, from homesteaders desiring to secure their patents. 2. The number of inspections made monthly from each agency. 3. The number of applications for inspection on file 1st January, 1906, at each agency. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Lake*...*Not printed.*

201. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between the pilotage commissioners, the secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, or any of the officials of that board, at Sidney, Cape Breton, and the department of marine and fisheries, or any of the officials of the said department, and all orders in council, regulations, memoranda, books, documents and papers, showing : (1) the amount paid into the pilots' retiring fund in each year from the 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, respectively ; (2) the amount paid into the pilots' widows' and orphans' relief fund from 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, respectively ; (3) the disposition made of the said funds in each year during the above-mentioned period ; the amount on hand on the 31st December, 1905 ; the interest it bears ; where it is deposited ; the security for its safety for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the pilots ; (4) the amount on hand in these funds, respectively, on 31st December, 1896. Also all other correspondence, if any, bearing on this matter. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce*..... *Not printed.*

202. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing (*a*) how many wrecks occurred in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence during the season of 1905 ; (*b*) the names, tonnage and character of the vessels so wreeked ; (*c*) whether such wreck resulted in a total loss of the ship and cargo, or either, in any and what cases ; (*d*) to what causes each of said wrecks were attributable ; (*e*) whether any inquiry was held in any and what cases. Also for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, documents and papers, relating to or connected with the said wrecks, the inquiries concerning the same, and the loss thereby occasioned. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

202*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th March, 1906, for a copy of all the instructions given, of all the evidence heard, of the judgment rendered, and of all communications exchanged on the subject of the wreck of the steamer *Bavarian* last autumn upon the Wye rocks, and of the inquiry held thereinto, as well as of the correspondence exchanged between the department of marine and fisheries and any person whomsoever regarding the choice of the judge holding the inquiry and of his assessors. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*..... *Not printed.*

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203. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between any minister of any department and the company of the port of Chicoutimi or any other company or person regarding the dredging of the Saguenay down to the present year. Presented 7th July, 1906.—*Mr. Girard* ..... *Not printed.*

204. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, letters, telegrams, communications, documents and papers of every kind, relating to the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement and maintenance of a hospital for trachoma patients at or near Halifax, N.S., including a statement of all sums of money expended in connection therewith, whether for establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement or maintenance; also a statement of the person or persons to whom such moneys were paid, the amount paid in each instance, as well as the date of payment, and generally all particulars concerning the said hospital from the time when it was first established. Presented 7th July, 1906.—*Mr. Wilson, (Lennox and Addington)* ..... *Not printed.*

205. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing in the case of every homestead against which, during the year 1904 and 1905 a report of non-compliance with the law, or a demand for cancellation has been received by the Dominion land office or offices: giving (*a*) the location of said quarter section range, township and meridian; (*b*) the name and address of the party by whom the original entry was made; (*c*) the name and address of the party or parties (if there have been several) who endeavoured to lodge cancellations; (*d*) the reason alleged by complaints why cancellation of entry should be allowed; (*e*) whether warning of threatened cancellation was served upon the alleged delinquent; (*f*) the action taken by the department in each case. Presented 9th July, 1906.—*Mr. Ames* ..... *Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, showing in detail for each year from 1891 to 1895, inclusive: 1. A statement of all goods supplied to Mr. Speaker's apartments, and the amount paid therefor. 2. An inventory of all goods in the apartments taken on the vacation of the office of Speaker, by Mr. Bain, Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Belcourt and any reports of the Clerk of the House, the Serjeant-at-Arms, or other officer, with reference to the inventories, the goods supplied, their condition and the care and disposition of the same. 3. A copy of all correspondence had by the Speaker, any member of the Internal Economy Commission, the Clerk of the House, the Auditor General, or any of the other officers of the House of Commons, in reference to the purchase, payment, checking, distribution, replenishing, disposal or care of the same. 4. A copy of all resolutions passed by the Internal Economy Commission in reference to the above matters. Presented 9th July, 1906.—*Mr. Lancaster* ..... *Not printed.*

207. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence since 1896 between the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the German or British Governments, or any person or persons officially or otherwise representing those governments; and copies of all documents and papers in possession of the government, respecting the tariffs of Germany and Canada, in relation to each other. Presented 11th July, 1906.—*Mr. Armstrong* ..... *Not printed.*

Cobalt, 1905.

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

OF

CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

[No. 26—1906.]

No. 947

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, a Baronet, G. C. M. G., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency,—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 3 Vic., Chap. 2, Section 6, the Summary Report of the Operations of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year ending December 31, 1905.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior.

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SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1905.

The Honourable Frank Oliver, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.

Sir,—The following report, which I have the honour to submit in conformity with the Act under which the Geological Survey is prosecuted, is intended to give a concise statement of the work which was performed by the department during the calendar year 1905. This work, both in the field and at headquarters in Ottawa, consisted entirely of original investigation and was directed primarily to increasing our knowledge of the mineral wealth of Canada. Our researches every year prove more and more conclusively that the mineral resources of this country are both great and varied and that they will constitute an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the Dominion.

While the discovery and making known of the mineral wealth of the country are the main objects aimed at, the work must be carried on in an intelligent and systematic manner, with a view to ultimately obtaining the greatest results. The reasons for some of our methods and operations may, therefore, not be at once understood by those unfamiliar with scientific pursuits.

One of the first things to be done is to ascertain and to show by maps, the distribution, on the ground, of the different rock formations. A certain useful mineral may be confined to one of these; different minerals may likewise be found in other formations, while other rocks again may carry nothing of economic value. The minerals peculiar to the various zones or different areas of rock may have certain peculiarities or signs as to their modes of occurrence. With a knowledge of these conditions, the prospector may confine his search within the area which alone can reward his labours, thus saving his time and affording him a better chance of success.

For the purpose of working out and defining the boundaries of the different rock-formations in unsurveyed or imperfectly known districts, it becomes necessary for the geologist, or his assistant, to make the indispensable topographical surveys. Again, in order to lay down this work properly on paper, a knowledge of mapping is requisite. Then, if we wish to connect together or show the relations of important geological areas, we sometimes require to make accurate astronomical observations, or to run lines of

survey where no rocks at all may be exposed, and, in fact, to take every means to secure all the data required for the construction of a good map. It might happen that geological lines, which are really nearly straight, if laid down on the basis of an inaccurate topographical map, would appear distorted, and vice versa.

As much as our field-work is now being done in unsurveyed and even unexplored regions, the most useful geologist is he who is also a good surveyor. Apart from the geological work which he performs, his service to geography is worth more than the cost of both. Owing to the fact that the topographical features everywhere depend upon the geological structure, the geologist becomes the best topographer.

In the last five years the maps which have been actually issued by the department amount to upwards of 150, while 27 more are almost finished and a considerable number are in various stages of drafting and engraving. When all these are issued, the number of separate maps produced in the above five years will amount to nearly half of the total since the commencement of the Survey in 1843.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

On the invitation of the Logan Club, which consists of the technical officers of the Geological Survey, the Geological Society of America held its annual meeting for 1905 in Ottawa from the 26th to the 29th December. A number of valuable papers were read and the meeting proved successful.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

During its session the members of the central or parent International Geological Committee (Drs. C. Van Hise, C. W. Hayes, R. Bell and F. D. Adams) held a meeting and decided to continue field-work during the coming summer. The region selected for investigation and comparison was that covered by the Haliburton and Bancroft geological maps which have been already printed in colours, but not yet issued by the department, pending the completion of the reports upon this region by Drs. Adams and Barlow.

Drs. Adams and Bell, with the addition of Professor A. P. Coleman of the University of Toronto, were appointed as the Canadian members of the special committee for this work. They are to be joined by three other geologists representing the United States Geological Survey. After completing their work in Ontario the party will proceed to examine one or two districts in the State of New York for the purpose of correlating their geology with that of the above district in Ontario.

CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

Two years ago, at the suggestion of the writer, the International Congress of Americanists, in session at Stuttgart, resolved to hold its next biennial meeting, that of 1906, in the city of Quebec, from the 10th to the 15th of August. A grant of $4,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the meeting was obtained from the Dominion Government. A strong local committee is making all arrangements for the carrying out of the attractive programme which was decided upon.

Invitations were sent to the governments of all countries throughout the world requesting them to send delegates, and it is expected that a large number of learned men from foreign countries will honour us by their attendance. Numerous papers on important subjects to be read at the meeting have been already promised. The committee of organization consists of Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., president; Monsignor Laflamme, Dr. David Boyle and Dr. Franz Boas. The scientific programme being assured, it is hoped the meeting will prove a most agreeable and successful one.

CANADIAN COMMITTEE OF GEOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.

The committee on the nomenclature of geological formations in the Dominion, which had originated by the action of the Royal Society of Canada in 1901, has to a great extent been superseded by the more comprehensive international committee, and it did not hold any meeting last year. As it is very desirable that the geology of the two countries should be made to harmonize, it is felt that whatever might be found best for Canada should apply to the United States also, and therefore all the work should be left to the international committee.

FIELD WORK.

The field work, which is the foundation of all the progress made by the Geological Survey, was prosecuted with vigour. Thirty-seven parties, besides the Zinc Commission consisting of three members, went to the field. These were distributed all over the Dominion, from Peel river and the Yukon in the far northwest, to Nova Scotia in the southeast. In some instances the geologists went out alone or with one assistant, and hired temporary help when required; but in most cases they had several persons in their parties.

Most of the field work, as well as that at headquarters, was devoted to economic geology, but at the present time one of the principal duties of the Geological Survey is to produce as complete a geological map of the Dominion as possible, and as large areas still require to be explored for this purpose, a certain amount of energy must be given to this branch of our duties. Three well qualified new members have been added to the temporary staff during the year, namely, Mr. W. H. Collins, Mr. D. D. Cairnes and Mr. W. A. Johnston, all of whom did good field work during the past season.

The instructions given to the numerous field men were all successfully carried out, and although, in remote regions, the work is often difficult and sometimes hazardous, nothing happened to mar the good progress that was made. As in former years, a number of suitable men, not attached to this department, were engaged for field-work either on contract or on salary. The sequel has proved that all the field parties had been judiciously and advantageously placed and the results may be considered the maximum that could be expected. It is satisfactory to know that the work of the Survey during the year has met with the approval of all the important mining interests from the Yukon and British Columbia in the west to Nova Scotia in the east.

Last winter the Board of Trade of Rossland, B.C., asked for a 'structural geological survey' to be made of the Rossland group of mines, and Professor R. W. Brock was designated to undertake this work, assisted by Mr. W. H. Boyd, Dr. G. A. Young, a

lapidary and a draftsman. It is proposed to continue this work next year and perhaps longer, and when it is completed to publish a full report on the results. In the meantime Mr. Brock has prepared a preliminary report, which has been published. This report deals with petrographical matters, such as the composition and proper names of the rocks, with questions as to the origin of the ore deposits, the probability of their extension, and the possible discovery of other bodies of ore beyond the limits of those at present worked. The question of the probable depth to which the ores may extend is also discussed. The report likewise describes the methods of working at present employed.

At the request of those interested in mining zinc you appointed an independent commission to visit British Columbia and examine and report on all matters affecting the zinc interest. This commission, by your direction, received $7,500 out of the special grant of $19,000, which had been granted by special appropriation for the work of the Geological Survey in British Columbia and Yukon Territory during the year.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

In the summary report for 1904, Mr. Low's explorations of some of our northern coasts by means of the ss. *Neptune* were referred to. During the winter of 1904-5, this gentleman prepared a full report on this work, which was set in type in the spring and summer of 1905; a detailed map and a large number of fine illustrations were made for it. The book was being prepared as an edition de luxe, instead of as an ordinary blue book, under the name of 'The Cruise of the *Neptune*.' It was discovered, however, that Mr. Low, although a regular officer of the Geological Survey, had performed this work under a special commission direct from the Government, and that his report should therefore be published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The work is expected to be issued during the summer of 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 26

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1905.

Prepared by the Mines Section of the Geological Survey.

(Subject to Revision.)

Product.		Quantity. *(a)*	Value. *(a)*
METALLIC.			$
Copper *(b)*	Lbs.	47,597,502	7,420,451
Gold, Yukon	$8,327,200		
" all other	6,159,633		
			14,486,833
Iron ore (exports, estimated)	Tons.	116,779	125,119
*Pig iron from Canadian ore	"	70,554	1,047,860
Lead *(c)*	Lbs.	55,961,000	2,634,084
Nickel *(d)*	"	18,876,315	7,550,526
Silver *(e)*	Oz.	5,974,875	3,605,957
Cobalt			100,000
Other metallic products including zinc			180,000
Total metallic			37,150,830
NON-METALLIC.			
Asbestus	Short tons.	50,670	1,486,359
Asbestic	"	17,594	16,900
Chromite	"	8,575	93,301
Coal	"	8,775,933	17,658,615
Corundum	"	1,644	149,153
Feldspar	"	11,700	23,400
Graphite	"	541	17,032
Grindstones	"	5,172	57,200
Gypsum	"	435,789	581,543
Limestones for flux in iron furnaces	"	341,614	258,759
Manganese ore (exports)	"	22	1,720
Mica	"		168,043
Mineral pigments—			
Barytes	"	3,360	7,500
Ochres	"	5,105	34,675
Mineral water	"		100,000
Natural gas *(g)*			314,249
Petroleum *(h)*	Brls.	634,095	849,687
Phosphate	Tons.	1,300	8,425
Pyrites	"	32,774	123,574
Salt	"	45,370	310,858
Talc	"	500	1,800
Tripolite	"	200	3,600

The total production of pig iron in Canada in 1905 from Canadian and imported ores amounted to 527,932 short tons valued at $6,492,972, of which it is estimated 70,554 tons valued at $1,047,860 should be attributed to Canadian ore and 457,378 short tons valued at $5,445,112 to the ore imported.

(a.) Quantity or value of product marketed. The ton used is that of 2,000 lbs.
(b.) Copper contents of ore, matte, &c., at 15·590 cents per lb.
(c.) Lead contents of ore, &c., at 4·707 cents per lb.
(d.) Nickel contents of ore, matte, &c., at 40 cents per lb.
(e.) Silver contents of ore at 60·352 cents per oz.
(f.) Oven coke, all the production of Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.
(g.) Gross return from sale of gas.
(h.) Deduced from the amount paid in bounties and valued at $1 34 per barrel.

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1905.

(Subject to Revision).

Product.	Quantity. (a)	Value. (a)
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS.		$
Cement, natural rock.. Brls.	14,184	10,274
" Portland.. "	1,346,547	1,913,740
Flagstones		7,650
Granite		209,555
Sands and gravels (exports) Tons.	366,935	152,805
Sewer pipe		382,000
Slate		21,568
Terra-cotta, fireproofing, etc		64,892
Building material, including bricks, building stone, lime, etc		6,095,000
Total structural materials and clay products..		8,857,484
Total all other non-metallic..		22,266,393
Total non-metallic		31,123,877
Total metallic		37,150,830
Estimated value of mineral products not returned		300,000
Total, 1905		68,574,707
1904, Total		60,073,897
1903 "		62,600,434
1902 "		63,885,999
1901 "		66,339,158
1900 "		64,618,268
1899 "		49,584,027
1898 "		38,697,021
1897 "		28,661,430
1896 "		22,584,513
1895 "		20,648,964
1894 "		19,931,158
1893 "		20,035,082
1892 "		16,623,417
1891 "		18,976,616
1890 "		16,763,353
1889 "		14,013,113
1888 "		12,518,894
1887 "		11,321,331
1886 "		10,221,255

Minerals Most Inquired For.

The following minerals alphabetically arranged, have been most inquired for during the year:—

Apatite,
Arsenical pyrites,
Asbestus,
Barytes,
Bauxite,
Blende, zinc,
Chrome iron,
Clays for hydraulic cement,
Clays for pottery, bricks, tiles, etc.,
Coal,
Cobalt,
Copper ores,
Corundum,
Feldspar,
Fire clay,
Fluorspar,
Gas, natural,
Gold,
Iron ores,
Ilmenite,
Kaolin,
Limestones for hydraulic cement,
Magnolite,
Marbles,
Mica,
Molybdenite,
Ochres,
Ozokerite,
Petroleum,
Pigments, mineral,
Pitchblende,
Platinum,
Pyrites, iron,
Quicksilver,
Shale, clay,
Silica,
Silver,
Slate,
Talc,
Tungsten,
Tripolite,
Vanadianite,
Witherite,
Zinc.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.

In the list of proposed bulletins given on another page, mention is made of one on Petroleum and Natural Gas. In last year's Summary Report a number of localities are given where petroleum is known to occur in British Columbia and the North-west Territories. The vast deposits of asphalt or tar-sand in the Athabaska region have been described in my report for 1882 and afterwards by Mr. R. G. McConnell.

In 1897 a boring in search of petroleum was made at the expense of the Geological Survey on the west side of the Athabaska river at Pelican rapids. At a depth of nearly a thousand feet, a flow of gas was struck, under high pressure. This prevented any further progress being made in deepening the bore hole. The gas has been blowing off with a roaring noise from the time it was tapped till the present day, a period of more than eight years. At the date of our latest information it is said to show no diminution of pressure.

During the last two seasons, searching for petroleum has been done on a large scale in the district drained by the Flat-head river in the southeastern corner of British Columbia and also in the adjacent tract in the southwestern corner of Alberta. In a number of localities in both these regions, seepages of petroleum have been known for some years. In April, 1905, Mr. Wm. Forest left with me a sample of remarkably good crude petroleum from Sage creek, a branch of Flat-head river.

Last summer a well which was being bored near Pincher Creek in southwestern Alberta close to the mountains was reported to have struck a great flow of oil, but this did not prove to be true. Another well was said to be in progress near Cardston, a short distance further east, but we have no information as to it. At Medicine Hat, gas continues to be obtained at a fair pressure by boring fresh holes in the vicinity of the original discovery.

During the summer of 1905, a boring in search of petroleum was sunk to a considerable depth on the Saskatchewan river under the management of Mr. Eugene Coste, M.E. He has encountered great difficulty in this undertaking on account of the soft and yielding nature of some of the strata passed through.

Last summer the search for petroleum on the eastern peninsula or large Indian Reserve of Manitoulin island was renewed by the Great Northern Oil and Gas Co., Limited, and it was said that a well two or three miles southwest of Wequemakong on the road to Manitowaning, had produced over 100 barrels of oil; also that smaller quantities had been obtained from several other experimental borings on the reserve.

In the southwestern part of the interlake peninsula of Ontario, new producing wells have been bored at several places not far from Leamington. These have been the means of perceptibly increasing the petroleum production of Ontario for the year.

It was proposed to bore for gas at Calgary, under the impression that the Medicine Hat horizon might be struck, but from the knowledge we have of the geology of the region around that town, this horizon is probably buried under a great depth of overlying strata.

The officers of the Survey best acquainted with the geology of this section of Alberta are Messrs. McConnell, Dowling and Cairnes. In regard to the prospect of finding gas by boring at or near Calgary, Mr. R. G. McConnell says the gas-bearing rocks of Langevin are buried at Calgary under several thousand feet of shales and sandstones. A very deep bore-hole would therefore be necessary to reach the horizon of the Langevin beds. No gas has yet been found in the Laramie formation. The crest of an anticlinal crossing the Indian Reserve, which is known to run in a southeasterly direction a few miles southwest of Calgary, would probably afford the most favourable points for boring; but the structure of the district is not well known.

Mr. D. B. Dowling says that two coal-bearing horizons exist, from which gas might come. At Langevin it rises from the lower coal-bearing strata of that locality. At Cassils gas may be found in shallow borings. The Pierre formation is generally composed of compact clays which would hold down any gas which might be escaping from the coals below it. The Laramie is a sandy formation and would not prevent the escape of gas. In the foot-hills the coals of Cassils, Lethbridge and Stair thin out very much. There is a great thickness of rocks at Calgary above the equivalents of the gas-bearing strata of Medicine Hat.

Mr. D. D. Cairnes says the gas of Medicine Hat, Langevin and Cassils comes from rocks of the Belly River Cretaceous series, which are deeply buried at Calgary. At Cassils gas has been struck above the horizon of that of Medicine Hat and Langevin. Near Calgary the best chance for finding gas would be somewhere along an anticlinal which runs S. 73° E. from a point two and a half miles due east of Cochrane street. At the shallowest depth, however, on this anticlinal, any gas which might exist would probably lie 700 to 800 feet deeper than that at Cassils. The next gas horizon would be 600 feet below this last. There is also a third horizon corresponding to the Tar Sands below the last mentioned. If boring be undertaken on the above anticlinal near Calgary, it should be at the lowest surface level. The most promising locality would

appear to be in the southwest corner of township 24, range 3 west of the 5th principal meridian, and section 2 or 10 may occupy the most likely position.

COLLECTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The distribution of collections of Canadian minerals and rocks to educational institutions within the Dominion has been continued as in former years. Collections containing seventy-five specimens of minerals and twenty-five of rocks have been sent to collegiate institutes, high schools and academies, while collections of seventy-five good specimens of minerals, but of smaller size, were sent to schools of lower grades. More applications for these collections were received than could be filled. (They were sent first to those teachers who seemed to be the most enthusiastic and the best qualified to make good use of them.) In every case the recipients of the collections were required to agree to the following conditions: (1) That mineralogy or geology was being actually taught in the school. (2) That the collection was to become the property of the school itself and not of any officer who might be connected therewith. (3) That a suitable case or cabinet was to be provided for its safe keeping. The schools to which collections were sent are enumerated in Dr. Hoffmann's report in the present volume.

The above numbers of specimens are sufficient to cover all the minerals and rocks which the scholars are likely to encounter in nature, and it is as great as they can be expected to learn thoroughly. It was also thought that more good would be accomplished by sending out a large number of such collections, rather than a smaller number of collections containing more but rarer species. The time and money consumed in obtaining the material for these collections have also to be considered, the rarer minerals costing much more than the commoner ones.

CANADIAN ECONOMIC MINERALS AT THE LIEGE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A good collection of the more prominent economic minerals of Canada was prepared for the Liege (Belgium) International Exhibition by Mr. R. L. Broadbent, an officer of the Geological Survey, for our Department of Agriculture. As at all previous international exhibitions, from that of London in 1857 to the one which has just been held at Liege, the Canadian collection of economic minerals took first place. In connexion with the last exhibition the following extract of a letter from Mr. Broadbent is of interest:—

LIEGE, (Belgium), November 21, 1905.

'Here Canada is the only country making a thoroughly representative mineral exhibit, and although we did not enter individual exhibits for awards we received a Grand prize for the collective exhibit. The jury expressed themselves as very much pleased with the extent and arrangement of the collection. We also had visits from the Mining and Geological Section of the International Congress of Mining and Metallurgy; the Congress of Geology; the Societé Belge Geologie, and others interested in mining and metallurgy, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the exhibit.

'Belgium being the centre of one of the most important mining regions in Europe, our ores naturally attracted much attention, especially our lead and zinc ores. The largest zinc smelters in the world are here, the Vielle Montagne, and they told me that they would buy Canadian ore providing satisfactory rates could be arranged *re* shipping. With the C.P.R. direct communication with Antwerp, there ought to be a good market here for our ore.

'I also visited the smelting works at Stolberg, Germany. At these works they were using about 2,000 tons of Canadian (B.C.) silver-lead ore per month.

'In addition to the above ores, the inquiries for the most part have been in connexion with chrome, nickel, cobalt, asbestus, mica and corundum, the last mentioned, especially, attracting much attention. It has already a reputation in the European market as a high grade abrasive, and we have in our own section fifteen different exhibits of wheels, discs, &c., manufactured in the U.S., England, France, Germany and Belgium, all from Canadian corundum.'

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

The manufacture of hydraulic cement, especially by the artificial combining of its ingredients is assuming large proportions in Canada. Numerous inquiries have come to the department during the year for pure limestones and good clays for cement making, especially from the west. Inquiries have also been received for stone which may be calcined and ground for hydraulic cement.

A very pure limestone is quarried near Kananaskis station on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the northeast quarter of section 25, township 24, range 9, west of the 5th principal meridian, Province of Alberta. Its analysis is given on page 20, Part R, Annual Report, Vol. XI, 1898, being No. 695 of the publications of the Geological Survey.

A fairly pure limestone is quarried at the north end of Tunnel mountain in the Province of Alberta. Its analysis is also given on page 20 of the above mentioned Report R of Volume XI, 1898.

Materials for the manufacture of hydraulic cement can be obtained at Bulls Head Plateau, Cypress Hills. See page 786, Geological Survey Report for 1885. Shaganappi point, near Calgary, yields, when calcined, a cement of a very marked hydraulic character, setting under within from four to five minutes. See page 42, Report T, 1886.

The following references as to limestone and hydraulic cement stones mentioned in the reports of the Geological Survey may prove useful :—

Hydraulic Cement Stones.	Page.
Geology of Canada, 1863	804
Catalogue of Section 1, Geological Museum	128, 129
Annual Report for 1895, Part R, Good Hydraulic Limestone	16
" 1895, Part R, Good Hydraulic Limestone	21
" 1899, Part G, Analysis of Limestone	45
" 1899, Part R "	32, 33
Localities for Limestones and Cement Stones.	
Annual Report for 1887–88, Part R	109
" 1896 " S	159–60
" 1899 " S	122
" 1890–91 " D	42
" 1890–91 " E	39, 191, 198
" 1890–91 " E	63, 158, 172
" 1890–91 " E	176, 183
" 1890–91 " F	13, 54
" 1890–91 " L	33, 35, 41
" 1890–91 " A	38, 48, 58
" 1890–91 " P	16
" 1889 " R	24

UTILIZATION OF LOW-GRADE FUELS.

The invention of the Siemens' Regenerative Gas-furnace and of the improved gas producer engine has given a new value to low-grade bituminous coal, lignites and peat. The Siemens Brothers' producer furnishes the most successful method of applying gaseous fuel for the generation of power. Their patent, No. 167, British, 22nd January, 1861, was granted for 'improvements in furnaces.' The specification states that—'It is an essential part of our invention that the solid fuel used, such as coal, lignite, peat, &c., should be decomposed in a separate apparatus, so that the introduction of solid fuel into the furnace may be altogether avoided, and the gaseous fuel may be heated to a high degree prior to its entering into combustion with atmospheric air, also heated to a high degree, thus causing a great economy of fuel.'

In a paper read before the Canadian Mining Institute, Mr. Dowling says it has been found that the quantity of gas furnished by the lignite is greatly increased by adding an equal quantity of pulverized anthracite, as its fixed carbon 'cuts the tar' yielded by the producer method. Waste tar from any other source may be utilized along with anthracite dust or fine waste anthracite, or with crushed coke made into briquettes. A promising field for further experiments in order to obtain the best results from a variety of cheap materials, is offered in connexion with this process.

Bulletin No. 261 of the United States Geological Survey treats of this subject. Mr. W. R. Campbell, who has been, for two years, connected with the coal-testing plant of that Survey at St. Louis, wrote me in January, 1906, that they had been obtaining some very striking results in the way of the better utilization of low-grade bituminous coals and lignites and probably peat. The coal is converted into producer gas and is used directly in the explosive gas engine. By this method the efficiency of poor fuel is increased nearly or quite 100 per cent. He says: 'Strangely enough our most striking results are on the low-grade lignites of North Dakota and Montana. I presume similar results could be obtained on the same classes of fuel in Canada, and I sincerely hope that our investigations here may be utilized in the development of similar fuels in your country.'

This subject is discussed in Dr. Hoffmann's report in the annual volume of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1882-84. In 1903, Mr. D. B. Dowling of our Survey examined and reported on the lignite of the Souris River region in southern Saskatchewan, which may thus in future be turned to better account than might have been anticipated. These lignites form a continuation of those of North Dakota and Montana, referred to by Mr. Campbell.

METEORITES.

Mr. Robert A. A. Johnston, in addition to his field work in New Brunswick, has continued his studies of Canadian meteorites and has visited some of the localities where falls of these bodies have been reported. We have had casts made and coloured of all Canadian meteorites which are not in possession of the Survey. Mr. Johnston has nearly completed his report on this interesting subject and it will be issued as soon as possible.

Literature of the Geological Survey.

In the early years of the Survey the publications were not numerous, consisting principally of the annual Reports of Progress and a few maps, with an occasional special report. A few well illustrated Decades on Organic Remains were also published. In 1863 the late Sir W. E. Logan, the first director, issued a resumé of the first twenty year's work of the staff. This was a most useful book and it was intended to follow it by a similar resumé every twenty years thereafter, but forty-three years have since passed away and no further resumé has been written.

About this time there was a hiatus of five years when no Reports of Progress were published, after which their issue was resumed and continued to 1884 inclusive. In 1885 the name was changed to Annual Reports and sixteen volumes of these will have been completed with the issues now in press.

As there was necessarily more or less delay in getting out these full reports, on account of the preparation of maps, palæontological, chemical and other work required for them, it was felt that a preliminary account should be issued of the principal results obtained each year both in the field and at the headquarters of the Survey, together with a general statement as to all the affairs of the department; and to fill this want the publication was commenced in 1872 of an Annual Summary Report. With the growing extent and importance of the work of the Survey, these reports have been expanded year after year and they have been made to include some short complete reports where no further details are required and where it was very undesirable to keep back the information pending the issue of the large Annual Report.

In 1903, I commenced the publication of a series of Bulletins on Economic Minerals, to the progress of which further reference will be made. For some years back the Survey has also been publishing special reports on geological subjects, palæontology, zoology, botany, &c.

Index to Annual Reports.

In my Summary Report for 1904, I stated that it was proposed to compile a complete Index to the sixteen volumes of Annual Reports. Work on the Index to the Annual Reports was started by Mr. Frank Nicolas last year, and good progress has been made. The work, of course, involves a great amount of labour, and about 120,000 references have been already prepared. It is expected that the compilation will be completed by the end of this year and it is hoped the printing and binding will not take more than six months. This Index will be a most useful work and will greatly enhance the value of the sixteen large volumes of Annual Reports, which will then become available for easy reference.

The number of publications of the Survey distributed during the year 1905 amounted to 13,861.

After the issue of the Summary Report for last year, the press of Canada was invited to call attention to it and this was, no doubt, the means of making it known to large numbers, who might otherwise not have heard of its publication.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 26

PUBLICATIONS IN 1905 AND 1906.

Summary Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for the calendar year 1904, pp. 392 (with 8 maps and other illustrations). Sessional document.

Report on the Klondike Gold Fields, Part B, Vol. XIV., pp. 71 (with three maps), by R. G. McConnell.

Annual Report of the Mines Section for 1903, Part S. Vol. XVI., pp. 156, by E. D. Ingall and J. McLeish.

Report on Recent Mineral Discoveries on Windy Arm, Tagish lake, Yukon, pp. 12, by R. G. McConnell.

The Mineral Pigments of Canada, pp. 39, by C. W. Willimott.

Geological Report on the Chibougamau Mining Region in the Northern part of the Province of Quebec, pp. 61 (with map), by A. P. Low.

Supplementary List of Publications, pp. 7.

Annual Reports, Vols. XIV. and XV. are in press.

The Annual Report of the Mines Section by Messrs. Ingall and McLeish, (Part S), for 1904 is ready for the press and will be published as soon as possible.

VOL. XIV.

A. Summary for 1901, by Dr. R. Bell.
B. Report on the Klondike Gold Fields, by R. G. McConnell.
F. Report on Ekwan river, Sutton lakes and W. of James Bay, by D. B. Dowling.
H. Report on Sudbury district, by A. Barlow.
J. Report on Perth sheet, by R. W. Ells.
O. Report on the Artesian wells of the Island of Montreal, by F. Adams.
S. Mines Section report, 1902.

VOL. XV. (IN THE BINDERY).

A. Summary for 1902 by R. Rell.
AA. " 1903 "
F. Report on the Souris Coal Fields, by D. B. Dowling.
S. Mines Section report, 1903.

VOL. XVI.

A. Summary for 1904, by R. Bell. (Published).
B. Report on Graham Island, by R. W. Ells. (Published).
C. " the Upper Stewart River region by J. Keele. (In preparation).
CC. " Peel river by C. Camsell. (In preparation).
G. " Yamaska Mountain, Que. by A. C. Young. (Published).
H. " Brome Mountain, Que. by Prof. Dresser. (Published).
S. Mines Section report, 1904. (Published).

BULLETINS.

A bulletin on The Mineral Pigments of Canada by Mr. C. W. Willimott was published during the year. Another bulletin on Barytes in Canada was prepared by Dr. H. S. Poole and is ready for the printer. Bulletins are in preparation and well advanced on The Clay Industries by Dr. Robert Chalmers, and on The Coal Mines of Canada by Theophile Denis.

FIELD-WORK.

As already stated, field-work was performed by no fewer than thirty-seven (37) officers, in addition to those acting on the Zinc Commission which consisted of three members, whose salaries and expenses were also paid out of the funds of the Geological Survey. The following is a list of the field parties of 1905, the objects they had in view and the regions in which they were employed, the latter being given in their order from northwest to southeast. Reports upon most of the work by the men in charge are contained in the following pages.

Mr. Charles Camsell, assisted by Mr. F. E. Camsell, surveyed Peel river, a large stream flowing northward in Mackenzie District. He started for Dawson from Skagway early in the spring before the ice broke up in the rivers and was ready to ascend the Stewart river as soon as it was clear of ice. He followed one of the northern branches of this stream in his canoes to a very long portage across the height-of-land separating it from the source of Wind river, a branch of the Peel. After descending the Peel nearly to the sea, he returned to the Bell river and Rat river, and thence descended the Porcupine to its junction with the Yukon. Here he was picked up by a steamer which took him up to Dawson and he returned in good time to Vancouver. It will be seen by his report that he accomplished a large amount of valuable topographical and geological work in this distant region. Mr. Joseph Keele also proceeded to Dawson before the breaking up of the ice and on the opening of navigation he ascended the Stewart river and continued his investigations of the gold-field on its northern headwaters, which had been commenced the previous year.

Mr. R. G. McConnell's operations were mostly in the district comprised by the headwaters of the White river, to the west of the Yukon. On his way home in the autumn, he made an examination of the recently discovered silver region of Windy Arm. Soon after his return to Ottawa he prepared a report on this district, which was immediately published under the name of 'Recent Mineral Discoveries on Windy Arm, Tagish Lake, Yukon Territory.'

Mr. F. H. Maclaren, who afterwards acted as Mr. McConnell's assistant, preceded him to the Yukon territory and made a survey from Whitehorse westward along the road to Kluane lake, triangulating the tops of the hills and mountains on either side.

Dr. R. W. Ells, assisted by Mr. Sydney Ells, made a geological reconnaisance of Graham island, the largest and most northern of the Queen Charlotte group. Dr. Ells circumnavigated the island and penetrated into the interior in a few places. While passing through British Columbia on his way west, Dr. Ells, accompanied by Dr. H. S. Poole, left the Canadian Pacific railway at Kamloops in order to revisit the coal field of the Nicola valley which he had examined the previous year.

While investigating the geology of Southern Alaska, under instructions from Professor Alfred H. Brooks, geologist in charge, Dr. Frederick E. Wright, of the United States Geological Survey, explored the Unuk river, which flows into Behm canal, opposite Prince of Wales island. Dr. Wright's work having been principally within British Columbia, the United States Survey has generously placed his results at our disposal, as if he had done this work for our department, and they are published as a short report in the present volume.

Mr. Theophile Denis, having been instructed to examine and report upon all the coal mines in the Dominion, visited those of Nova Scotia and afterwards those of the North-west provinces and British Columbia. His report on this work will be published as soon as possible.

Dr. Henry S. Poole, of Halifax, spent the summer in an investigation of the collieries and coal-bearing rocks of the Nanaimo coal field on the eastern side of Vancouver island, and has furnished an excellent report on the subject.

Mr. James M. Macoun, assisted by Mr. William Spreadborough, spent about four months, beginning in May, in continuation of his zoological and botanical work near the International Boundary (49th parallel) between British Columbia and the State of Washington. His field of operations this year was from Midway to Skaget river, the larger branches of which lie within British Columbia. After returning to Ottawa he spent the month of September collecting and studying the aquatic plants of the Ottawa district, in continuation of similar work done on Lake St. Peter the previous year. The latter part of the year was spent in determining and cataloguing the mammals, birds and plants collected during the last five seasons, along the southern boundary of British Columbia.

Professor R. W. Brock, assisted by Mr. W. H. Boyd and Mr. G. A. Young, as already stated, was engaged on a survey of the Rossland group of mines. His preliminary report on this work has been printed as a separate publication.

Mr. D. B. Dowling, assisted by Mr. Geo. S. Malloch, continued his investigations into the geology of the coal-bearing rocks of the Rocky mountains. His principal work the past season was along the Elm and Kananaskis rivers.

Mr. D. D. Cairnes, assisted by Mr. George S. Scott, was employed in an investigation of the geology of a large tract of country lying immediately to the east of the Rocky mountains and southward of the Canadian Pacific railway, which has been topographically surveyed and mapped by Mr. Arthur O. Wheeler, D.L.S. An additional tract, adjoining Mr. Wheeler's sheet to the south, was surveyed both topographically and geologically by Mr. Cairnes.

Mr. J. F. E. Johnston was instructed to proceed to the district around Edmonton, Alberta, in order to collect all possible data in reference to its geology, especially such as bear upon the occurrence of coal or lignite and on the possible existence of petroleum and natural gas in that part of the province.

Dr. Robert Chalmers made a reconnaissance examination of the surface deposits, especially of the clays, of all the more accessible districts throughout the provinces of

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He likewise visited a few places in British Columbia. He was also instructed to collect information of all kinds as to the superficial geology of the districts visited, with a view to further work on this subject in the future.

Mr. W. S. Dobbs was sent to the country lying immediately south of Cape Tatnam on the southwest side of Hudson Bay, proper. On his way to this region, he was to make track surveys of certain rivers, which had not previously been mapped by the Geological Survey. The reported nature of the country south of Cape Tatnam indicated a possibility of the existence there of a considerable tract of rocks older than the Silurian, such as those which occur southwest of Cape Henrietta Maria. In connexion with the construction of a geological map of Canada, it was important to settle this question.

Mr. Owen O'Sullivan, who had surveyed the whole western coast of James Bay in 1904, was instructed to continue this work on the southwestern coast of Hudson Bay lying between York Factory and Cape Henrietta Maria. He, however, succeeded in making a survey only as far as Severn river. Had he completed the projected work of the season, this would have finished the last link of the topographical survey by this department of the entire coast of our great inland sea.

Mr. William McInnes made a geological examination of a large tract around the head waters of the Attawapiskat and Winisk rivers, where it is believed that discoveries of economic minerals may be made.

Mr. W. H. Collins, assisted by Mr. H. C. Cooke made topographical and geological surveys in much of the country lying immediately north of Lake Superior between the Nipigon and Pie rivers.

Mr. W. J. Wilson commenced a regional geological survey of the area lying immediately north of the Sudbury and west of the Temagami sheet. He made good progress, but as the whole of this tract is in a state of nature, topographical surveys require to be made in order to lay down the geology, and probably two more seasons will be required to complete the work.

Dr. A. E. Barlow was instructed to make some more detailed geological examinations of Lake Temagami, for which a new map of the lake on a large scale, which had just been issued by the Ontario Government, would afford some assistance. He was also to continue the detailed geological work southward of the Eastern Arm of the lake, which had been commenced the year before by Dr. G. A. Young.

Mr. E. D. Ingall was engaged the greater part of the season in preparing reports of the Mines Section, but in the latter part of the summer, he proceeded to the Cobalt silver district, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Robert. These gentlemen inspected the district and made surveys of some parts of it.

Mr. C. F. King was employed in the early part of the season in surveying the line of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario railway and afterwards in assisting Dr. Barlow.

Mr. A. F. Hunter continued the work of tracing the ancient shore lines of the northern part of the interlake peninsula of Ontario in the counties of Simcoe, Grey, Wellington and Bruce.

Professor T. L. Walker of Toronto University, assisted by Mr. R. E. Hore and Mr. Wm. Herridge, was occupied all summer in working out the geology of Muskoka district. Although good progress was made, the district is so extensive that another season will be required before a complete map of its geology can be produced.

Dr. J. W. Spencer, who had already devoted a number of years of his own time to elucidating some of the problems of the Great Lakes and the geological history of Niagara Falls and river, was employed all summer in completing his investigations of this history. The time seemed opportune for this work, on account of its great interest and the attention which it is attracting and also in relation to questions which are now prominent in connexion with the position of the International Boundary line at the Falls and as to the utilization of the cataract for generating power. Dr. Spencer's results are highly interesting and important.

Mr. W. A. Johnston, assisted by Mr. J. B. Tett finished working out the geology of the Peterborough sheet (Ontario) which represents the same area as the other Ontario sheets, namely 72 miles from east to west, by 48 from north to south.

Professor Ernest Haycock, assisted by Mr. Strong, continued to investigate the details of the geology of the Upper Laurentian rocks of a part of the counties of Labelle and Wright, on which he had been engaged the previous year, and it will require another season to complete the area it is proposed to map out.

Mr. C. W. Willimott devoted part of the season to the collection of minerals to be used in making up educational collections, and a part was required to exploit some new localities for a reddish brecciated limestone marble and also some varieties of greenish serpentine marbles. One of the former proved to be a sound and handsome stone, capable of a good polish, and it has been already used to decorate the main corridor of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Mr. A. P. Low proceeded to Lake Chibougamau, northwest of Lake St. John in northern Quebec, where during the previous summer, Mr. J. Obalski, Inspector of Mines of the province of Quebec, had discovered asbestus of good quality and in considerable quantities, besides copper ore and a large quartz vein, holding small particles of free gold. These discoveries were referred to in my report for 1904 (page 33), where attention was also called to the fact that the late Mr. James Richardson of the Geological staff had found copper pyrites in the same neighbourhood in 1870. Mr. Low traced the distribution of the Huronian rocks, in which these minerals occur, for some distance to the westward of Chibougamau lake.

Prof. J. A. Dresser, who had in previous years worked out the geology of Orford and Brome mountains, devoted the past season to another of the Monteregian hills—Montarville mountain. He also made a collection of fossils from the shales around the base of the mountain, which comprises more species than had ever before been found in these rocks.

Professor John Macoun spent the summer months in collecting and cataloguing the plants of the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence river. The other parts of the year were devoted to making a preliminary draft of a work on the mammals of Canada, in which much attention is given to their habits and distribution. Progress has been made towards completing a Flora of the Vicinity of Ottawa and the Flora of the Rocky Mountain Park, which latter is now nearly ready for the printer. Some attention has been given to the government museum at Banff, in this park, which is under the general supervision of the Geological Survey. Professor Macoun continues to add to his large stock of new information in regard to the Fungi, Lichens, Mosses, Algae and other cryptogamous plants of Canada, which have not yet been included in the published volumes of his Catalogue of Canadian Plants.

Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe spent some time on the north shore of Chaleur bay, in collecting fossil fishes from the Devonian rocks. By diligent search and by blasting the rocks, he secured a number of valuable specimens.

Professor W. A. Parks undertook some field work for the Survey in the western part of central New Brunswick, along the Nipisiguit river. In addition to this work, his petrographical studies of the specimens brought home are expected to throw some new light on the different problems of the geology of this part of the province.

Mr. Robert A. A. Johnston, assisted by Mr. Bronson, completed, as far as intended at present, the geology of Charlotte county, New Brunswick. His labours have been the means of improving very much the geological map of the southwestern part of the province.

Mr. Hugh Fletcher, assisted by Mr. A. T. McKinnon, spent the season at various localities along the Bay of Fundy side of Nova Scotia. Special attention was devoted to the examination and mapping of the iron ore bands of Nictaux and Torbrook.

Mr. E. R. Faribault was assisted in the field work by Messrs. James M. Cruikshank and A. Cameron, and in the map-making by Major F. O'Farrell. Their work lay mostly in the districts lying to the southwest of Halifax and consisted in a careful survey, so as to map on a large scale, all the features of each district, together with an accurate representation of the gold bearing quartz veins or leads.

My own field-work consisted partly of an inspection of the Klondike gold district and the collection of information as to the occurrence of coal or lignite in the Yukon Territory. Returning from this Territory, I visited Nanaimo coal field in order better to determine what further geological work was most needed in that region and how it might best be carried out. The mines of the various districts in the southern parts of British Columbia were visited and inspected underground as far as time would permit. I have to express my thanks to the officers of all the mines visited for their invariable courtesy and for affording me every facility for examining the mines themselves, the mining machinery and reduction works. At Fernie, I was indebted to Messrs. James McEvoy, W. W. Leach and H. Frechette, all of whom were formerly connected with the Geological Survey, for conducting me through the collieries and coking yards.

In November, I spent some days in looking over the mining and prospecting operations in the Cobalt silver district.

The work of the Survey at headquarters during the year has been vigorously carried on in all the branches. The accompanying reports by the various officers in charge are so full and explanatory that no further remarks are necessary.

The correspondence of the department continued to be large, but all letters were promptly and fully answered. We received, as usual, many questions and inquiries, relating to a variety of scientific subjects, besides those connected with geology, palæontology, mineralogy, mining, surveying, exploring, mapping; chemistry, metallurgy, archæology, botany, zoology, etc.; and all these were answered in due course.

HEAD WATERS OF WHITE RIVER.

Yukon.

Mr. R. G. McConnell.

Work was continued during the season of 1905 in the district about the head of White river. The time available for work in this distant region is somewhat brief as the summer is short and a considerable portion of it is occupied in travelling. On this account the examination of the district necessarily partook of the character of a reconnaissance. A topographic survey of the district was made by Mr. F. H. Maclaren, the topographer of the party.

Topography.

The region examined lies along the landward base of the St. Elias range, east of the Alaskan boundary, and is included in the drainage basin of White river, one of the principal western tributaries of the Yukon river.

The north eastern slope of the St. Elias range is largely drained by various branches of White river, the principal of which are the Kluane, Donjek and the Generk rivers. The trunk stream bends to the northwest and crosses the Alaskan boundary before reaching the mountains.

The Kluane river flows out of Kluane lake, a large sheet of water about forty miles in length, lying along the base of the St. Elias range, and fed mostly by Slims river, flowing from the Kaskawulsh glacier.

The Donjek is a typical glacial stream. Its muddy waters, flowing in numerous branching channels, spread out in seasons of flood across a bare gravel flood plain from one to three miles in width. The channels change continually, new ones being constantly opened, and old ones blocked, by the rapid, overloaded streams. Bars easily fordable at onehour are often impassable the next.

The Donjek appears to issue from a large glacier which occupies the whole width of its valley a few miles inside the mountains. I was informed, however, by a prospector who had explored its upper waters, that the glacier is fed by an ice stream descending a tributary valley from the northwest and that the upper portion of the main valley is free from ice and is partially wooded.

The Generk, though scarcely twelve miles in length, carries a large quantity of water and is one of the principal feeders of White river. It heads in the Klutlan glacier and flows northward parallel to, and a few miles east of, the Alaskan boundary. Like the Donjek, it has built up a wide gravel flood plain through which it winds in a multitude of interlacing channels.

The Klutlan glacier has a width, at present, of from two to four miles. It has evidently receded rapidly in recent years as it is bordered on the south by a wide belt of rough morainic country now free from ice. Its rate of motion is slow, and in places it appears to be stationary, as trees occur growing on shallow soil underlaid by clear blue ice. The lower portion and sides of the glacier are buried in debris. A ridge of fresh uncovered ice in the upper central portion of the glacier, only seen from a distance, suggests an active glacier over-riding an older almost stationary ice and gravel mass.

The St. Elias Alps, the principal topographic feature, form the southwest boundary of the district, and extend to the sea. The mountains and mountain ridges of this range are characterized by extreme boldness of outline. Steep slopes, precipitous cliffs and high broken peaks and crests prevail. The larger streams such as the Donjek and St. Clair have cut deep, wide valleys back into the heart of the range, while the smaller ones are usually inclosed in narrow steep-sided and often impassable cañons. The central portion of the range and all the higher mountains are covered with deep continuous snow fields, and glaciers—some of the first magnitude—are present everywhere.

The St. Elias range is bordered along its whole northeastern front by a wide continuous depression occupied in different portions of its length by a number of small streams. The depression is crossed transversely by all the large streams flowing from the range and evidently antedates by a long period the initiation of the present drainage system. The summit of the depression between Kluane river and the Donjek has an elevation of 1,500 feet above the former, and between the Donjek and the Generk of about 700 feet.

East of the depression is a broken upland cut by a system of interlocking valleys into mountain groups and ridges usually rising from three to four thousand feet above the valley flats. The mountains while rugged in places are more worn and are tamer in appearance than those in the St. Elias range, and their inferior height has also prevented the great accumulation of snow and ice which forms such a conspicuous feature of the latter.

FOREST.

The forest trees are few in number and include only the white and black spruces (*Picea alba* and *P. nigra*), the aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and, occasionally, the balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*), and the birch (*Betula papyrifera*). The forest is sparse as a rule and ceases at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of the district proved less interesting than was expected, as the older rocks along most of the St. Elias range and for some distance eastward, are buried beneath a great thickness of comparatively recent effusive and fragmental volcanics.

Tertiary.

A band of rocks referred to the Tertiary follows the St. Elias range from the Duke river to the St. Clair. They are well exposed on a small stream which enters the Donjek from the west a mile above the mouth of Wade creek. They consist here mostly of grayish conglomerates often only slightly indurated, formed of smooth and well rolled pebbles of quartz, quartzite, slate, chert and diorite. A band of red, iron-stained conglomerate occurs at the base of the formation, derived mostly from the debris of underlying dioritic rocks. With the conglomerate are beds of grayish and yellowish tufaceous sandstones, dark, often carbonaceous shales, and occasional beds of lignite.

The conglomerates and associated clastic beds of the Tertiary alternate with numerous lava sheets from fifteen to one hundred feet in thickness which appear to be contemporaneous with them. The lava sheets are usually andesitic in character and, in places, are slightly vesicular. They have smooth surfaces and decrease in thickness gradually towards their termination. They conform perfectly with the inclosing clastic beds even when the latter are steeply tilted. No dikes connecting with sheets were observed. The vulcanism which accompanied the deposition of the Tertiary beds was of long duration, as the latter are overlaid by at least 4,000 feet of effusive and fragmental volcanic rocks.

The Tertiary beds which outcrop along Maple creek consist mostly of shales and sandstone with some conglomerate and an occasional lignite seam. On Granite creek and east of the St. Clair river conglomerate is the principal constituent of the formation.

The Tertiary beds are strongly folded in places, especially near the mountains, and therefore antedate in age the last movements which produced the St. Elias range. No determinable fossils were obtained from them.

Mesozoic Beds.

The mountains of the St. Elias range fronting on Kluane lake are largely built of hard greenish tufaceous beds alternating with dark shales, breccias and, occasionally, agglomerates. Similar rocks outcrop at the cañon of Duke creek and also at the lower cañon of Burwash creek. The beds of this series, as a rule, are sharply folded and, in places, are overturned and broken. The rocks, usually hard, are more or less altered, and occasionally pass into green chloritic schists.

Specimens of the Triassic fossil *monotis subcircularis*, were obtained from a band of dark shales outcropping near the centre of the lower cañon of Burwash creek. It is unlikely that the whole series is referable to one period as, in places, it is many thousands of feet in thickness. It probably represents the product of repeated volcanic outbursts, possibly continued into the Tertiary.

Upper Palaeozoic.

The rocks referred to the upper Palaeozoic consist mostly of massive limestones and marbles associated with hard shales and slates and feldspathic sandstones. A good section of these rocks is displayed along the Donjek valley from the point where it leaves the St. Elias range up to the Donjek glacier, a distance of about seven miles. The outer range at this point is built of diorite. The diorite is followed by a wide band of crushed, reddish weathering limestone underlaid by grayish massive limestones and alternating limestones and shales. The latter are succeeded by feldspathic sandstones and limestones, both holding fossils of Carboniferous age. The tufaceous beds are cut by diorite, above which is a second band of massive gray limestone, followed by dark slates, altered in places into a schist. The slates are succeeded by reddish granites and diorites.

The limestones and associated rocks strike in a northwesterly direction and dip uniformly to the northeast at angles of from 30° to 70°. This outward dip is unusual in the great mountain ranges of the west, and is not a constant feature of the St. Elias range, although it occurs at several points.

At the head of Burwash creek the outer range of the St. Elias mountains is built of massive limestone, and bands of limestones and shales similar to those on the Donjek but dipping at a high angle in the opposite direction. North of the limestones—and apparently underlying them—are hard feldspathic quartzites, dark shales and iron-stained tufaceous beds. These beds have a nearly vertical attitude and their age relationship to the limestones is uncertain.

The mountain groups northeast of the trail from Burwash creek to the Donjek are built largely of slates, hard tufaceous rocks and limestones similar to those in the St. Elias range. West of the Donjek the limestones disappear and the rocks outcropping along the valleys of Wolverine and Harris creeks consist mostly of hard, imperfectly cleaved slates and tuffs, cut by numerous diorite dikes and by a granite area.

The rough grouping of the clastic rocks of the district into the three series briefly described above is only intended as a provisional one and will doubtless be greatly modified when the region is examined in detail.

Massive Igneous Rocks.

Andesites and Basalts.

Effusive rocks have a wide distribution in the district. A large area commencing within a few miles of Kluane lake crosses Duke river valley and extends northward to the 'gap' of this stream. A second small area—probably a disconnected portion of the first—occurs south of upper Burwash creek. Between the Donjek and the Generk the mountains of the St. Elias range, and a wide flanking plateau, are built entirely of these rocks and they extend westward across the Generk to the Alaskan boundary.

The effusives rest on the Tertiary north of the Donjek and are therefore the youngest rocks in the district. The lava sheets in the Duke river area are nearly

horizontal and show no signs of disturbance. North of the Donjek the sheets are often sharply bent and in places are broken and faulted.

The effusives in this series consist mainly of augite andesites of a somewhat basic type, and basalts. The sheets range in thickness from a few feet to several hundred feet, and are usually separated by tufaceous beds varying in texture from a fine ash to a coarse breccia. The series has a minium thickness of 5,000 feet.

Amygdaloids.

Bands of a green amygdaloidal rock occur at several points in the district, usually associated with the Mesozoic tufaceous beds. The upper portion of the lower cañon of Burwash creek is cut through this rock, and it was also found at the upper cañon of Tatamagouche creek and on one of the creeks flowing into Kluane lake. It is important as it is supposed to be the source of the native copper which occurs loose in so many of the creeks of the district. Lithologically it is a vesicular diabase. The augite in the section examined is mostly altered to chlorite, and the cavities are filled with calcite usually surrounded by a ring of chlorite. A similar rock—also associated with copper deposits—occurs in the Windy Arm district.

Gabbro-diorite.

This is a dark gray rather fine textured intrusive, widely distributed in stocks and dikes throughout the district. It is a hard rock and in the St. Elias range usually weathers into high bold peaks. It cuts the beds of the Mesozoic series but is older than those referred to the Tertiary. While usually massive it is slightly sheared in places and is occasionally seamed with small quartz veins.

The mineral constituents of the gabbro-diorite exhibit considerable variety in different sections. In places the rock is a typical diorite consisting essentially of hornblende, some biotite, and labradorite. This type passes by the substitution of augite for hornblende into a gabbroic variety, and by the addition of quartz and microperthite into a grano-diorite.

Quartz Porphyrite.

A yellowish porphyritic rock showing, in thin sections, a fine grained quartz and feldspar base, through which crystals of a plagioclase feldspar, biotite and quartz, are porphyritically distributed, outcrops in considerable masses along Burwash creek. It is probably the youngest intrusive on the creek.

Dunite.

Areas of dunite, partially altered in places into serpentine, occur on Burwash creek and on a branch of Quill creek

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coarse gold occurs in nearly all the streams in the district except those flowing over the recent volcanic rock, but no rich concentrations have so far been found. Brief descriptions of all the creeks worked, with the exception of Arch creek, are given in the

Summary Report of 1904 and need not be repeated here. Ruby creek, the centre of mining operations in 1904, is now almost abandoned and the miners have moved on to Fourth-of-July creek, a parallel stream flowing out of the same range. A few claims are being worked on Fourth-of-July below the mouth of Snyder creek. A feature of the workings of this creek is that the auriferous gravels rest on a band of boulder clay which constitutes the bed rock. The boulder clay band has not been pierced, and there is a possibility—as pointed out in last year's Summary—that pay-gravels may exist beneath it. The gravel bed overlying the boulder clay is shallow and easily mined, but carries comparatively light values.

A large amount of work was done on Bullion creek by the Bullion Hydraulic Co. This company has taken over most of the ground below the cañon and spent the season in installing a hydraulic plant. A flume five feet by three and a half feet, with intake on claim No. 26, has been built down the valley to claim No. 48, a distance of about a mile. In places where the valley slopes were favourable the flume is replaced by short ditches. The grade of the creek is steep and a head of 175 feet is gained in this distance. The water is supplied to the monitor through a pipe 1200 feet in length and thirty-six inches in diameter at the intake. At the time of my visit excavations for a bed rock flume were in progress. The monitor was employed for this purpose and appeared to be doing very efficient work. Preparations were not completed in time to admit of a satisfactory test of the creek before the season closed.

A number of claims were worked on Burwash creek throughout the season, both above and below the cañon, with varying results. The values in the upper part of the creek have proved generally unsatisfactory and some of the claims have been abandoned. A stretch of fair ground several claims in length has been found in the valley about a mile above the cañon and a second one at the foot of the cañon. The returns from the best claims seldom exceed ten dollars per day per man. Mining on Burwash creek is attended with peculiar difficulties; the creek is subject to sudden floods and on several occasions last season wing dams and drains—the result of weeks of hard work—were destroyed by the rushing waters in a few minutes.

Some prospecting has been done on Tatamagouche creek, a northern branch of Burwash creek. This creek is similar in character to Burwash creek and cuts the same rocks. It enters Burwash creek through a long cañon above which the valley is wide and open.

Further to the west is Arch creek, the latest discovery in the district. This stream heads with a branch of Quill creek and flows westward into the Donjek. Its grade averages about 300 feet to the mile. Like most of the creeks of the district the valley contracts at one point into a narrow cañon. The cañon is situated about a mile above the mouth of the valley and is about three quarters of a mile in length. Half a mile above it is a second small cañon 200 yards in length, above which the valley widens out and is bottomed with narrow flats and bordered in places with terraced slopes.

The rocks outcropping along the valley consist of hard tuffs, slates and limestones cut by several small diorite masses. The name of the creek is derived from an arch like opening in a band of limestone crossing the cañon through which the stream has cut

a passage. The slates and tuffs are traversed by small quartz veins from which the gold in the creek has probably been derived.

At the time of my visit a few claims were being worked in the cañon, where the gravels are comparatively shallow. In the upper part of the valley the gravels deepen, and the few holes sunk have failed to reach bed rock. The gold obtained is found on or near bed rock, and consists mostly of heavy grains and small nuggets. The largest nugget found was obtained from No. 9 claim in the cañon, and weighed over three ounces. It contained considerable quartz, and its rough surface showed that it had not travelled far. No ground yielding more than good wages has been found on the creek up to the present.

It is somewhat remarkable considering the number of creeks in the district on which coarse gold has been found, and the wide area over which they are distributed, that occasional rich concentrations have not been found. The chances of such discoveries are, of course, not by any means exhausted, as none of the creeks have been fully prospected, and some of them have scarcely been touched, and it is this which keeps the miner in the field. The present yield of the best claims of from $6 to $10 per day can hardly be considered wages in a region where the cost of supplies is so excessive and the working season is so short and broken.

COPPER.

Native copper is almost as widely distributed in the creeks of the district as gold. It is found on Bullion, Sheep and other creeks flowing from the St. Elias range, and also on Burwash, Tatamagouche and Arch creeks, in the region between Kluane river and the Donjek. It is not found on Ruby, Fourth-of-July, or any of the streams cutting the old schists of the Ruby range.

The principal copper creek in the White River district is Kletsan creek. This stream is situated in Alaska, about four miles west of the International Boundary. It was examined by Mr. A. H. Brooks of the U. S. Geological Survey in 1898. Brooks found that the stream copper, in part at least, was derived from calcite veins cutting a dioritic rock exposed along the valley. These copper-bearing rocks do not extend far in an easterly direction, as they are soon buried beneath a great accumulation of young volcanic rocks.

Areas of a dioritic rock apparently similar to that on Kletsan creek occur on most of the copper-bearing creeks in the Kluane district, but no mineral discoveries have so far been made in them.

The upper part of Burwash Creek cañon is cut through a green, often iron stained, diabase amygdaloid. This rock is cut by a few small calcite veins, which are usually stained with copper and carry small quantities of chalcopyrite and occasional grains of native copper. Similar copper-stained amygdaloids occur on Tatamagouche and several other creeks in the district. No veins of commercial importance have been found in them up to the present.

ATIVE SILVER.

Occasional coarse grains and small rough nuggets of native silver occur with the gold on Burwash and Arch creeks.

COAL.

Lignite coal of good quality occurs throughout the Tertiary area extending along the foot of the St. Elias range from the Donjek to the St. Clair. The veins vary in thickness from a few inches up to four feet.

WINDY ARM DISTRICT, NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. R. G. McConnell

On the way back from the White River country a few days were spent late in the season examining the recent mineral discoveries on Windy Arm, Tagish lake.

SITUATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The principal ore deposits so far discovered in this district occur on the west side of Windy Arm, a southerly branch of Lake Tagish. Tagish lake forms part of a chain of long narrow lakes, including, in order from north to south, Lakes Lindeman, Bennett, Nares, Tagish and Marsh, which commence well within the Coast range of mountains and extend northward and eastward for a distance of nearly seventy miles. The general direction of these lakes is north and south, with the exception of Lake Nares and the upper part of Tagish lake, which have an east and west alignment. Windy Arm joins Tagish lake near its head and extends south for a distance of twelve miles. Its course is nearly parallel to that of Bennett lake, and the two sheets of water inclose an area of high mountainous country about eight miles in width, the scene of the principal recent discoveries.

The White Pass and Yukon Railway affords easy communication to the new mining district. This line, after crossing the Coast range, follows the east shore of Bennett Lake to Caribou Crossing, at the foot of the lake, at which point steamers run to Conrad City, on Windy Arm, the shipping point of the mines. The total distance from tide water at Skagway to Conrad City is 79 miles, of which 67·5 miles is made at present by rail and 11·5 miles by water. A railway can easily be built from Caribou Crossing along the shores of Lake Nares, Tagish lake and Windy Arm to Conrad City, and surveys for one have already been made by the engineers of the White Pass and Yukon Railway. A second route from Log Cabin station, on the main line of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, above Bennett lake, by way of Tutshi lake to Windy Arm, has also been proposed. The distance to tide water would be reduced considerably by this route, but the mileage of new line necessary would be greater.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

The country bordering the northeastern slope of the Coast range, including the Windy Arm mining district, may be characterized generally as consisting of a system of wide valleys, often interlocking in a peculiar manner, separated by mountain groups and ridges rising from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the valley flats. Most of the valleys are bottomed at intervals with long narrow deep lakes, due to the blocking of the channel at various points with glacial drift. The uplands are usually fairly regular in outline, but in places are exceedingly rugged and are often deeply incised by the numerous small streams which flow down their sides.

The forest growth is sparse and is confined to the valley flats and lower slopes of the mountains. At an elevation of 2,000 feet above the valley bottoms the forest practically ceases. The principal trees in the district are the white and black spruces, the aspen, the balsam poplar, the balsam fir and the black pine. The supply of rough lumber within easy distance of the camp suitable for ordinary mining purposes is ample for some years at least.

GEOLOGY.

The mineralized area on Windy Arm is situated a few miles northeast of the long granite batholith of the Coast range. This great igneous mass extends from the southern boundary of British Columbia in a northwestern direction to latitude 62° north, a distance of fully 1,000 miles, and constitutes one of the largest continuous granite areas in the world. Mineralized areas have been found at a number of points in both the older clastic and younger intrusive rocks, flanking the Coast range batholith, and it is probable that further discoveries will be made, as the adjoining country, especially on the landward side of the range, has so far been only imperfectly prospected.

The clastic rocks flanking the Coast range granite in the vicinity of Bennett and Tagish lakes, consist of crystalline limestones, coarse slates passing in places into schists and interbanded with quartzites, limestones and hard, fine grained cherty beds, and dark argillites alternating with tufaceous sandstones, coarse conglomerates, and occasional limestone bands.

A section from Tagish lake up Windy Arm and along the short valley connecting Windy Arm with Tutshi lake was studied in some detail. Near the mouth of Windy Arm the rocks consist of light grayish heavily bedded crystalline limestone, striking in a northwesterly direction. These rocks have an extensive development along the southeastern shore of Tagish lake and the lower part of Taku Arm. They also extend in a wide band from a point near the west end of Tagish lake southeastward to Atlin lake.

The limestones are succeeded going south along Windy Arm by a set of beds which will be referred to as the Tagish series. This series consists largely of dark, hard argillaceous rocks, coarsely bedded and occasionally passing into impure quartzites. The slates are interbanded in places with crystalline limestones and also include numerous beds and bands of fine grained compact cherty rocks, probably hardened by

the infiltration of siliceous waters. Occasional bands of amygdaloid are also present. The relationship of the Tagish series to the crystalline limestone was not ascertained. The latter is probably Carboniferous in age.

The Tagish series is replaced ascending Windy Arm by basic igneous rocks usually porphyritic in character. The porphyrites and associated rocks outcrop along the shores of the lake for a distance of five miles and are then succeeded by a series of clastic rocks for which the name Tutshi series is proposed. The Tutshi series consists mostly of dark well cleaved argillites, softer and less altered than those in the Tagish series. The argillites alternate in places with fine grained tufaceous sandstones and occasional beds of grayish limestone. Bands of conglomerate and agglomerate also occur in this formation, the former holding well rounded pebbles of slate, quartzites and granite. The Tutshi series resembles lithologically a formation in the Atlin district, holding fossils supposed to be of Jurassic age (Part B, Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada Volume 12, 1899, page 26).

A parallel section along the lower part of Bennett lake cuts the same formations as those exposed on Windy Arm, except that the Tagish series is partly replaced by an outlying granite area. The northeastern boundary of the main Coast range granite mass crosses Lake Bennett at Pavey station, five miles below the head of the lake.

The massive igneous rocks of the district consist of granites and porphyrites and allied rocks.

A granite area about three miles in width occurs at the lower end of Bennett lake, and strikes southward towards the head of the south branch of Montana creek. The granite is a medium grained unsheared gray rock consisting of quartz, orthoclase, oligoclase biotite and hornblende. Dikes of a similar character cut the Tagish series on Windy Arm.

The porphyrite is the most important rock, economically, in the district, as most of the veins discovered up to the present occur in it. It crosses from Windy Arm to Bennett lake in a band from three to five miles in width, and also extends for some distance east of Windy Arm. It is a dark grayish, usually rather fine grained rock, distinctly porphyritic as a rule. Thin sections show feldspar phenocrysts scattered through a crystalline base, consisting mostly of small feldspar crystals and chlorite. Augite is occasionally present, and calcite is abundant in the sections examined. In many places the porphyrite is heavily charged with iron, and weathers to a rusty colour. At Red Deer mountain it either passes into, or is replaced by, a medium grained rock with the character and composition of gabbro.

The principal structural feature of the porphyrite-gabbro are the systems of strong jointage planes everywhere present. The joints, like the veins, show little parallelism in either dip or strike in different parts of the area.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF VEINS.

The largest and most persistent veins so far discovered occur in the porphyrite area. They are not, however, confined to this formation, a few occurring in the granite and

some, also, in the slates The veins occupy typical clean-cut fissures with regular walls often slickensided and grooved. They are comparatively narrow but as a rule exhibit remarkable persistency in strike. The Uranus vein, with a width of from one to four feet, has been traced by small openings and surface showings for a distance of about 1,500 feet and may extend much farther, while the Montana vein, with a maximum width of five feet in the portion explored, has apparently been cut at a distance of 1,600 feet from the main workings and may also, of course, be very much longer. The Venus No. 2 lead (the largest seen by the writer) has a width of nine feet at two openings about 400 feet apart, and must extend for long distances in both directions. Numerous other veins such as the M. and M., the Joe Petty and Venus No. 1 are traceable by surface outcrops for several hundred feet. Portions of all these veins are concealed by slide rocks, and their full length was not ascertained.

The dip and strike of the veins are exceedingly irregular. The Montana vein strikes N. 43 W., while the direction of Venus No. 2 is about N. 42 E. The M. and M. strikes nearly north and south. The dips are nearly all to the south and west and vary in steepness from 12° in the Montana to 50° in Venus No. 1.

The gangue in all the veins is mainly quartz. Single and multiple lines of interlocking quartz crystals are a constant feature. In a few instances, portions of the vein-filling consist of alternating layers of quartz and country rock. The latter, in such cases, is always heavily mineralized, usually with iron, and weathers to a rusty colour.

The list of metallic minerals contained in the veins as identified in the field, and in the laboratory of the Survey from specimens brought back by the writer, includes the following :—

Native Silver.—Occurs in small spangles and in wire form in the Montana and Uranus veins.

Argentite.—Is found in some of the veins but is not abundant.

Stephanite.—Occurs in several of the veins and is an important source of silver.

Freibergite.—A dark, highly argentiferous mineral occurring in some abundance in the Joe Petty, Montana, and some of the other claims has been referred tentatively to this species. A partial analysis by Mr. Connor showed it to contain copper, silver, zinc, arsenic, iron, sulphur and antimony, the constituents of freibergite. The copper percentage in the specimen examined amounted to 9 per cent and the silver to 37 per cent.

Pyrargyrite (Ruby Silver).—This rich silver mineral occurs in most of the veins, sometimes in considerable quantity.

Galena.—This mineral occurs in all the veins and is usually highly argentiferous.

Tetrahedrite.—Argentiferous tetrahedrite occurs in small quantities in the Montana, M. and M., and probably in other claims.

Chalcopyrite.—Occurs in the Silver Cliff and other claims east of Windy Arm.

Native Copper.—Occurs in the Millet, Fedora and other claims east of Windy Arm.

Malachite and Azurite.—Green and blue incrustations and stains referable to the copper carbonates and due to the leaching out of the copper in the tetrahedrite and freibergite occur in most of the veins.

Specimens of a green mineral stated to be a silver chloride proved on examination to be a copper carbonate. It is possible that such a chloride is present in some of the veins but it could not be detected in the specimens examined.

Iron Pyrite.—Common in all the veins.

Arsenopyrite.—Occurs in a number of the veins but is usually subordinate in quantity to the iron pyrite.

Pyrrhotite.—Occurs in the Big Thing group.

Sphalerite.—Zinc-blende occurs sparingly in most of the veins examined.

MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Montana.—This important vein is situated on a bleak hillside about 3,700 feet above Windy Arm and 5,860 feet above the sea. An aerial tramway, four miles in length, connecting it with Conrad City, on the lake shore, was nearly completed at the time of my visit. At present, all supplies and materials for the mine, including firewood, are packed on horses.

The principal workings consist of a drift 180 feet in length. The drift pierces 50 feet of slide rock, then meets and follows the vein. A small fault, with a displacement of seven feet, was encountered at one point. The strike of the vein is N. 43 W., and the dip 10 to 12 to the S.W. The width of the vein increases from about two feet near the mouth of the drift to nearly five feet at the face. Some stoping has been done and a considerable quantity of ore has been shipped.

The ore minerals include native silver, pyrargyrite, argentite, freibergite (?), tetrahedrite, galena, and iron and arsenical pyrites. The distribution of the minerals through the quartz gangue is somewhat irregular. In places, especially near the walls, the vein matter is so thoroughly impregnated with silver bearing minerals that it is rich enough to ship without much sorting—that is, it contains values of $80 per ton and over. The leaner portion of the vein will require concentration.

The principal values in the vein are in silver. The ferruginous portion of the vein is stated to also carry some values in gold.

At the time of my visit a second drift, intended to cut the Montana vein at a distance of 1,600 feet in a northwesterly direction from the main workings, was being driven, mostly through slide rock. The two workings are connected by a line of float ore and in places where the surface is bare by outcroppings; the management were confident that the vein extended at least that far. Since leaving the camp the vein (or a vein stated to resemble the Montana vein in general character) is reported to have been struck.

Uranus.—The Uranus vein is situated just above the forks of Pooly creek, a small stream tributary to Windy Arm. It is distant from the Montana vein about a mile in a southerly direction, and from the lake about a mile and a half. The elevation above the lake is approximately 2,000 feet. The Uranus vein is traceable by numerous surface outcrops in a direction a few degrees east of south from the north to the south branch of Pooly creek, a distance of about 1,500 feet. The vein crosses a high ridge separating the two creeks and is thus exposed naturally in depth for some hundreds of feet. A tunnel starting at the south fork has been driven 180 feet along the vein, which dips to the west at an angle of about 40° and varies in width from a few inches to three or four feet. It carries considerable quantities of highly argentiferous galena and also some native silver, ruby silver and iron and arsenic sulphides. A few tons of sorted ore have been shipped.

Other important veins in the vicinity of Pooly creek and its branches are the Joe Petty and the M. and M. The Joe Petty is a very strong vein. A shaft following the lead has been sunk at one point to a depth of about fifty feet, showing a vein fully six feet in width. The vein material consists of alternating bands of quartz and silicified and mineralized country rock carrying layers and scattered grains and crystals of the rich silver and silver-bearing minerals of the district. The M. and M. is a much narrower vein seldom exceeeding twelve to fifteen inches in thickness, but is very persistent in strike. It is traceable on the surface for several hundred feet at least. This vein is especially rich in places in high grade silver minerals such as pyrargyrite, stephanite and the sulph-antimonite referred as freibergite.

Another important group of claims is situated south of Pooly creek and about half a mile west of Windy Arm. This group includes, among others, Venus No. 1, Venus No. 2, and Ruby Silver. No work was being done on them at the time of my visit. Venus No. 2, is an exceedingly strong vein. The only work done on it consists of two shallow openings about 400 feet apart. These show a vein fully nine feet in width. The vein-filling consists of three and nine inches of quartz along the foot wall, followed by alternating bands of quartz and decomposed and mineralized country rock. The ore is principally argentiferous galena. Good assays in gold are stated to have been obtained from this vein. Venus No. 1 is a smaller vein. A shaft following the vein has been sunk on it to a depth of fifty-two feet. This shows a quartz vein, increasing in width from ten inches at the surface to about thirty inches at the foot of the shaft, bordered by several feet of decomposed and mineralized country rock, fissured parallel to the vein. Fifteen tons of ore obtained in sinking the shaft and shipped to outside smelters are stated to have averaged $65 per ton in silver. Ruby Silver is a narrow siliceous vein spotted, in places, with the mineral from which it takes its name. Very little development work has been done on it.

South of the Venus group, and apparently in the same zone of fracturing, are the Red Deer and Humper Claims. The Humper vein, as shown in a couple of small openings, has a width of about two feet. The quartz is bordered above and below by about a foot of decomposed iron-stained country rock which might be considered part of the lead. A shaft twelve feet in depth has been sunk on the Humper Extension, an adjoining claim on the east. The vein followed has a width of about fifteen inches.

The ore on the dumps showed galena, ruby-silver, stephanite and green copper carbonate, probably derived from tetrahedrite.

About a mile north of the Montana is the Big Thing group. The conditions here are different, as the country rock is granite. A considerable body of loose ore, principally argentiferous galena, evidently derived from a strong vein, occurs on one of the claims. The vein had not been determined at the time of my visit. A number of other veins are reported to cross the various claims, but were not examined.

The claims briefly described above comprise only a small proportion of those staked in the district, but on most of the remainder little or no development work has so far been done, and the time at my disposal did not permit me to make a systematic examination of them.

The general outlook for the camp is considered exceedingly promising, and its opening up marks an important event in the mining history of the country.

The mining conditions are not unfavourable. Most of the veins are situated at distances of from half a mile to four miles from the lake and at elevations of from twelve hundred feet to three thousand six hundred feet above it. Aerial tramways can therefore easily be constructed for the carriage of the ores to the lake shore for concentration and can also be used to take supplies to the mines. Miners' wages during the past season amounted to $3.50 per day for eight hours work, and ordinary labourers obtained the same amount for ten hours work. The cost of supplies, considering the short distance to the seaboard, and the almost continuous rail connexion, ought to be moderate. The climate, while severe during a portion of the year, will have little effect on mining operations.

A Reconnaissance Survey on the Stewart River.

Mr. Joseph Keele.

I left Ottawa on March 25, with instructions to make an examination of that portion of the Stewart river above Fraser falls, and as many of its tributaries as time permitted. I reached Whitehorse on April 6, where some delay was occasioned owing to the non-arrival of canoes, and from this point, travelling partly on the ice and partly on the Yukon river, arrived at Dawson on May 18. Provisions for the whole season, and a camping outfit, were procured at Dawson, and, accompanied by two men, I embarked on the steamer "*Prospector*" on May 22, her first trip for the season up the Stewart river. We reached Fraser falls, a distance of 260 miles from Dawson, five days later. Here I was joined by a third man and the party was complete.

When we arrived at Fraser falls we found the Stewart river in flood and hourly increasing in volume owing to the unusually warm and early spring. The river reached its maximum height on May 31 and did not subside sufficiently to allow us to proceed in our canoes until June 7. During this period the water rose to a height of 25 feet above

low-water mark at the head of the falls ; it became extremely muddy, and a never-ceasing burden of floodwood and living trees torn from the banks was borne on its surface. This is the highest water which has occurred since 1898. The river afterwards rose on three occasions to a height of from 12 to 18 inches each time, the last rise being on July 3, and caused probably by the melting of snow on the higher peaks in the watershed ranges.

The only work previously done in this region was an exploratory topographic survey by Mr. J. J. McArthur as far as the mouth of Hess river, or South branch of the Stewart, in 1898. Consequently the greater portion of the season was devoted to making the necessary surveys for the preparation of a map.

A micrometer and compass survey was made from Mayo landing, a distance of 36 miles below Fraser falls, to a point 390 miles up the Stewart river ; and for a distance of 45 miles up the Beaver river. Track surveys were made of the entire course of the Ladue river, and a portion of Rackla river. A good general idea of the relief of the region was obtained by a system of triangulation and sketches made with a small transit from several prominent mountain peaks. The surveys are now being plotted, and material will thus be furnished for an approximately correct map of a part of the country that, up to the present, has been almost entirely unknown.

The men who assisted me in the work are miners in the Duncan Creek district, who had an interest in the development of the country. They were highly efficient in every phase of the various duties assigned to them, and rendered excellent service.

The Stewart river above Fraser falls drains an area of about 120 miles in extent in an east and west direction, and about 80 miles north and south.

During its course through this area it receives four important tributaries, the principal one being Hess river or the South branch, which enters from the east at a distance of 55 miles from the foot of Fraser falls, following the windings of the river. Twenty-eight miles farther, Lansing river also enters from the east. Ladue river enters from the west at a distance of thirty-two miles above Lansing, and from the same direction Beaver river enters about seven miles above the mouth of the Ladue.

The headwaters of the Stewart river and its branches have their source either in the Ogilvie range to the north or in the Selwyn range to the east. These two mountain chains form the watershed between the Yukon and Mackenzie drainage basins in the region here described.

The entire drainage basin of the Stewart is of a mountainous character, and although much of the upland country of the area is composed of flat topped or gently rounded and wooded hills, there are high flanking ranges or single groups adjacent to the main ranges with peaks which measure from 6,000 to 7,500 feet above sea-level or almost as high as the most prominent peaks in the watershed ranges.

This mountainous region is traversed in several directions by a system of wide, interlocking valleys. The floors of these valleys are graded to as low a level as the character of the country will permit. Not all of them are now occupied by the river and its principal branches, although they all appear to be ancient drainage channels.

Evidences of a former glacial period are met with in various portions of the area. These consist of ice groovings and striae preserved on certain exposures of bed rock, the occurrence of drift at high altitudes, of boulder clay containing scratched and planed pebbles, and, above all, the characteristic topography which usually results from the smoothing action of a general ice sheet.

Until the observations made in the field have been laid down on the map, it will be impossible to give with precision any account of the geological features of the region. The rocks in general are closely analogous to those met with in the corresponding regions to the south and west.

The area between the Beaver river and the Stewart consists mostly of crystalline schists similar to those found in the Duncan Creek mining district, and described by the writer under the name of the Nasina Series in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1904. These rocks appear to extend eastward up the Hess River valley, and are found in a few localities as far south as the MacMillan river. About ten miles below Lansing these schists are replaced by a series of rocks which are evidently much younger. These consist of dark carbonaceous and greenish argillites, and gray shales with occasional narrow bands of black limestone and sandstone hardened almost to quartzite. These rocks are exposed at intervals on the river banks as far as Beaver river.

Above the mouth of the Beaver river no rock appears on the river for a distance of forty-five miles, but beyond this point exposures are frequent. The rocks here consist of sandstones, grits, red and green slates and gray limestone. A section obtained on the bordering mountains to the south of the river shows a thickness of over 3,500 feet of these rocks. These rocks extend eastward for a considerable distance, and a similar series occurs on the MacMillan river.

North of the Stewart and Beaver rivers the mountains are composed principally of heavily bedded limestones and ferruginous slates. All these rocks are mostly of sedimentary origin with the exception of a portion of the crystalline schists, which are altered intrusives. Unaltered intrusive and volcanic rocks are also represented in this area, not, however, for any great extent, but occurring in small detached and irregularly distributed masses.

Several gold seekers entered this country during the Klondike excitement in 1898, but they do not appear to have done much prospecting. Those who passed down the Stewart river, while making the extraordinary journey from Edmonton, were intent on reaching Dawson as quickly as possible, and those who afterwards ascended the river devoted most of their time to hunting and trapping.

The portion of this region which, in the light of past experience, would seem to afford the most likely ground for the prospector in search of placer gold, is the area situated between the Beaver and Stewart rivers.

This area is mostly underlain by metamorphic schists, which are intruded in some places by igneous rocks, such as granite, diorite and diabase, and are similar in character to the bedrock in all the placer camps of the Yukon. Fine colours of gold were

obtained in the gravels in many of the small streams along the route, but whether there was sufficient to pay for mining could only be determined by the usual methods of opening up bedrock.

In the area between Hess river and the Lansing river, east of the Stewart, at least three creeks flowing into these streams are said to yield coarse gold. This portion was not examined by the writer. On Congdon creek, which comes in from the east about ten miles below Lansing, good surface prospects were obtained by one of the party.

Above the mouth of Mayo river the gravel bars on the Stewart are only slightly auriferous and have never yielded wages to the bar miner. Beyond the mouth of Beaver river the bars do not appear to be auriferous; the same may be said of the Beaver river, and although fine gold was said to have been found in 1898 on the bars of Rackla river, its principal tributary, no colours could be raised by the writer's party in that stream.

About one mile up, on a small creek nearly opposite the mouth of Rackla river, a small quantity of coarse gold was obtained in the surface gravels.

No gold-bearing quartz has, so far, been discovered in this region. Small bodies and stringers of vein quartz are of common enough occurrence in the area of metamorphic schists, but none which contained gold were seen on the portion of the area traversed.

A large body of quartz, in low, rugged ridges, crosses the Stewart valley about ten miles above Hess river, and a similar body occurs on Rackla river below the forks. Both are apparently barren of any mineralization.

There is a small band of native inhabitants living in cabins at the mouth of Lansing river, at which point Messrs. Frank Braine and Percival Nash have established a trading post. A number of Indians from Fort Good Hope on the Mackenzie river make a yearly journey to Lansing, hunting and trapping over the intervening country during the trip. A few white men also make a business of trapping; these confine their operations mostly to the country in the vicinity of Hess river. The principal land quadrupeds are the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, brown and black bear, wolverine, martin, wolf, lynx, fox, marmot, rabbit, beaver, mink and muskrat.

There is an abundance of fish in the rivers and lakes, such as salmon trout, whitefish, pike and grayling. The king salmon, coming up from the sea to spawn, were observed high up in the Beaver river, and several are caught at Lansing. These were the more vigorous ones, as the majority of the salmon are unable to ascend the Fraser falls.

The Stewart river opened and became free from ice at Lansing on May 10th. There was no frost between May 24th and August 23rd, and during this period the weather was very fine and warm. The snow disappeared almost entirely from the mountain ranges, and only a few of the highest peaks retained any on the first of August.

It was an exceedingly fruitful year in this locality. There was a great profusion of all the native wild fruit, such as blueberries, raspberries and red and black currants.

A garden planted by Mr. Braine near his house at Lansing produced very fine vegetables. All the varieties found in the gardens in the vicinity of Dawson can be grown here.

PEEL RIVER, IN THE YUKON AND MACKENZIE DISTRICTS.

Mr. Charles Camsell.

The field work assigned to me for the season of 1904 embraced a geologic and topographic reconnaissance of the Peel river, in the extreme northwestern portion of the Dominion. The inaccessibleness of the region, and the shortness of the season, necessitated an early start, and, in accordance with instructions received, I left Ottawa for Winnipeg about the middle of March. At Winnipeg supplies were purchased and shipped through the Hudson's Bay Company to meet me at Fort Macpherson in August, and later I proceeded to Dawson, where I arrived on the 14th of April.

At Dawson the interval between the closing of winter travel and the opening of navigation on the streams was consumed in the testing of instruments and in visiting and examining the placer mines of the Klondike creeks. During this period I was deeply indebted to Mr. J. B. Tyrrell for much kindness and hospitality. To Major Wood, also, Commandant of the Royal North-west Mounted Police in the Yukon, are my thanks due for assistance.

On May 22nd the party, consisting of six men with three canoes, left Dawson by ss. *Prospector* for Fraser falls on the Stewart river, which was not reached until the 26th. Another delay, occasioned by an early rise of water in the Stewart, prevented us from moving until June 5th. When a start was finally made, it was only with the greatest difficulty and some danger that any progress could be made. The velocity of the current occasioned large quantities of driftwood, and in many places the banks were completely submerged. Under these conditions we were eight days in getting as far as Lansing creek, a distance of eighty miles. Above Lansing creek the water gradually subsided and the travelling was much easier until we came within a few miles of where the actual survey was commenced.

At the mouth of Braine creek, a tributary of the Beaver river, the micrometer survey was begun, though a track survey was carried up from Williams' cabin at the cañon seven miles below, to connect with Mr. Keele's survey of the lower part of Beaver river.

It was my original intention on leaving Ottawa to follow identically the same route across the mountains as was taken by the prospectors in 1899, but I was dissuaded from this, on reaching Dawson, where I was informed that any other route would be preferable. Though I could not learn that anyone had ever taken a canoe across into Peel river waters by any other route than the Bonnet Plume pass, I did learn that Indians had come across from the Wind river to the Beaver river through a pass that was said to be very much lower than the Bonnet Plume. It was finally decided to find, if possible, this winter route, and follow it.

In ascending the Stewart river, we met Mr. Braine of Lansing creek, and from him obtained the necessary information as to how to find the pass to the Wind river. The Braine pass—the name I have adopted for this new route—though an easy winter route, is not a feasible one for canoes. Though we went through at a time when the water in Braine creek was probably at its best stage, we had to portage almost the entire route for fifteen and a half miles, of which distance the canoes were carried for three and a half miles.

A micrometer and compass survey was carried from the mouth of Braine creek through Braine pass, and down Nash creek to the Wind river, a distance of thirty miles.

From the mouth of Nash creek to the Peel river the course of the stream is almost true north; to save time, a careful track survey, checked by frequent observations for latitude, was all that was made. This distance is approximately one hundred miles.

We reached the Peel river on the 13th of July, and from this point a micrometer survey was recommenced and carried down the stream to a point ninety-eight miles below Fort Macpherson, where the western branch of the river first joins Mackenzie waters; from this point back again to Fort Macpherson by the central branch of the Peel river. The survey of this portion was completed on the 11th of August, and on the 15th the return journey to Dawson was begun. Altogether, 335 miles of micrometer survey, and 275 miles of track survey, were made on Peel river waters.

Returning, the route followed was that by the Rat river, through Macdougal pass, and into the Bell and Porcupine rivers, the same as that taken by Mr. W. Ogilvie in 1887. A small portion of new work was here done in surveying the central and largest outlet of the Rat river—the south branch, which was surveyed by Mr. Ogilvie, being impossible except in the spring. The Rat river empties by three branches into the Peel river, but the northern branch is an inconsiderable stream and only navigable in high water, so that no attempt was made to map it. In the ascent of Rat river we were particularly fortunate in having a great deal of rain and snow, which raised the level of the water sufficiently in the stream to allow of comparatively easy canoeing. The same conditions allowed us to get our canoes within 600 yards of navigable waters on the western side of the summit, a portage of that length being all that was necessary across the Mackenzie-Yukon divide at this point. Had we been a week or two earlier, or a few days later, we would probably have been compelled to make a portage of three or four miles in length.

The Porcupine river was followed down to its junction with the Yukon river at Fort Yukon, where we arrived on September the 8th, the actual travelling time from Fort Macpherson to Fort Yukon being twenty days. A track survey was carried all the way from Fort Macpherson to the boundary line of Alaska just below Rampart House, where it was closed.

After a delay of five days at Fort Yukon, we caught a fast steamer plying between St. Michaels and Dawson, and arrived in Dawson on the 17th of September.

Description of Routes.

Braine creek is a typical mountain stream, never in any part navigable for canoes. From its source—in two small mountain glaciers on the flanks of one of the highest peaks in the region—to its mouth is a distance of sixteen and a half miles. It has a general direction of S. 35 W., cutting almost directly across the strike of the rocks. The stream occupies a broad U-shaped valley, sometimes a mile in width, with the bordering mountains rising to a height of 3,000 feet on either side. The grade is always exceedingly steep and the volume of water is never very great.

Two cañons occur in the creek. The lower one—two miles from the Beaver river—is deep and narrow and about two-thirds of a mile in length. The second lies four and a half miles above the first, and is about three hundred yards long with a fall of about twenty-five feet.

Immediately above each of these cañons the bed of the stream expands and is almost entirely filled with sheets of ice, through which the water cuts narrow, winding channels. These ice sheets are probably formed during the winter. A great many of the small tributaries of Braine creek are fed from springs in the limestone, and these probably maintain a continuous outflow throughout the year, so that even in the coldest weather there must be a certain quantity of water flowing down the creek, thus accounting for the formation of the ice sheet.

Fourteen miles up, the stream divides, and to this point the canoes were dragged. Immediately below this point the valley is occupied by several small marshy ponds, among which the stream meanders with only a slight grade.

At the forks of the creek the valley divides, forming two passes, each of which brings one in a few miles into Peel river waters. Though the eastern pass is 200 feet lower than the western, the latter was selected as our portage route because it brought us into a much larger and more navigable stream than the other; but the eastern pass is the more direct route to the Wind river. Each of these passes is wide and open. A scrubby growth of willows and alders fills the bottoms of the valleys, while the sides are fringed with a scattered growth of spruce trees, which extend only a short distance up the slopes of the bordering mountains.

The elevation of the summit of the western pass is estimated at three thousand three hundred feet above sea level. From the forks of Braine creek to this summit there is a long gradual ascent of 350 feet, with a much steeper descent of 400 feet on the other side of the divide to the bed of Nash creek. The greatest elevation of the highest peaks in the neighbourhood of the pass is scarcely 7,000 feet.

Nash creek is considerably larger and longer than Braine creek. It has its source in a large lake, and its total length is about twenty-five miles. The upper half of its valley is very wide and is a continuation of the broad structural valley of the two arms of Braine pass. The lower half is narrower and more V-shaped, and inclined at a slight angle to the upper half. One mile above the portage Nash creek forks, the smaller branch also rising in a lake five miles beyond. The two branches, however, each occupy a part of the same wide valley, and are only separated from each other by a long narrow

ridge fifteen hundred feet above the bed of the stream. The grade of Nash creek is very steep, and though only one short cañon occurs, the rest of the stream is very swift and shallow and full of gravel bars. It is often bordered by cut banks of consolidated clay and gravel, which have a height of a hundred feet and more. From the north end of the portage trail to the junction with Wind river is a distance of twelve miles. The creek, however, enters the Wind valley nine miles below the portage, and flows in it for three miles before joining with the waters of the Wind river.

The vegetation on Nash creek is slightly different from that on Braine creek. Balsam, poplar and spruce grow in abundance on the flats of Nash creek, while none of the former tree was seen on Braine creek.

Topographically, the country between the Beaver river and the Wind river is one of rather rugged relief. Few prominent peaks occur, and from the top of any one of them a general accordance of level can be noticed. This general level gives an average vertical relief of about 3,000 feet, with a few peaks rising perhaps 500 feet above this.

The great wide valleys are longitudinal valleys, coinciding with the strike of the rocks, and these are joined by narrower and shorter transverse valleys. These great valleys have a general east and west trend, showing that their formation was due to pressure from the north and south.

During the glacial period the valleys alone were filled to a depth of 1,000 to 1,500 feet with glaciers, which, apparently, moved along the present grade of the streams. Evidence of glaciation can be traced to a height of about 4,500 feet above sea level, so that about 2,000 feet or more of the highest peaks protruded through the ice. The limit of glaciation corresponds fairly closely to the timber line, and is well shown by the rounded and graded appearance of the slopes and shoulders up to that point.

In the gradual retreat of the glacier up the valley of Braine creek, it evidently halted sufficiently long at each of the two cañons to allow of the formation of extensive terminal moraines. On the disappearance of the glaciers, the valleys of both Braine and Nash creeks were filled to a depth of, sometimes, 150 feet, with a heavy deposit of boulders, gravel and clay, the ground moraine of the valley glaciers, which was later subjected to deep dissection by the present streams. At present only a few small cirque glaciers exist, and these only on the northern sides of the mountains, where they are protected from exposure to the rays of the sun.

A section across the summit from the Beaver river to the Wind river shows a series of closely folded and sometimes faulted limestones and slates with some quartzite and conglomerate. Cutting these are diabase dikes and intrusive rocks. The succession in descending order is somewhat as follows :—Massive limestone becoming shaly at the base ; bands of black slate ; massive granular limestone containing fossils ; ferruginous slates weathering red ; dark conglomerate at the base. Remnants of a coarsely crystalized quartzite at the top of the series sometimes form the peaks of the higher mountains These strike as a rule from west to northwest, and dip at various angles, forming a succession of synclines and anticlines. The appearance of the ferruginous slates is a noticeable feature in the topography of the region in the neighbourhood of Wind river, for the slopes take on a dull reddish colour due to the oxidation of the iron in the slates.

Favosites, Productella and Atrypa Reticularis were obtained from the limestones at the summit and are probably Devonian forms.

With the exception of some limonite in the rocks at the pass, no indications of economic minerals occur. While a few small colours of gold were obtained on the Beaver river, these disappear entirely on Braine and Nash creeks.

The Wind river from Bonnet Plume pass to the Peel river has an estimated length of 132 miles. Nash creek enters it about thirty miles below this pass. It has a general direction of almost true north, and continues to flow for about forty miles below Nash creek through the mountains before entering the plateau region of the Peel river. In this section the stream occupies a broad U-shaped valley, timbered in some parts by spruce and poplar, but totally bare in others. In this the river flows in a broad shallow bed sometimes half a mile wide. When confined to one channel, the breadth of the stream, before its junction with Nash creek, is 100 feet. The sides of the valley decrease in height from 3,000 feet at Nash creek to about 2,000 feet at the northern edge of the mountains. In several expansions of the river bed large sheets of ice were still remaining at the beginning of July, similar to those occurring on Braine creek.

On leaving the mountains, the river emerges at once on to a rolling country of foot hills, later replaced by a perfectly level, wooded plateau, which extends northward practically to the delta of the Mackenzie river. The mountains present a rather abrupt face to the lower country, and appear to be unbroken by any great valleys except that of the Bonnet Plume river to the east. West of the Wind river they stretch away to the Little Wind river, beyond which they swing around to the north, and cross the Peel river near the mouth of Hart river, thus forming a great semi-circular basin inclosing the lower parts of the Wind and Bonnet Plume rivers, and in which a few outliers of the mountain range break the level of the region, rising to a height of about 2,000 feet.

The character of the stream in the foothills section is very uniform. With the exception of a short portion where it cuts through the Illtyd range of mountains and approaches the nature of a cañon, the bed is usually wide, shallow and filled with gravel bars. Few rock exposures occur, and the stream flows with a varying rate of from four to eight miles an hour.

The principal feeders flowing into the Wind river are the Bear river from the east, and the Little Wind and Hungry creek from the west. Of these the Little Wind river has a volume of water equal to about two-thirds of that of the main stream.

The topography of the mountain section of the Wind river resembles that given for the summit portion. The relief varies with the texture and hardness of the rock. The most noticeable feature is the abruptness with which the range rises from the floor of the plateau in the portion east of the Wind river. West of this—where the range swings around in a curve to the north—it is bordered and flanked by lower ranges of foot hills, which make a gradual slope eastward down to the level of the plateau.

The foot-hill ranges are usually low, rounded hills, seldom more than 2,000 feet in height, and more often less than 1,000. Their origin is due to the same orographic movement in the earth's crust which resulted in the upheaval of the Ogilvie range. The

majority of them are anticlinal in structure; but several smaller hills are due to faulting on a large scale. They extend northward beyond the Peel river and eastward to the Snake river. Almost in the centre of this area is a large low lying basin, covering over five hundred square miles, and occupied by scarcely disturbed Tertiary rocks. This basin is almost completely inclosed by the encircling foot-hills, and lies between the Wind and Bonnet Plume rivers, extending southward some fifty miles from the Peel river.

As in the summit section, the Wind river valley—as well as other valleys in the neighbourhood—was occupied by valley glaciers, filling them to a depth of fifteen hundred feet or more. These glaciers, on leaving the mountains and entering the rolling country, spread over the whole plateau, covering the surface with a variable thickness of boulder clay and smoothing and rounding off the tops of the foot-hills that did not attain a sufficient elevation to protrude through the ice sheet.

Existing glaciers were seen only on the flanks of the high mountains opposite the mouth of Nash creek; but that others have existed in other portions of the Wind River valley is proved by the presence of some basin-shaped cirques, particularly on the west side of the valley.

The rocks of the mountain section of the Wind river consist of ferruginous slates, limestones and sandstone which alter to crystalline limestones and quartzites, with some conglomerate. These strike nearly at right angles to the course of the stream, and dip at all angles, being tilted into a series of anticlines and synclines. Near Bear river the sandstone forms some of the higher peaks in the region, and shows the characteristic weathering of this kind of rock in being eroded into all sorts of fantastic shapes. Sharp pinnacles and columns of rocks and steep precipices are noticeable features wherever this sandstone occurs. Alluvial fans, too, are common.

A great quantity of iron ore float occurs in the drift of Bear river. The same float also occurs in large quantities on the Bonnet Plume and Snake rivers. Only very fine colours of gold were found in the gravels of the Wind river.

On leaving the main range of mountains the geology changes immediately. Though the rocks of the Illtyd range of mountains and of Mount Deception are dolomitic limestones, probably of the same age as the rocks of the main range, these are completely surrounded by almost undisturbed Cretaceous rocks, well exposed on the streams about ten miles above the mouth of the Little Wind river. They consist of sandstone of soft texture, and conglomerate containing ironstone nodules and some fossil wood. This Cretaceous area extends northward along the Wind river to a point a few miles below Mount Deception. It is then replaced by more recent rocks of Tertiary age, through which the river flows down to a point one mile from the Peel river. The contact below Mount Deception is covered with drift, but is well shown near the Peel river, where the soft sandstone and lignites of the Tertiary basin are seen to rest unconformably on the upturned and truncated edges of some black slates. This section shows forty feet of boulder clay resting unconformably on fifty feet of soft sandstone, with which is interstratified eight thin seams of lignite. These rest with an unconformity on the rusty black slates. Higher up the stream one seam of lignite, six or seven feet thick, is exposed on the west bank of the stream; but the lignite is still in a primary stage of

development and shows the twigs, leaves and moss of which it is composed, and even some blebs of resin. The lignite, when dry, burns fairly readily, giving off an odour of burning resin, and leaving much ash.

Colours of gold were obtained on the Little Wind river and on Hungry creek. Prospectors are said to have found coarse gold on the latter stream, but time did not permit us to verify this report.

The Peel River.

The Wind river enters the Peel river one mile above the lower end of the upper cañon, or 201 miles above Fort Macpherson. Above this, the stream was not explored, but the cañon is said to extend up to the Aberdeen falls, an estimated distance of about thirty miles. The cañon is cut to a depth of 150 feet in hard black slates, and its average width is about 500 feet. The river, here, has a velocity of from four to seven miles an hour, and is apparently easily navigable for canoes. Water marks stand at a height of twenty-five feet above the normal level, and when the stream is at this stage the cañon would be impassable.

After leaving the cañon the stream flows eastward for fifteen miles through the low level Tertiary basin, when it enters the lower cañon, just above which the Bonnet Plume river enters from the south, discharging a volume of water slightly greater than that of Wind river. Nearly opposite the mouth of the Bonnet Plume, Mountain creek enters from the north and it is this stream that the Indians ascend in making their winter portage across the great bend in the Peel river.

The lower cañon is formed by the stream cutting a deep and narrow defile through the low range of hills bordering the Tertiary basin on the east side. The walls of this cañon are almost vertical and rise to a height of about 500 feet, giving an erroneous impression of dangerous navigation.

The course of the stream below the lower cañon is still easterly for thirty-eight miles, or as far as Snake river, from which point it turns off almost at right angles to its former course and flows northerly. In this section the stream has a velocity of from four to eight miles an hour. Swinging from one side of the valley to the other, it cuts deeply into the soft shales and sandstones of which the plateau is built, forming steep cut banks, which are constantly dropping blocks and fragments into the rushing stream below. The banks of the valley at the cañon are 500 feet in height, and from this point down to within thirty miles of Fort Macpherson the stream flows through the high Peel plateau, cutting a deeper and deeper valley northward till the banks attain a maximum height of 1,000 feet. The plateau is level or gently undulating, carrying on its surface several muskeg lakes. It is usually forested, and covered with moss, a few inches below which the ground is frozen during the whole year.

The Snake river, sometimes called the Good Hope river, enters the Peel river in the corner of the large elbow that the latter makes. It was originally supposed to be the main stream, but an estimate of its discharge, taken about the middle of July, shows the Peel river to be about four times as large. It was explored for a distance of about twenty-five miles, but from the summit of one of the neighbouring hills, its course

through the plateau could be traced for about fifty miles, flowing in a northwesterly direction from near the eastern border of the Ogilvie range. It has a velocity of four or five miles an hour, and occupies a valley about 700 feet deep and half a mile wide.

From the Snake river to Fort Macpherson is a distance of 147 miles, and in this section there is little variation in the general character of the stream. The valley has an average width of one mile, the greater part of which is taken up with gravel-bars and wooded flats, and it is bounded by banks of clay, sandstone and shale which vary in height from 600 to 1,000 feet. The average velocity of the current gradually decreases northward, and though it frequently attains a speed of eight miles an hour, as we approach Fort Macpherson it drops to two miles an hour.

Few streams of any consequence enter the Peel river below Snake river. As the course of the stream is parallel to that of the Arctic Red river, which lies to the east at a distance of only thirty or forty miles, no large streams could be expected to enter from this side. Of the smaller tributaries the most important are George river and Satahs river, and two others, which are nameless, of almost equal volume. These drain the level lake country on the top of the plateau. George river, thirty-two miles below the Snake river, is a very small stream about forty feet wide; while Satahs river sixty-two miles below this, has a width of 120 feet. The other two streams entering from the east each have a width of about 100 feet with a very sluggish current.

The Peel river has a much larger area to drain on the west side, and naturally receives more water than from the east. The principal streams entering from the west are Cariboo creek, Trail creek, Road river and Stony creek, all of which have very steep grades and draw their water from the range of mountains that runs parallel to, and about 25 miles west of the Peel river. They all occupy rather wide valleys that are cut deeply into the high plateau, and none of them are navigable for canoes. Road river, twenty-four miles above Fort Macpherson, is the largest tributary below Snake river, and has a width of about 100 yards. Trail creek is the stream which the natives ascend in making their winter portage across country to the mouth of the Bonnet Plume river.

At Satahs river the Peel river emerges from the high plateau, and enters what is probably the coastal plain. The transition from the one to the other is very abrupt, and the escarpment of the plateau is about 700 feet high. The face of this escarpment has a semi-circular shape, the western arm of which has a maximum elevation of 1,000 feet, while on the east side this level decreases gradually to about 400 feet. The stream skirts along the eastern face of the western arm of this plateau escarpment, sometimes cutting through projecting points or outliers of it, until, as we approach Fort Macpherson, it leaves it altogether. Fort Macpherson itself stands on one of the outliers or remnants of the plateau, and there are numerous others to the east.

Fort Macpherson consists of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment, a Church of England mission and a small detachment of the North-west Mounted Police.

Below Fort Macpherson the Peel river enters the flood plain of the Mackenzie delta, in which all, or nearly all, the land is submerged in the spring floods. The southern edge of this delta is a line drawn from the Fort to Point Separation, and

marked by several low ridges, similar to the one on which the Fort stands. From Point Separation the trend of the higher land is northward, skirting along the east side of the eastern channel of the Mackenzie, and culminating in a low range called the Reindeer hills, below Campbell river. West of the Peel river the margin of the delta is the eastern face of the high escarpment mentioned before, which trends slightly west of north from Fort Macpherson, crossing the Rat river below the mouth of Long Stick creek and gradually approaching the mountains west of it until it merges with them and disappears at the base of Mount Goodenough. The boundary of the delta north of this is then the base of the mountain range.

Twelve miles below Fort Macpherson the Peel river divides, the eastern channel joining the Mackenzie river by two mouths twelve miles below. The western channel, which locally goes by the name of the Huskie river, follows along the western edge of the delta and does not join the Mackenzie waters until ninety miles below. Between these two channels are several smaller channels of the Peel river, and these, with the Mackenzie river channels, form a network of streams which would take years to thoroughly survey.

The delta of the Mackenzie and Peel rivers covers a very large area, 100 miles from north to south, with a width of about 70 miles in its broadest part. Besides the streams which ramify through it, the most striking feature is the number of lakes that cover its surface everywhere. One can only get an idea of the quantity by looking over the delta from one of the mountains to the west of it. It is heavily wooded with spruce as far as latitude 68° 30', where this tree gradually dies out and only willows and alders remain. These extend northward nearly to the sea, where the more recently formed land is entirely devoid of any vegetation.

The few facts observed with regard to the glaciation of the plateau section of the Peel river point to a northward movement of the ice. According to McConnell's theory the ice from the Archaean gathering ground to the east of the Mackenzie river poured westward through the gaps in the mountains to the east of the river, until it reached the main axial range, and was then deflected to the northeast down the valley of the Mackenzie to the sea. From the mountains to the west only large valley glaciers from 1,500 to 1,800 feet in depth issued from the valleys, and spread over the surface of the plateau, moving slowly northward and perhaps slightly eastward, till they met and merged with the northwestward moving sheet of ice from the Archaean highlands to the east.

On account of the softness of the rocks and the universal covering of moss, glacial striæ are never seen on the plateau itself. On the south side of Mount Goodenough at an elevation of 1,500 feet, grooves and scourings which may be due to glacial action were noticed on a saddle backed ridge. These have a bearing of N. 20° W., but whether caused by a small mountain glacier or by the large ice sheet, it is difficult to say. No existing glaciers were seen in that region. Unmistakeable evidence, however, was obtained that a mountain glacier had existed on the western face of Mount Goodenough.

The rocks of both the upper and lower cañons of the Peel river consist of a series of closely folded black slates, with some bituminous limestone. The strata have been much crushed and crumpled and many faults appear, while the rock itself has been

greatly sheared and brecciated. The texture of the slates is very fine-grained, but it contains some crystals of pyrite disseminated through it, and some bituminous matter. These slates contain no fossils, but from their lithological resemblance to some bituminous shales and limestones on the Mackenzie river, they have been tentatively referred to the Devonian period.

The rocks of the Tertiary basin lying between the two cañons consist of soft sandstone, with some thin seams of lignite, overlaid by more sandstones with pebbles, with clay and some very thick beds of lignite. One bed of lignite near the top of the series is thirty feet in thickness and fairly persistent, appearing in two exposures four miles apart with a shallow syncline between. Associated with this, and somewhat below it, is another seam eight feet in thickness. The lignite has been ignited by some cause and portions of it are now burning. Great landslides and patches of reddened shales in other sections of the valley indicate places from which the lignite has been consumed. These beds, like similar beds on the Mackenzie river at the mouth of Bear river are now burning, and have been burning for a great many years.

The geology of the Peel river below the cañon is simple, and sections of it are always exposed on the valley banks. The strata have been folded into a series of long and gentle undulations, which strike almost north and south, parallel to the bordering mountain range. A section five miles below the cañon shows about 200 feet of yellow and red shales, resting on massive sandstone 100 feet thick. Underneath is about 150 feet of rusty pyritous shales, very fissile. Overlying all is the glacial drift with a depth of about forty feet.

On the Snake river the rocks consist entirely of soft gray argillaceous sandstones, and in the low range of mountains on the west side of the river these same sandstones become slightly indurated, approaching the nature of a quartzite.

Below Snake river the Peel river follows the strike of the gentle undulations of the plateau, so that there is little variation in the character of the rocks. Argillaceous sandstones with beds of clay merge gradually into sections in which the clay occupies a much larger proportion or changes to shale. In places the sandstone is c ncretionary or contains the peculiar pressure figures known as "cone-in-cone."

A few miles above George river is the "Alum hill" of the early explorers, where some epsomite has been leached out and deposited as a crust on the clay of the river bank.

On leaving the plateau at Satahs river only sandstones and conglomerate are exposed in the cliffs of the river banks. These sandstones are very fossiliferous, some of the beds being made up almost entirely of fossils of a variety of *Tellinidae*.

Fossils were obtained in several parts of the Peel river from Snake river down to Fort Macpherson, and all are referable to the Cretaceous period.

Below Fort Macpherson only alluvial sands and clays are exposed on the river banks, and these are being built up and added to year by year when the streams are in flood and inundate the whole delta.

The mountain range to the west of the delta, which attains an elevation of more than 3,000 feet, is built up of slightly folded strata, and is characterized by flat or gently rounded summits. At the base is a thick series of black shales, which towards the top contain beds of hard gray ironstone. These latter weather red and are conspicuous along the face of the mountain. The shales are replaced upwards by argillaceous sandstones and these again by siliceous sandstones. The latter become metamorphosed to quartzites and constitute the upper members of the series. These strata are persistent westward up the Rat river and to the other side of the divide, and, from their fossils, are also referable to the Cretaceous period.

Placer gold does not occur on the Peel river below the Wind river, and the only products of economic interests in the rocks are the beds of lignite, some bituminous coal, epsomite and perhaps petroleum.

Rough estimates were made of the discharges of some of the streams and the following results were obtained:—

Wind river on July 14th	5,402	cubic feet	per second.
Snake river on July 20th	6,960	"	"
Peel river at Fort Macpherson on July 31st	49,206	"	"
Peel river above Wind river on July 14th	15,136	"	"

The Bonnet Plume River is as large if not larger than the Snake river.

The Unuk River Mining Region of British Columbia.

Fred Eugene Wright.

INTRODUCTION.

The occurrence of valuable ore deposits and placer gold near the headwaters of Unuk river, British Columbia, has been known in a vague way for many years and during the past two seasons definite steps have been taken to develop its resources systematically. Interest has been shown by prospectors and miners, not alone in this locality, but also in the entire mineral belt situated along the eastern flank of the Coast Range granite and not far distant from the International Boundary line. Discoveries of ore bodies, which appear to warrant careful investigation, have been made at several points in this zone recently, notably near the head of Portland canal, also up Unuk and Stikine rivers, and farther north near Caribou Crossing. From a geologic and economic standpoint, these regions are practically unknown and, with the exception of brief notes by Dawson (*a*) and Brooks (*b*), have not been described in detail.

(*a*) Dawson, G. M., The Yukon District, N.W.T. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, Canada, new series, Vol. III., Pt. I., 1887-1888 B.

Report on an Exploration from Port Simpson on the Pacific coast to Edmonton on the Saskatchewan, embracing a portion of the northern part of British Columbia and the Peace River country. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, Canada, 1879-1880 B.

(*b*) Brooks, A. H., Preliminary Report on the Ketchikan Mining District. Prof. Paper No. 1, U.S. Geol. Survey, 1901.

In September, 1905, the writer made a hasty reconnaissance trip to one of the localities by way of Behm canal for the purpose of examining its prospects and collecting data of geologic interest. He is much indebted to Mr. J. W. Daily, manager of the Unuk River Company, for many courtesies extended which aided greatly in furthering the investigation. During the past year the International Boundary line has been permanently established by the Commission and the uncertainty which has heretofore existed as to its exact position, thus removed.

GEOGRAPHY.

Unuk (or "Junuch"="Dream," in the language of the Tlingit Indians) river is one of the four large transmontane streams which rise in British Columbia either beyond, or well within the Coast Range, and crossing the International Boundary line, enter tide water on the Alaskan coast. Unuk river is about 54 miles in length, and with its tributaries drains the Pacific side of the Coast Range divide between Stikine river on the north, and Portland canal on the south. At its mouth the river has formed a wide delta deposit which is gradually filling Burroughs bay, a deep water indentation adjoining Behm canal, about 60 miles northeast of Ketchikan, Revillagigedo island, Southeastern Alaska. The river is swift and too shallow to permit river transportation on a large scale, and is furthermore obstructed by three cañons which can be passed only during periods of low water and then by canoes or small boats alone.

At its source a narrow divide leads over to a branch of Iskoot river along which prospectors can pass and enter the rolling plateau lands of British Columbia. This natural entrance from the coast into British Columbia has long been known and would have been used many years ago had the natural obstacles at the start on Unuk river been less formidable. Within the past three years, however, these conditions have been improved by the construction of a wagon road from the mouth of Unuk river to a prospect 42 miles inland. The road is at present twenty-five miles in length and when completed will furnish easy access into the mineral belt and thus increase its value materially.

The fiord-like valley of Unuk river is bounded by steep glaciated mountains 4,000 to 10,000 feet high, frequently rising sheer from its valley floor. It has been shown by Messrs. Spencer and Brooks (a) of the U.S. Geological Survey that the large rivers which traverse the Coast Range are probably antecedent in character and have preserved their original drainage courses during the mountain uplift.

In glacial times the ice streams followed these same lines, scouring them thoroughly and even making deep incisions into the country rock itself, so that at present the land forms are those of an intensely glaciated region. The usual features of glaciation—U-shaped valleys, hanging valleys, glacial terraces, rounded mountain tops, glacial erratics, flutings and grooves—abound and show by their freshness that only a small amount of erosion has been accomplished since the glacial epoch. On several of the mountain slopes the work of ice erosion is still being continued by small ice streams, the

(a) Spencer, A. C., Pacific Mountain System in British Columbia and Alaska: Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., Vol. 14, pp. 117–132.
Brooks, A.H., Ketchikan Mining District, Prof. Paper, No. 1. U.S. Geol. Survey.

last remnants of the huge ice sheets which formerly covered this entire area to a depth of over 6,000 feet.

Along the banks of Unuk river timber of good quality occurs in occasional patches and consists chiefly of spruce, hemlock, cedar, cottonwood, with some balsam fir trees near its head. Trees of spruce and hemlock, four to six feet in diameter, are not uncommon and are reported by lumbermen to be of fair quality. The quantity and supply of timber are sufficient to supply mining purposes for many years. The underbrush is dense and, together with the wet climate and the malevolent Devil's club *(Echinopanax horridum)*, add to the difficulties to be overcome by the prospector.

GEOLOGY.

The geologic section exposed by the deep Unuk River cut, affords an unusual opportunity for the study of the Coast Range from many different view points. In a broad way its consideration may be resolved into a study of the intrusive Coast Range granite and the adjoining belts of altered sedimentary rocks on the east and west.

The Coast Range granite belt, which is traversed by Unuk river, is a small part of an immense granite batholite (*a*) nearly 1,000 miles in length and 30 to 60 miles in width which extends from Fraser river to British Columbia in a northwesterly direction, parallel to the coast, to the White river basin in the Yukon district. The Coast Range granite is one of the master features of the geology of this entire coastal strip and deserves careful study, not only by the geologist, but also by the prospector, since the major portion of the ore bodies which have been discovered probably have a genetic relation to the intrusive granite (*b*). From evidence obtained at other points it has been shown that the intrusion of the Coast Range granite took place between Upper Jurassic and Middle Cretaceous times.

Petrographically the field term, granite, applies to only a small part of the intrusive rock types. The prevalent type is less siliceous and ranges from granodiorite to diorite and gabbro in composition with hornblende and biotite as coloured constituents and titanite as a frequent accessory component. As a general rule hornblende appears to be more abundant near the coast, while biotite predominates near the inland border of the batholite. Near the coast the granite is also more noticeably gneissoid in aspect and contains abundant inclusions of the intruded schists near its contact. These inclusions become more and more coarsely crystalline as the contact recedes until finally they resemble basic or acid differentiation products and are gradually lost sight of. It is a characteristic feature that while aplitic and particularly pegmatitic dikes are extremely abundant near the western contact of the granite and form an intricate network in the adjoining schist areas, they are rare and practically absent in the central parts of the massif. On its eastern flanks acid dikes occur frequently but are far less abundant than on the coastal side. The absence of minette and similar basic differentiation dike products is noteworthy and may be due to the fact that the acid dikes are pegmatic rather

(*a*) See Geologic Map of the Dominion of Canada, Western sheet, No. 783. Edition of 1901.
(*b*) Spencer, A. C., the magnetic origin of vein forming waters in Southeastern Alaska. Trans. A. I. M. E., Vol. XXXVI., pp. 971-978.
Brooks, A. H., Ketchikan Mining District. Prof. Paper No. I., U. S. Geol. Survey, 1901.

than aplitic in character and therefore are not, strictly speaking, differentation products.

The importance of the pegmatites becomes apparent when their mode of formation from solutions emanating from the intrusive mass is considered. They represent only a small part of the work accomplished by the pneumatolytic solutions of the granite and are a silent but convincing witness of the great volume of pneumatolytic solutions which accompanied the batholitic intrusion. The intimate connexion of ore bodies in south-eastern Alaska with the intrusive masses has been proved directly in several instances and is inferred in a number of the remaining deposits.

Considered as a whole, the Coast Range granite has not produced the ordinary type of contact metamorphism in the rocks which it intrudes. On approaching its western contact from the coastal side, as exposed along the shores of Behm canal, a change in the invaded sedimentary rocks is noted from slates and argillites to phyllites and mica-schists and, still nearer, often to gneiss. The many types of contact hornfels are rare and spotted schists do not form an integral part of the complex. The strata are intensely folded and were undoubtedly deeply buried at the time of the granite invasion. In that position, deep seated metamorphic forces were active and had undoubtedly heated and altered the rocks to such an extent that the granite intrusion did not disturb their equilibrium greatly; its chief effect was rather to accentuate the process of crystallization already in force and to increase their power than to replace them by others. This coastal strip, whose contact with the granite can at present be traced only with difficulty, offers, therefore, an excellent example of the metamorphic changes produced by granite at a deep seated level.

It is significant that in the Ketchikan district no ore bodies of consequence have been found in this zone of deep seated metamorphism, while rocks farther away from the granite and at the same time nearer the surface during its invasion, frequently show traces of contact metamorphism (spotted schists and the like) and contain valuable metalliferous deposits. The folded character and lack of uniform structure of the strata near the granite contact may also account, in part, for the absence of commercial ore deposits, since they offer no decided lines along which concentration could take place as in the isoclinal schists of the Juneau district.

East of the inland border of the granite the character of the invaded rocks is noticeably different. The slates and sandstones are less altered and typical schists and gneisses are rare. Folding, and particularly faulting, are common and characteristic of the entire complex. The granite contact line is sharp and frequently traverses the bedding planes of the invaded strata. Although its general trend is parallel to the Coast Range the actual line in the Unuk river exposures undulates locally and crosscuts the strata at variable angles. The intruded rocks are often indurated and heavily mineralized with sulphides near the contact and show their evidence of metamorphism by the intrusive mass.

On comparing the metamorphic effects of the intrusive granite along its western and eastern flanks decided differences are thus apparent. On the coastal side, near the contact, the metamorphism is of the deep seated type, gneisses and schists predominate

and are cut by innumerable pegmatite dikes ramifying from the granite. Mineralization by sulphides is not pronounced. Farther to the west, and at some distance from the contact, evidences of contact metamorphism increase, as also the degree of mineralization; valuable ore bodies have been discovered within this latter zone. Along the eastern border of the granite, on the other hand, the metamorphism is of the contact type, argillites and slates predominate and are often indurated and heavily impregnated with sulphides. Well defined ore bodies have been found in the near vicinity of the granite contact. The geologic interpretation of these data indicates clearly that the rocks to the east of the granite were less deeply buried at the time of its invasion than those on the coastal side. In other words, the inland rocks were then above the zone of deep seated metamorphism (rock flowage) and were, therefore, profoundly affected by the invading intrusives and accompanying pneumatolytic solutions. Furthermore, the mineral-bearing solutions emanating from the granite encountered new conditions of temperature and pressure on invading the adjacent sedimentary rocks and deposited then, as supersaturated solutions in their new environment, a portion of their dissolved contents, especially the metallic sulphides.

Although in such a large belt the phenomena of contact metamorphism are not so pronounced and concentrated as in the contact aureole of a small intrusive boss, they are more extensive and, on a large scale, equally as varied. It has been frequently observed that in a small contact aureole different contact minerals are found at different distances from the intrusive mass and that under similar conditions an evident relation exists between a given contact mineral and its distance from the invading rocks; and in a general way this law has been found to hold true for this eastern contact zone of mineralized sedimentary rocks.

The age of sedimentary complex east of the granite has not yet been determined accurately because of insufficient fossil evidence. It is probable, however, from the work of Dawson on Stikine and Skeena rivers that they were deposited chiefly during the Palæozoic Era.

Occasional belts of included sedimentary rocks were observed within the granite belt and found to be in a highly metamorphosed condition. They vary from argillites to mica, hornblende and calc schists of various types, and occur in long bands, often intensely folded, and trending usually parallel to the course of the range. As a general rule they appear more frequently near the mountain tops than in the valley. During the past summer two prospectors located a claim, the Cheechacho, about a mile below the International Boundary line on a vein two feet wide in such an included schist band, striking east and west and dipping 50° north. The vein carries pyrite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite and is reported to give low assay values in gold. The schist band is cut by numerous offshoots from the intrusive batholite and deserves mention, since it contains the only vein on which work has been accomplished within the Alaskan portion of the Unuk river section.

Of interest are comparatively recent lava flows which were extruded near the granite contact, and, following Cañon creek and Blue river valleys to Unuk river, spread over its valley floor and forced its waters over to the south wall, where they now pass by way of the three narrow cañons indicated on the map. The volcanic ash from

these eruptions can still be seen as black patches on the glaciers of the mountain peaks 8 to 10 miles distant. A few miles from the mouth of Blue river, the lava has dammed the valley to such an extent that a long lake has been formed and serves as a natural settling tank into which the turbid glacial stream flows, and from which it issues practically free from sediment.

The foregoing considerations tend to show that the belt of sedimentary rocks east of the Coast Range granite is a favourable one for prospecting, and deserves thorough investigation. As the inland border of granite lies entirely on the Canadian side of the International Boundary line, the Coast Range mineral belt is in British Columbia, and locations must be made in accordance with its laws.

MINERAL DEPOSITS.

The occurrence of placer gold near the headwaters of Unuk river and its tributaries has been known for many years. In the earlier eighties prospectors discovered gold-bearing gravels up Sulphide creek (See map) and spent several seasons profitably in extracting the gold by means of rockers and other primitive methods. The difficulties of transportation, however, were so great that they ultimately abandoned their claims. In the succeeding years occasional prospectors visited the region, relocated the placer deposits, and also discovered well mineralized veins carrying good values in silver, gold, and lead. A primitive trail was built along the north bank of the river, and access to the region thus facilitated. The present wagon road follows approximately the blazes of this old trail.

The most promising claims which have been staked are situated on Sulphide creek, and have been acquired by the company interested in construction of the wagon road. Other locations have been made near the head of South Fork, also near Boulder creek and Cañon creek (See sketch map).

SULPHIDE CREEK.

Recent discoveries have been made on this creek near its mouth, and consist of two veins which have been developed by several short drifts and open cuts. One of the veins outcrops along a narrow gulch and has been traced about one thousand feet up the gulch. It strikes usually N. 25° W., dips 30°-60° N.E. and varies in width from 2 to 8 inches. The vein minerals are chiefly tetrahedrite (gray copper), pyrite, sphalerite, galena and native silver; near the surface they are usually altered and enveloped in a soft ferruginous matrix of weathering products. The native silver is a product of the surficial alteration of gray copper. About 100 tons of ore are reported to have been taken from this vein and to have given high assay returns, particularly in silver. The country rock consists of altered limestone and breccia with some quartzite and slate, cut by intrusives of several types. The second vein outcrops a short distance south of the first vein, and is exposed along the face of a steep cliff where it is easily recognized by its brown oxidized coating. At the surface it appears to be 20 to 30 feet wide and is heavily mineralized in spots with pyrite, fine galena (steel galena) and occasional sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Native gold is said to have been observed in the oxidized portions of this vein which has been prospected by a short tunnel 25 feet long at 1,400

feet elevation above sea-level. The vein shows distinct banding and strikes N. 5° W. with dip 80° to 85° E. A fine-grained basic dike is exposed along the west side of the tunnel. On both these veins the development work which has been accomplished is not sufficient to permit definite statements in regard to their future. The indications, however, appear sufficiently favourable to warrant the test which the company plans to give the property in the near future.

At the junction of Sulphide creek and Unuk river the river gravels contain some free gold, and fine colours can be seen in every pan of material tested. The gold is flaky and considerably worn. No thorough sampling has yet been done and depth to bed-rock is unknown. As the river valley, however, is wide and has passed through a long period of glacial erosion, it is probable that bed-rock is at some distance from the surface. Local irregularities were observed in the bed-rock floor near the placer gravels and similar variations may also be expected at the claims. It appears that these placers might be exploited by dredging, but large boulders are likely to be encountered.

South Fork.—Near the head waters of South Fork, below Sulphide creek, a second group of claims has been located 16 miles above its junction with the Unuk river, on veins within the sedimentary belt east of the Coast Range granite. These claims were not visited by the writer. Well defined deposits are reported and plans for future development are contemplated.

Boulder Creek.—Below South Fork on the same side of Unuk river prospects have been located on similar veins near Boulder creek, a glacial stream, about ten miles in length and rising near the Coast Range contact.

North Fork.—The territory drained by North Fork and by Glacier creek, two glacier-fed streams reported to be about 15 to 18 miles long respectively, has not been prospected systematically. The ore bodies which have been discovered are similar to others in this belt, and are frequently rich in galena, with good values in silver. The same statement applies to the region near the headwaters of Unuk river.

Cañon Creek.—In the vicinity of Cañon creek several ore bodies have been discovered, and are significant because of their close proximity to the granite contact along which Cañon creek has cut its course. The principal prospects near Cañon creek are the Black Bear claim and the Daily Boy group. The first is located on a vein 2 feet wide, outcropping along the selvage of a diorite porphyrite dike, and contains auriferous pyrite and pyrrhotite. The Daily Boy group is located in a gulch adjacent to Cañon creek, on veins occurring in altered black slates, argillites and quartzites. The entire assemblage of strata is folded and faulted considerably, and is characterized by intense induration and mineralization by sulphides, especially pyrite. On weathering they often become covered with a deep brown crust of ferruginous compounds, not unlike brown paint in appearance. The complex is cut by lamprophyric dikes of variable width and loose contact selvages. The veins which have been discovered in this gulch contain, besides pyrite, pyrrhotite and occasionally galena and sphalerite. No development work of note has been done on either of these prospects.

SUMMARY.

The geologic cross-section exposed by the Unuk river valley, across part of the Coast Range, consists of two parts: on the west, a wide belt of Mesozoic granitic masses, formed during the same general period and grouped into one great unit, the Coast Range batholite, which on the east intrudes partially metamorphosed, and probably Palæozoic sedimentary rocks in which ore deposits have been discovered. A discussion of the type of metamorphism of this rock-complex leads to the inference that its metamorphic changes were largely due to the contact action of the intrusive granite; that the impregnation of these rocks by metallic sulphides was essentially concomitant with their contact metamorphism; that at the time of the granitic invasion this sedimentary belt was nearer the surface than the invaded strata on the coastal side of the batholite; and that the different physical conditions resulting from differences in relative position to an intrusive are important factors in determining, not only the type and intensity of metamorphism, but also the kind and degree of sulphide mineralization.

From these considerations it is inferred that the sedimentary belt to the east of the Coast Range granite in the Unuk river section merits investigation and may reward careful prospecting for ore bodies. The difficulties of transportation which have been encountered heretofore will be materially decreased by the completion of the wagon road to Sulphide creek. Prospectors will then be able to devote a large part of their energy to the search for and development of metalliferous veins in the region.

Graham Island (of the Queen Charlotte Group, B.C.)

Dr. R. W. Ells.

The greater part of the season of 1905 was devoted to an examination of the coal deposits and other possible mineral resources of Graham island, the largest and most northerly of the Queen Charlotte group of British Columbia. The party left Ottawa on May 10th, and after a week spent in a further examination of the Quilchena and other coal areas in the Nicola Valley, which had been examined in detail the previous year, reached Vancouver on May 21st. Here, after hiring men and securing outfit and supplies, we sailed by the *Princess Beatrice* on the 26th, and reached Skidegate, via Port Simpson, on the evening of May 31st.

It was here found necessary to pack our supplies and outfit inland to the coal locations, and for this purpose a number of Indian packers were secured for several days. The first three weeks were spent in examining the coal outcrops at Camps Robertson and Wilson. The former of these is situated about eight miles northwest of Skidegate harbour, the trail taking off inland at the mouth of the Honna river, which is about four miles west of Skidegate post office (oil works), the Indian village being rather more than two miles farther east. Camp Wilson is situated about eight miles north of Camp Robertson. The trails were bad in places, the country being very rough and hilly. Several large seams were found; the shafts and tunnels, made some years ago, were

pumped out, and the area was carefully studied in order to arrive, if possible, at some definite conclusion as regards the actual structure of the district. The details of this work will be published in the regular report on the resources of the island, now being prepared.

It was found impossible to force a way across the centre of the island from these camps to the head of the Masset inlet and we were, therefore, after finishing our investigations on these coal seams, obliged to return to Skidegate. Here, after some delay, a fishing boat was secured, and though no one could be found who knew the western coast, and though the chart of this part of the island was practically worthless as regards details, we started from the village by way of Skidegate channel westward. This channel affords a passage for boats at high water only, and after reaching the western entrance we examined the west and north coasts as far as Masset on the north end of the island, studying on the way the so-called oil-bearing rocks south of Frederick island, and the lignite deposits of Virago sound and Masset inlet, and the coast about five miles east of the entrance.

The shores of the large lake-like expansions near the centre of the island, were examined, and here our party divided, my assistant and one man with a light canoe ascending the Yakoun river to the lake at the head (Yakoun lake), a very difficult trip owing to the low condition of the water and also to the fact that, for much of the distance, the river was obstructed by heavy log-jams. It was found impracticable to take the canoe all the way to the lake, and the party, therefore, forced its way through the jungle along the stream until it struck a trail leading across to Camp Robertson, whence they made their way out to Skidegate.

After coming back with the boat to Masset village the examination of the north and east coasts was continued, but owing to a very heavy and prolonged gale we were detained for ten days at Tow hill, through the impossibility of rounding the dangerous northeast corner of the island known as Rose point. The black gold bearing sands of the east coast were examined, and they were found to extend south from Cape Fife nearly to Lawn hill, or to within about fourteen miles of Skidegate. This place was reached on Aug. 2nd and the boat for Vancouver was taken on the 8th, that city being reached on the 13th. As there is only one boat a month to the island this was the only possible course to pursue, the stormy season setting in before we left the island.

On reaching Vancouver the party was paid off, and a couple of weeks were spent on Vancouver island in company with Dr. H. S. Poole in order to compare the coal-measure rocks of the Nanaimo district with those of Graham island, my assistant for the season, Mr. S. C. Ells, B.A., making a trip in the meantime by way of the Nicola country to the coal fields of the Tulameen and Similkameen districts for the purpose of ascertaining their extent and value. It was found that to complete this investigation would require a whole season, and he thereupon proceeded round by way of Princeton and Penticton to the Okanagan lake where, also, coal deposits were reported. These were found to be practically of no economic importance. After an examination of this area, the party returned to Ottawa which was reached on Sept. 8th.

Leaving Ottawa on the 17th a trip was made to New Brunswick and to Nova Scotia, in order to study, with Mr. Hugh Fletcher, certain difficult points of structure connected

with the Devonian, Silurian and supposed Cambrian of those provinces. On the return trip, by the request of the Department, an examination was made of the rock formations around the town of Sweetsburg, Quebec, to determine, if possible, the feasibility of finding by boring a supply of water for that town. The return to Ottawa was made on Oct. 9th. The compilation of the map of Graham island has been nearly completed, and the general report on the season's investigation is now being written.

The Nanaimo-Comox Coal-field.

Dr. H. S. Poole.

In accordance with instructions I left Ottawa on May 10th, in company with Dr. R. W. Ells for British Columbia, and together with him visited, via Kamloops, the region about Nicola lake where coal seams have been discovered and have been of late under exploration. Dr. Ells has already reported on the structure of the Quilchena field and on what, in 1904, he was able to see of the coal beds. Since that time the work of exploration has been confined to boring with a diamond drill, and I found the condition of the old openings after the dilapidations of winter did not enable me to judge, as a mining man, of the prospective value of the deposits which are evidently widespread, but only to note outcrops of coal imperfectly exposed in a weathered condition at several places on the slopes of Quilchena creek.

Near Coutlee on the Coldwater river access was had to the coal seams opened under a rock roof where the dip of the strata is at a moderate angle convenient for working. Further prospecting there seemed necessary along the outcrop and in depth, to determine the folding of the strata.

Excavations near Enderby at the head of Okanagan lake, whence samples of coal of promising appearance had been taken were not open to examination.

On reaching Victoria the courteous officials of the local government freely placed at my disposal such information as they possessed respecting the coal fields of Vancouver island, which it was your desire I should investigate, and endeavour to obtain a history of past workings for coal, with a view to elucidate the geology and further help to form an opinion of the future prospects of coal mining in that field. Through the kindness of Mr. W. F. Robertson, the Provincial Mineralogist, I made acquaintance with many who had been, and some who were now, connected with the coal industry of the island. Mr. E. B. Mackay, the chief draughtsman, kindly supplied me with copies of all available maps of his department. These, however, seldom showed, even approximately, the country roads, so the services of Mr. Thomas Budge were called in. With a cyclometer on his bicycle, and a prismatic compass he traversed the roads and ways in the neighbourhood of the mines and the district between Ladysmith and the entrance to Nanoose bay. I was exceptionally fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Budge who has large local knowledge of the country and its geology, and is further a coal mine manager

by profession. Mr. Budge has also placed at the service of the Survey a collection of sections he has himself prepared from specimens of the rocks of the Vancouver series in the neighbourhood.

Mr. A. Dick, who has spent the best part of his life among the mines of this country aided me by the exercise of his retentive memory, and was as painstaking to keep me historically correct as he is zealous to require compliance with the law in his office of Inspector of Mines.

Records of several boreholes in both the Nanaimo and Comox fields were obtained through the kindness of Mr. T. Stockett, General Manager of the Western Fuel Co., and Mr. F. D. Little, General Manager of the Wellington Colliery Co., who also were good enough to furnish copies of maps.

Information was sought for data obtained in the course of prospecting and working the coal fields since they were reported on by Mr. J. Richardson in 1876-7.

Inquiry indicated that in the northern section of the island nothing further had been disclosed of the structure about Fort Rupert, Coal harbour, McNeil's harbour, &c., than what was described by Dr. G. M. Dawson in his Report of Northern Vancouver, Part B. 1886.

Mr. W. Hogan who was a good deal with Mr. Richardson in the seventies advises that prospecting on the coal measures at Gillies bay, Texada island, disclosed that the outcrop of coal seen there was only a patch, apparently on a fault.

Opposite Crofton on Osborne bay explorations were made on Salt Spring island, between the public wharf and Vesuvius bay. Two boreholes were put down in 1901 where some coal and black shale cropped vertically on the shore, one near the public wharf to a depth of 400 feet computed by the drill man 1,500 ft. over the coal. This is in line with the theoretical continuation southward of the horizon of the coal beds at Nanaimo, but the borehole record was not obtained, and general report makes the prospect unsuccessful and the ground faulted. At Koksilah in the Cowichan section an exposure of black shale reported to be coaly induced the sinking of a trial pit by Mr. Wood. The locality was not visited nor the statement confirmed that limestones in the neighbourhood, which is south of Duncans, are full of fossils.

Explorations outside the field of immediate examination, on a more extensive scale were those at Tumbo Island in 1893, when people of Victoria sank a shaft at No. 1 borehole, some 60 feet on the eastern side opposite its mid-length. Next they bored on the western side close to the water from a base blasted out of the rock, so I am informed by Mr. A. Dick. The bore reached a depth of 300 feet, having passed through bituminous shale and coal at 280 feet, the coal being so friable that a large quantity was pumped up in the bore. The channel alongside is reported to be 40 feet deep, and it was thought it gave access to the borehole. Contrary to his advice, says Mr. Dick, a shaft was sunk on the site of the borehole and this at 200 feet met so heavy a flow of water that it was abandoned, and then the 60-foot shaft was put down and stopped for want of funds. The surface on the island here slopes with the strata at 16° to the eastward.

It is of interest to prospective miners of coal in this locality to know that the grant of railway lands with their mineral rights, by the Act of 1887, does not include in the reservation the islands of the east coast of Vancouver island, and their mineral rights therefore go to the owner of the surface, with whom negotiations may be made. In the conduct of this inquiry, so far, attention was solely given to the sedimentary beds of the western littoral and no study was made of the basal rocks, the Vancouver series, of the interior, on which the coal bearing beds rest. These rocks and their metallic contents have been the special object of Mr. H. J. Sutton in the interest of Messrs. Dunsmuir & Son, the holders of the E. and N. Railway concessions, and he has travelled more among them throughout Vancouver island than any other trained observer. His collection of specimens of these rocks is unsurpassed, and he has noted, on a map of the island he has prepared on a large scale, the data he has accumulated.

The interest of Messrs. Dunsmuir & Son in much of the regions he has explored has now passed, with the sale of the railway, to the ownership of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Besides the help obtained from government and colliery officials, information was had of private individuals, so much at least as they felt at liberty to make known; but I found myself unexpectedly barred from some records of exploration by the view that the secrecy insisted on while borings were in progress was still binding, although necessity for reticence and private interests had long ceased. In the East the practice I believe to be this, where coal is the object of search: to regard secrecy as no longer necessary when once the information obtained is utilized, and then place at the disposal of the public all secondary details, regardless of their cost. The result is that many structural details, of no financial value whatever to the explorer, but pertinent to this inquiry and only to be had by boring, have not been secured.

In the absence of official data, and with press notices of the closing down of collieries, an impression of late was produced away from Vancouver island that the workable coals are of less extent than Ottawa and the East had been led to suppose. Now there are some people who have a vague idea that a coal mine is like a spring of water, with a flow to last at least their day, and they do not realize what 'worked out' really means. What has happened is this: Wellington, which for many years was a busy centre of trade, has ceased to have an output of coal, the openings there have been abandoned, and in their stead mines at Extension have been developed, and Ladysmith has increased its population. At the same time it is true the coal operator in Vancouver island has had many disappointments, many unexpected difficulties to meet that are specialties of this coal field, in comparison, say, with the structure of the coal-bearing deposits of the opposite side of the continent.

In Cape Breton the beds carry a fairly uniform thickness for miles. Coal, sandstone, shale and fire-clay, each occur and re-occur in their due order of deposit, while in Vancouver the records of sections taken only 1,000 feet apart read so differently that it is hard to determine which are the beds continuous in both, which have been suppressed, and which have been unduly developed within that short distance.

Many of the difficulties that meet the miner are totally apart from questions of geological consideration. There are questions of supply and demand, questions connected

with labour and questions of cost, all outside an inquiry touching the possible extent of the fields and the workable character of the coals. Active operations are at present in the hands of two corporations alone—the Wellington Colliery Co. and the Western Fuel Co. The business of the latter company at Nanaimo was suspended for some months by a strike of the miners, and the pits were closed during the time of my visit. I had, however, through the kindness of the colliery officials, opportunity to go below at both Extension and Cumberland.

Under guidance of Mr. John Matthews, manager at Cumberland, in the Comox coal field, the reported occurrence of anthracite coal was examined, together with exposures of coal altered and coked by igneous dikes on Browns river, some four miles from No. 7 slopes, which are being opened by the side of the Puntledge or Courtney river, two miles below Comox lake. At an exposure on a small water course half way between the two places a lava flow has converted some coal into a dense silvery coke. The exposure was limited, but so far as it permitted inspection the alteration extended but a short distance from the dike. From this point to Browns river the flow of andesite has made a hill 1,000 feet above the sea and capping the coal measures. What its effect may be on the underlying coal seams can only be conjectured; but neither here nor at No. 7 slopes could the coal mined be classed as in any degree anthracitic. The exposure at Browns river is above where Richardson took his No. 1 section, published in the Survey report for 1872–3, page 36; and it is opposite where the river takes its plunge in cascades through a narrow gorge of the older diabase against the outcropping sedimentaries. Mr. Matthews wrote an article on this locality in the 'Mining Record' of Victoria, November 1901.

Another unusual, close association of coal and igneous rocks occurs also in the same district, but in this case under reversed and ordinary conditions, the coal being the newer of the two. Right in the heart of the town of Cumberland, in the workings of No. 6 shaft, bosses of diabase project up through the pavement of the lowest seam at several places; there is no dislocation, the coal merely thins over them, but the contact is very close; in one case not an inch of what may have been mud intervenes between the weathered surface of the igneous protrusion and the coal. The bosses appear to have belonged to a spur from the hills; among its depressions first were deposited the grey shales and sandstones, these overlapping its sides apparently failed to complete the levelling up of the surface and so left these knobs of rock still exposed when the time came for the deposition of the coal seam. In a comparison of the conditions attending the workable seams of coal in the two great divisions of the coal field, the Nanaimo and Comox, this proximity of the workable coals to the unconformable rocks beneath in the latter division is in marked contrast with those in the former, where depths of 1,000 feet or even more of sediments, with thin coals and massive blue shales prevail.

Another important feature of differentiation between the two divisions is the association at Nanaimo of the working coals with thick beds of conglomerate, and their practically total absence in the worked portion of the Comox division.

As to the area of the coal-bearing series, it may, in general terms, be said to extend down the whole west coast of the island, but the area in which it is probable coal in workable thickness exists is very much less, while the area that may be regarded as

proved is comparatively small. The difficulties in the way of exploration are numerous ; vegetation is rank, the surface is largely disguised under thick layers of wash gravels, and there are no inducements to the public to prospect over the major portion of the more immediately promising ground, as these lands are held by the present coal operators who have no occasion to explore much ahead of their requirements. Still, if it be desired that a conjecture be hazarded of the quantity of coal exceeding a thickness of two feet, and within a vertical depth of 4,000 feet, an estimate of 600 million tons, though based on most incomplete data, would seem conservative and yet at the same time sufficiently large to allay apprehensions of any immediate shortage in the output.

The fossils collected in connexion with the above geological work have been submitted to Dr. Whiteaves, palæontologist to the Survey, for determination.

The Northern Extension of the Elk River Coal Basin.

Mr. D. B. Dowling.

The season's work was mostly of a preliminary character and much of the time was employed in topographic work.

The Elk river coal basin extends north and enters the valley occupied by the waters of the Kananaskis river. The area was entered from the north by the trail up the Kananaskis river. As the outfit had been left at Morley for the winter, supplies were obtained and the party were in the field in June, but as the mountains were then fairly well covered by snow, few ascents were made until the beginning of July.

A short base of 5,685·68 feet was measured on the shore of Kananaskis lake and a series of triangles measured extending southwest down the valley of the Elk river to a point twenty-eight miles distant from the station at the north end of Kananaskis lake. A check was then made on another base of two miles in length along a surveyed line forming part of a series of lines limiting the coal properties of the Elk River Coal and Oil Co. Four monuments or signals were built on the summit of the Elk range, which here forms the watershed, so that the triangulation might be carried eastward to embrace the coal basin within the mountains on the headwaters of Sheep creek and Highwood river. Photographs from which to plot the topography were taken at each station and several at other points which seemed desirable. As the transit used could only be read to single minutes it is very desirable that a primary triangulation of this area be undertaken by the government in order to better fix the positions of our stations. Our triangles, it is expected, will be extended east to meet the surveyed lines of the plains, but this entails the use of time which we can better devote to the geological problems before us. At the close of the season's work a few photographs were taken in the lower part of the Kananaskis valley to supplement the work of the previous season on the southern extension of the Cascade coal basin which was interrupted in September, 1904, by a period of smoky weather.

A general sketch of the structure of the region was obtained and may briefly be given. The southern extension of the Cascade coal basin does not reach very far south of the crossing of the Kananaskis valley. The impression which was formed from seeing the section on the stream the previous year was that the Cretaceous rocks formed a monoclinal block which gradually ran out to the south, but further evidence shows that this block was deformed by the west to east pressure, and, instead of having the western edge of the beds drawn up by the faulting, an anticline which broadens out to the south is found in the centre, so that the section on a small stream a few miles farther south reveals a double syncline and the beds become very much shattered. The base of the formation rises to the south and in a short time disappears, continuing possibly in two narrow folds the continuation of the synclines.

As the intervening mountains are not thoroughly explored it is not sure whether these folds can be traced as continuations of the beds crossing Elbow river and the northern end of the Sheep Creek coal area.

The Kananaskis valley in the upper part is a continuation of the same structural valley as that in which the Elk runs. To gain the eastern edge of the mountains, however, the valley is eroded through several limestone ranges crossing the first obliquely, but in the lower part more nearly at right angles. The southern end of the Cascade basin is thus cut by the river at about 45 degrees.

The upper valley is eroded along the edges of Cretaceous rocks, but very few exposures occur until the height of land is reached, and more are found in the valley of the Elk showing coal seams at several places. The mountains forming the eastern wall of this valley are practically continuous exposures of the same series of beds—the upper part of the Carboniferous limestones which dip west toward the valley. They form an unbroken wall from opposite the Kananaskis lakes southward for about fourteen miles where they become broken up into isolated peaks. Side valleys run into the range from the west but not far enough to form passes through to the waters of the Highwood. On the west side of the Elk and Kananaskis valleys there is a decided fault by which the limestones below are again brought up, but instead of forming a continuous wall as is on the east side considerable lateral movement has taken place since the break occurred. These beds have several strong folds which run oblique to the line of fault, and one of them running northwest towards the Spray river with apparently a fault along the eastern edge forms a strong valley. In this there seems a possibility of a narrow Cretaceous trough extending in that direction.

In the vicinity of the Kananaskis lakes the mountains west of this fault have been eroded back from the fault line and both lakes lie to the west of it. The stream leaving the lower lakes runs north along the strike of the rocks and then turns east. Where it joins the valley common to this stream and the Elk, it falls about 30 feet in a cascade over the quartzites, which appear again on the flank of the mountains on the east side of the valley. Sandstones of the coal measures are exposed a few miles below the falls but not along the stream. It is not expected, however, that coal in any amount will be found on the Kananaskis below the falls, and but few seams in the valley until near the height of land.

On the Elk, however, there is a wider portion in which the coal bearing beds are exposed and many seams have been opened up by prospectors for the Elk River Coal and Oil Co. The only seam that we found on the Alberta slope is in the middle of the valley just north of the height of land. There seemed to be about eleven feet of coal very much broken up on the outcrop exposure, but possibly of fair quality beneath. The Elk rises in two lakes in the mountains on the western side of the valley, similar in origin to those at the head of the Kananaskis river. These are fed from a number of glaciers on the slopes of the higher range behind and the stream which leaves the lake is often very milky during the warmer months. The valley has been well forested but large areas have been burnt over and the trails badly blocked by fallen trees. It seems to be in precisely the same condition as described by Dr. Dawson in 1884, the dead trees apparently standing for a long time before the roots rot sufficiently to cause them to fall. In the unburnt portions the forest is vigorous and there is a large quantity of splendid fir.

PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT WORK AT MINES.

At Canmore new workings are commenced in the Sedlock seam. As the outcrop is near the river and about a mile below the mines, this means the opening of a new mine and a spur of railway is built to it. The output will be thus increased, as the facilities for handling coal at the present slope do not admit of much increase there. As some of the seams which produce a large percentage of fine coal have also sandy streaks in the softer parts experiments in the cleaning of this fine coal has led to the installation of a washing plant which will be in operation this season, and the output in consequence will be of an excellent grade. Another seam above those now worked, called No. 6, is being tested, and, if of good quality, will add materially to the resources of the property.

Bankhead Mine.—During the year most of the permanent working plant has been installed. A battery of boilers with wide grate surface, to burn small coal, supplies steam for air compressors, dynamos, steam engines, &c. A large coal breaker and screening house has been erected and the temporary screens at the entry on B. level are probably removed.

In the mine the work so far has been mostly in excavating gangways on three levels and a cross entry on the lower or A. level. A rough approximation of the amount of preliminary work is given below. On A. level the entry along seam No. 2 reaches to 1150 feet from a point below the temporary entry. A tunnel through gravel on this level in the opposite direction reaches the river bank at the head of the spur from the railway where the shops, coal breakers, &c., are located. The cross entry at 45° to the strike of the measures is over 900 feet long and cuts 640 feet of the measures which are above seam No. 2. In this distance three strong coal seams are cut. Workings on a crushed seam spoken of last year as No. 3, are abandoned and it is now called No. 2½. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 appear to be valuable seams. The workings on No. 3 extend about 500 feet and on No. 4 an equal amount. On No. 5 preliminary work only has been started. From No. 4 a manway up the slope 500 feet to the surface is used for ventilation. B. level, 186 feet vertically above A. level, was opened from the slope of the hill as the original entry. On this the workings extend to a greater distance than on the others.

On No. 1 seam the gangway is 1,900 feet, on No. 2 seam the gangway is 2,760 feet, on C. level which is 192 feet above B. level No. 2 seam is opened by a gangway 800 feet in length.

As the coal in seam No. 1 is split up by a great number of slaty partings the mining of clean coal is difficult and is discontinued, but a long slope is being constructed along it to connect the different levels. The mining on each slope will be independent of the others and the loaded cars will be lowered down the slope to the first level.

As the coal is very tender much small coal is produced. Some of it can be used under stationary boilers but as there will be a large percentage of dust briquetting, will probably be resorted to. In this connexion it seems that a market for the small coal should be looked for in the production of power by the gas producer. In plants using lignite the efficiency can be increased by the addition of anthracite, and even the small anthracite, where it can be got cheaply, produces a good water gas that gives a high power result.

The Foothills of the Rocky Mountains South of the Main Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. D. D. Cairnes.

Having, with my assistant Geo. S. Scott, made the necessary outfitting arrangements at Morley we commenced making, according to instructions, a geological section along the Bow river from Cochrane to the limestone mountains just west of Kananaskis station. After finishing this we started work on the district to the south, using the Canadian Irrigation Surveys 'Topographical map of a Portion of the Foothills Region' prepared by A. O. Wheeler, as a base for our topography, making such corrections as were found necessary. My instructions were to study the geology of the region covered by this map, to place the same upon it as accurately as possible and to pay special attention to any minerals of economic importance. In addition to fulfilling these instructions a considerable time was devoted to collecting fossils and quite an extensive collection of plant remains and invertebrates was made, but owing to lack of time and the scarcity of fossils in some horizons, this part of the work was conducted at a considerable disadvantage.

Bow River Section.

This section was made partly for correlation purposes, partly to ascertain if the coal measures seen to the south did not outcrop also along the Bow river, and partly in view of the fact that conglomerate appears in several places along this part of the river, somewhat similar in appearance to that overlying the measures to the south, which are now known to extend from a few miles south of the Bow to south of the Oldman river.

The conglomerate beds seen on the Bow river below the Kananaskis falls, very prominently at the Morley agency, and on a bend in the river two miles below, are part of an intercalated sandstone series in a dark shale formation resembling the Pierre, but in which have been found quite a number of Benton fossils. Specimens of *Cardium*

resembling C. *Speciosum* are very plentiful in this sandstone series and on this account Dr. Hector in 1858 called the whole shale series the 'Cardium Shales.' The sandstones are about 200 feet thick near the mountains on the Bow river and are somewhat above the centre of the shales which are here about 700 feet thick. Below these Cardium Shales is a sandstone formation carrying fresh water shells and corresponding to the flathead beds farther south. This is about 900 feet thick on the Bow and is likely the Dakota, so that the Kootanie coal measures seen to the south, just east of the main Rocky escarpment and capped by conglomerate, are at a considerable depth below the conglomerates seen along this portion of the Bow. The intercolated sandstones above mentioned become thicker towards the mountains and along the Bow are thicker than noticed elsewhere. They consist of three distinct beds, each varying from a few feet up to 60 feet, and separated by dark shales. One or more are capped by a conglomerate of varying degrees of fineness and colour, but quite different in appearance from that above the Kootanie formation.

At the mouth of Jumpingpound creek, Edmonton sandstones and shales have a slight easterly dip of 5° to 10°. East of this to the end of the section the formation has a lower dip, becoming almost flat south of Cochrane station, where the rocks are Upper Laramie or what Dr. G. M. Dawson called the Porcupine hills series.

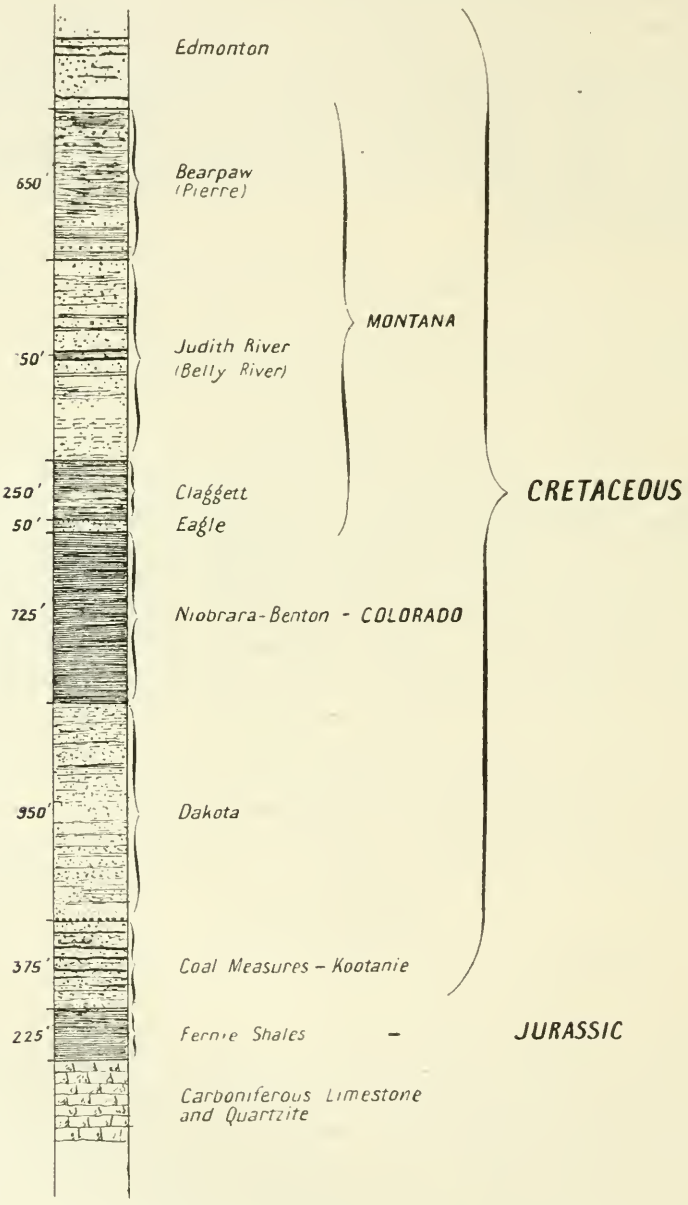
West of Jumpingpound to the mouth of Coal creek, the Edmonton rocks continue to dip east quite regularly, increasing the angle of dip to about 28° just east of the mouth of the creek. For about a mile west of here the rocks show considerable disturbance, exhibiting a series of folds accompanied to some extent by faulting. Thence to about two miles west of Morley bridge, a distance of approximately 15½ miles along the river the dips, as seen in the river banks, are, with only slight exceptions, all to the west; as the horizons are becoming lower this may, at first, appear strange, but the change is caused by reversed folding. Some faults were noticed west of Coal creek but they are only of minor importance and are thrusts with eastern downthrow of only a few feet.

The rocks at Coal creek, carrying the coal, are undoubtedly near the base of the Edmonton. From here west to Ghost river the rocks are all Edmonton, with the exception of a couple of exposures of Pierre-Foxhill; but for 2½ miles west of this the formations are very much folded and intermixed. Three exposures of Pierre outcrop and in between are interbanded Edmonton, Pierre and Foxhill rocks, consisting of light coloured sandstone beds frequently interbedded with dark Pierre shales. At a bend in the river 3½ miles west of the mouth of Ghost river, the first of the conglomerates, above referred to, appear. These, with the shales above and below them, occupy most of the valley bottom to within about a mile of the Palæozoic rocks, west of Kananaskis. Judith river sandstones are seen in a couple of places and overlie them next the mountains.

The sections as seen on the river, and in the hills to the north and south, vary greatly. This is particularly so from the mouth of Ghost river to Coal creek. In the river banks the strata all dip towards the west, while in the hills the dips vary from flat to east, forming part of a large anticline extending from the limestone west of Kananaskis to the mouth of Jumpingpound creek. The sandstones are not as liable to be folded as the softer, more pliable shales, and, consequently, the upper part of the anticline is regular, while the inner and lower part is folded and pushed over

South of Bow River.

By working south of the Bow river, and especially in the area around the Moose Mountains, our expectations of finding the Lower Cretaceous, and thus having a section in the foothills of Alberta from the Carboniferous to the Laramie, were realized; the Moose mountains forming an anticlinal ridge, or rather a qua qua versal of Palæozoic



Section of the Cretaceous, South of Forgetmenot Ridge on the North Branch of Sheep River, Alta

strata, having Fernie shales overlain by Kootanie rocks lying on them and dipping away on all sides. Just west and south of this ridge is another, the Forgetmenot ridge, narrower and less prominent than the Moose Mountain ridge, and formerly mapped as being connected with it, but at their closest points they are separated by about 1½ miles of Cretaceous and Jurassic rocks. This latter ridge is not as regular as the more easterly one, being faulted nearly its entire length along the eastern side, and thus overlying the Cretaceous for this distance. But along its western edge, and at the north and south ends, the Kootanie formation and Fernie shales are exposed. Thus, these two ridges afford an excellent opportunity for studying the Cretaceous, a complete section being exposed, commencing with the Kootanie and passing up within a few miles into the Edmonton. The thickness of these Cretaceous beds was estimated in several places, an average section being obtained just to the south of Forgetmenot ridge, on the north branch of Sheep creek.

The Edmonton is chiefly a brackish-water formation, consisting of frequently alternating, light coloured, soft, sandstones, clays and shales, usually fairly well bedded. This formation, which forms the top of the Cretaceous, becomes harder towards the mountains and contains a number of workable seams of good lignite.

The Pierre-Foxhill is a marine formation, consisting chiefly of dark gray to brown, and even nearly black, shales of very uniform appearance. They contain numerous layers of ironstone bands and nodules, and a few beds of soft, light-coloured sandstone.

The Judith River or Belly River is a fresh water and brackish formation, consisting of light-coloured sandstones, clays and shales. It is very similar to the Edmonton, but is, towards the mountains, harder and somewhat finer grained; contains abundant remains of tree trunks, twigs, leaves, &c., but very few invertebrate remains. White, cross bedded, and somewhat massive, sandstone beds are quite characteristic of this formation. Ironstone nodules, often of large size, are of frequent occurrence.

Below the Judith River formation are the marine shales, called by Dr. Hector the *Cardium Shales*. The upper part of this formation consists of dark clay shales of very uniform appearance, and much resembling the Pierre. Below these come the sandstone series and conglomerates above mentioned. These are followed by more dark shales similar in appearance to the first and also resembling the Pierre, but are in all probability Niobrara-Benton. The three divisions of this shale series stratigraphically correspond, respectively, to the Claggett, Eagle and Niobrara-Benton formations.

Below these is a sandstone formation, somewhat brightly coloured near the top but becoming darker and very hard farther down. At the bottom, however, is a conglomerate bed from 10 feet to 40 feet thick, capped by a white fine grained quartzitic sandstone, generally about 20 feet thick. Dark blues and greens are prominent colours, especially near the top, and here there are also a few bright red bands about 2 feet wide. Fresh water shells are found near the top, and numerous plant remains were found throughout the formation. These rocks are much darker, finer grained and harder than those of the Judith River or Edmonton, and are probably Dakota.

Immediately underneath the Dakota conglomerate is usually a coarse dark sandstone bed from 10 feet to 30 feet thick. Below this are dark shales, sandstones and

coal seams, followed by a very prominent brown sandstone bed 30 feet to 75 feet in thickness. These comprise the *Kootanie* of the foot hills, which is considered the base of the Cretaceous in this district. There are numerous reasons, however, which will be given in the detailed report, for considering the Kootanie to be Jurassic.

Next below the Kootanie are the *Fernie Shales*. The upper part of these consist of brown sandstone and shales, gradually changing into very fine-grained, closely bedded and almost black shales, which constitute the greater part of the formation. From fossils found it is now certain that these Fernie shales are Jurassic.

Only a few of the fossils collected this season have as yet been examined, so the results of their determination will be given in the final report.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

Along the eastern side of the mountains the contact between the Palæozoic rocks and the Cretaceous is a faulted one, with eastern downthrow. East of this lies that portion of the foot hills described in this report. Enormous and long continued pressure from the southwest has caused the geology of this district to be, in places, very intricate, the rocks being all more or less folded, and the folds usually pushed over and often faulted. The high rugged limestone ridges, the Moose and Forgetmenot, somewhat to the west of the centre of this area, are the most marked results of this pressure here, and have added much to the complexity of the formations. The Cretaceous strata were upraised around them on all sides, and after long periods of erosion they now appear with upturned edges high up on the limestone hills; with the exception that along the eastern edge of Forgetmenot ridge the pressure has been too great and the fold has broken, causing the limestone to overlie the Cretaceous rocks in a similar manner to that of the contact east of the main Rocky Mountain escarpment.

For the final report, east and west sections are being prepared; these are intended to explain such irregularities. One is along the Bow river, where the formations are uninfluenced by the Moose mountains. One is approximately along the Elbow river through Forgetmenot and Moose ridges, and another is just south of Forgetmenot ridge. This last is probably the most complicated, showing as it does the close, reversed, and somewhat distorted folding of the Cretaceous rocks over the limestone, which takes the place of the long fault on the eastern side of the ridge where the limestone overlies the Cretaceous.

COAL.

In a few places thin layers of coal and carbonaceous matter occur near the base of the Pierre, but no coals of value were noticed on this formation in the district examined this season.

Lignites, which are, as a rule, of very good quality, were found in a number of places in the Edmonton and Judith River formations. Workable seams were seen at several places along the Bow river west of Cochrane and on the Morley reserve south of the river. There are also workable seams on Jumpingpound creek, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, tp. 25, r. 4; on Bragg creek, sec. 7, tp. 22, r. 5; on Fish creek: N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, tp. 22,

r. 3 ; N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, tp. 22, r. 3 ; S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, tp. 22, r. 3 ; south branch of Sheep river : S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, tp. 19, r. 4 ; S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, tp. 19, r. 4.

Those seams on the Morley reserve, on Jumpingpound creek, and on the south branch of Sheep river are the best, according to analyses, and surface indications.

The Kootanie coal measures extend all around the Moose Mountain ridge ; along the west side of Forgetmenot ridge ; from 'Gleason's Meadow' along the east side of the ridge through 'Gleason' and 'Lower Camp' ; along the northwestern and eastern slopes of 'Coxcomb' mountain, near its summit, and thence to the north end of Forgetmenot ridge ; on Jumpingpound creek, north of Coxcomb mountain ; on the south branch of Sheep river, north of 'Hoffman' ; and in a few other places as shown on the map to accompany the report of this district.

The measures vary somewhat in thickness, amount of coal, and number of seams. Sections of the Kootanie were measured in a number of places outside the mountains and were found, in each case, to contain 3 or 4 workable seams and a total of from 22 feet to 30 feet of coal. One section measured just inside the mountain, near the head of the south branch of Sheep river, was found to contain over 40 feet of coal. There may, however, be more coal than was seen, as our work was chiefly to locate the measures, so that persons looking for coal will only have to prospect along them for places where the coal is best and most accessible. In my final report will be given details in regard to all coals seen, in the Edmonton, Judith River and Kootanie formations. Sections of measures, widths of seams, quality of coal, analyses of average samples, accessibility, &c., will be given, for which there is not space in this summary report.

Conclusion.—The Kootanie formation which was formerly supposed to exist only within the mountains, has been found in the foothills, carrying valuable coal measures. The formation and measures are much thinner here than within the mountains, showing the improbability of their extending eastward past the disturbed area of the foothills. They should, however, prove of considerable economic importance, particularly, as the measures are quite accessible up most of the rivers and streams of the area, which cut through them, flowing eastward from the Rockies.

The lignites, while not of as good a quality as the coals of the Kootanie, are still very good lignites and, as a rule nearer a market, often more accessible, and will become an important asset to the district.

The Surface Geology of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Dr. R. Chalmers.

The winter of 1904-5 was spent in the office in routine work and in preparing a bulletin on the clays of Canada. In collecting the material for this bulletin it was found that the data from the west were meagre and incomplete. It was, therefore, considered advisable to postpone publication until more information was obtained from the new provinces. Meantime I was instructed to make such an examination of the surface geology ot these provinces, and of all matters relating thereto, as was possible.

I left for Winnipeg on the 16th of June. The first two or three weeks were spent in the vicinity of that city, and in examining the country southward to the International Boundary, northward to Winnipeg and Manitoba lakes, and eastward and westward to the province boundaries. The eastern part of Saskatchewan as far south as Estevan, also that part north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway were next traversed, after which I proceeded to Regina and from there examined the plains northward to Prince Albert, southward a considerable distance, and westward to Moose Jaw. Going west from Moose Jaw to Calgary the latter place was made my headquarters for some weeks, and the whole surrounding country south of the North Saskatchewan river and west to the Rocky Mountain divide was traversed. The work here proved to be of great interest. Numerous exposures of the surface beds were examined, especially along the river banks, and in gravel pits, brick yards, etc. Good sections were obtained in a number of places, showing the character and succession of the beds. The scenery of the Rocky mountains here has been so frequently described that it need not be referred to; but the tremendous erosion which these mountains have undergone seems to have been but little commented on. Yet an observer looking at the trenching and denudation which these mountains have suffered must acknowledge that it is to them that the thick beds of gravel, sand and clay now occupying the plains to the east are due.

These plains are in reality the northern extension of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and the surface beds underlying them appear to have been similarly formed on both sides of the International Boundary. Two boulder-clays were everywhere noted. These have a thick interglacial series of sands, silts, gravels and clay. The boulder-clays, so far as examined, do not occur in continuous sheets, but in lenticular, detached masses. The two were observed, one above the other, in the same sections in the Bow and Belly valleys, and in a number of other places to the east.

The transported boulders found on the plains seem to have been largely derived from the boulder-clay of the second glacial period by its denudation. Those belonging to the Archæan rocks are found scattered everywhere, nearly to the base of the Rocky mountains. Their presence on the higher levels has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

During the second week of September Medicine Hat was visited, and a day or two was spent in securing a section of the surface beds there, and in obtaining the facts relating to the gas wells. Information was kindly given me by the manager of the gas company. The town is lighted and heated by natural gas and owns the wells and plant. On leaving Medicine Hat I returned directly to Winnipeg. From this city Birds Hill, Deloraine, Turtle mountain and Napinka were visited. Turtle mountain, like the other mountains of the prairies, is chiefly morainic. Afterwards I went out to Dauphin, Gilbert plains, etc., and examined Riding and Duck mountains, Returning to Winnipeg a trip was then taken to Fort Frances where a large peat bog occurs, on which a new peat plant has just been set up. Brick works are also in operation here. Thence I went to Port Arthur, returning to Winnipeg on the 1st of October. After examining some places north and east of Winnipeg, not previously visited, I left for Ottawa, reaching there on the 7th of October.

Brick clays are common in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and large quantities of bricks are manufactured at or near the principal towns. Pressed bricks also are now coming into use, and in a few places these are being made. Tile is very little used, but the clays are quite suitable for its manufacture.

The Region South of Cape Tatnam, Hudson Bay.

Mr. W. Stewart Dobbs.

In the month of July I was instructed by Dr. Bell to make a geological reconnaissance of the region lying southward of Cape Tatnam to the eastward of York Factory on Hudson bay. From a point seventy or eighty miles due south of this cape the streams radiate in all directions, and the district around it was described and represented on the maps as being considerably more elevated than the extensive level country surrounding it. It was supposed that this physical condition might indicate an area of older rocks than the unaltered and nearly horizontal limestones of the low country, especially as such areas have been proved to exist at Sutton Mill lake, southwest of Cape Henrietta Maria,* and on the Winisk river.† The existence of a large area of such rocks would constitute an important feature in the geological map of the Dominion and it might be expected to possess economic value from containing metallic ores.

It was thought that the best way of reaching the district in question was to proceed to the Shamattawa river and ascend one or more of its branches flowing from this area.

My instructions also directed me, in going to this ground, to follow for a part of the distance a different route from any of those which had been already explored by Dr. Bell himself in 1878, '79 or 1900, or by his assistant, Mr. A. S. Cochrane, in 1879. I was to make track surveys and geological examinations of these routes, so as to add to our previous geological and topographical knowledge of the country. I was also to make copious notes on their physical features, their forests, fauna and flora, and of all other matters which might some day prove of interest.

In accordance with these instructions I proceeded, via Lake Winnipeg and Norway House, to Oxford House, where the final arrangements were made for the long canoe voyage ahead.

With Mr. Moir, of the Hudson's Bay Company, I left the route usually travelled and proceeded to Gods lake, by way of Back lake, Trout river and Knee lake, to the mouth of Wolf river (Meachan sipi), thence up Wolf river (with three portages) to Swampy portage lake, over the Swampy portage to Gods lake, and on to the Post on its shore. The Indians told me Swampy portage was comparatively dry, still one sank to the knees in the sphagnum moss at every step.

We reached Gods lake post Saturday the 12th and left Tuesday August 15 for the Manitou sipi, or Gods river, a journey of about twenty-three miles, including five rapids, the Red Fox, White Teeth and the three Ogema rapids.

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*See description by D. B. Dowling in the Summary Report of the Geol. Survey for 1901.
†See Wm. McInnes' description in the Summary Report for 1903.

The country passed through is very rocky, with thin coverings of soil. and is only sparsely wooded. The Manitou is a large, rapid river about 220 miles long following its course to its junction with the Shamattawa, near the Deer Lodge winter post of the Hudson's Bay Co. Progress down the river was comparatively easy on account of the assistance of the current. The waters of the Manitou river teem with sturgeon, trout and pike, while in the valley there are ducks and geese. Of the fur-bearing animals foxes are the most numerous. Below the junction of the Red Sucker, the Manitou becomes wider and swifter, with banks of white boulder clay or till about 80 feet high. Rock exposures were infrequent and finally disappeared beneath an overburden of drift material.

During the entire journey from Gods lake to the Shamattawa, I saw only four camps of Indians, made up of about nine tepees and tents, covering sixty souls, men, women and children.

The clay banks kept rising until, at their highest, within the last sixty miles, they presented nearly ninety feet of white till that had been cut into by the river. The nomenclature of these rivers, according to the present Indians, does not correspond with that of the maps. The Shamattawa, according to the latter, includes part of the Shamattawa proper and sixty miles or so of the Manitou or Gods river and Red Sucker river. The Manitou river flows from Manitou or Gods lake into the Shamattawa. The Red Sucker runs into the Manitou about 60 miles southwest of this junction.

Hereabouts are 25 miles of rapids ending in the Mistassini powistik or Big Stone rapids, the water rushing over and foaming around gigantic boulders. After passing this rapid, the river becomes broad and deep, with here and there a few small rapids, until the Limestone rapids of the Shamattawa are reached. The country abounds with life, both feathered and furred. We saw abundance of coloured foxes, and mink was very common. Every marsh or weedy bend in the river sent up its quota of ducks on our approach and several times later in the season we saw large flocks of wild geese moving southeastward. The river teemed with fish, principally young sturgeon, speckled trout and pike. One reach, nearly twenty miles long, near Puskajewan, is an ideal place for the breeding of wild duck.

We pushed up the Pekano river, struggling against shallow water and a strong current, in cold, rainy and foggy weather. The Pekano is a river from about 60 to 300 feet broad, with a current varying from four to seven miles in some places. No outcrop of rock was visible at any spot in the whole 130 miles of its length that I travelled, at which distance the river became so shallow that it was impossible to follow it farther.

The country from the Shamattawa river east was undulating and on an average of 75 feet above the river valley, which was about two miles across. The banks were all drift material, clay, boulders, stones, &c., and the country was monotonous in the extreme. Mile upon mile, as far as the eye could see, the country undulated to the horizon line. It was sparsely wooded with a stunted growth of coniferous trees, constituting a hopeless tangle of fallen and half-fallen trees, relics of the numerous forest fires that have taken place throughout this region, with ravines here and there where small streams cut their way to the river. Mosses and lichens cover the ground wherever

there is a breathing space. A few stunted bushes, including the Labrador tea, were all that was necessary to complete a picture of desolation. At the end of the navigable part of the river, the ground became fairly flat with a slight downward slope to the northeastward.

After examining both sides of the river valley as thoroughly as time would allow, and searching the river bed for any possible clue that would lead to finding an outcrop of rock, I decided, in the absence of any rising ground, to abandon this part of my trip. No fossil-bearing erratics were found on the river over fifty miles from the Shamattawa, while fossils were very abundant in the pebbles and stones within that distance.

By this time—the end of August—the weather had turned bright and cold, and we had severe frosts every night; we returned to the junction of the Shamattawa and Manitou rivers with one canoe in a very leaky and frail condition. On the Shamattawa we were again overtaken by bad weather—rain, fog and wind from the northeast; the woodland cariboo were crossing the river in droves, and this enabled us to lay in a good supply of fresh meat, in addition to which we killed geese, duck, sturgeon, whitefish, &c.

It was too late in the season to look for outcrops south of the Pekano river. I, therefore, decided to retrace my steps to Norway House in order to catch the last steamer. The weather, which had been bright and cold for a couple of days, now began to get insufferably hot.

From Big Stone rapids on to Gods lake post we had strong head winds, and this, with the currents and rapids, made our progress difficult. We reached Gods lake post on September 12th, after a very rough passage from the mouth of the river, the waves running very high. At the post there was much talk about a cinnabar deposit, distant a day's journey, but in which direction nobody seemed to know.

Mr. Hyer, of Winnipeg, the trader in opposition to the Company, has a gold location on Island lake near Manitou lake, and samples of ore, stated to have come from there, were very rich. On the return journey, on the Echamamish, I came across an interesting occurrence of molybdenite at a contact between rocks of a gneissoid character with an intruded plutonic rock.

After waiting six days at Norway House we started for Warren's Landing, and arrived in Ottawa on October 16th.

Pursuant to instructions, I carefully noted the forest growths and burnt areas, and beg to submit the following notes:—The woods from Norway House and on up the Echamamish were very young, none of the trees appearing to be over fifteen years old; in some parts the fires have been quite recent, and, indeed, in several directions, we could see heavy clouds of smoke. The season had been very dry, and these fires must have created great destruction among the forests.

The forest in the neighbourhood of the Robinson portage was denser, and the trees seemed to be, on an average, from 15 to 30 years old. The same condition of things was noticed down to Oxford lake. All along the north shore of this lake fires could be seen, and about three miles northwest of the Hudson's Bay post a huge fire was raging and continued to burn, it is said, for nearly three weeks.

From Oxford lake on to Mossy portage the forest growth was very young, and gave abundant evidence of at least one recent burning. At Gods Lake post Mr. Swain showed me some fairly large timber that came from 'down the bay.' Some of the trees must have been forty-five years old. On entering the Manitou river three-fourths of the region from the lake to the Red Sucker river has been burnt once at least in the last ten years.

From the Red Sucker rapids to the Shamattawa rapids occurs some heavy forest growth; young trees from ten to fifteen years, and some fine groves of trees about twenty-five years old. In some districts that have not been burnt, the trees are so densely crowded that they are dying of some rot disease, the effects of too little sun and air. They are being literally smothered to death. The forest growth is largest and thickest along the courses of the streams and thins out away from the river banks.

The conditions are the same on the parts of the Shamattawa that I travelled, and the trees show a decided tendency to fringe the river banks. At the junction of the Shamattawa and the Pekano, on the east bank of the Shamattawa, is a remarkable grove of large trees. There were several stumps with a large number of rings—one with 53 rings, one with 63, and one with over 76. This grove was the best that was noticed in my travels.

The Pekano is fringed with willow bushes, interspersed with long grass, backed by two or three kinds of small coniferous trees, with a few small birches and two species of poplar, the trembling leaf and the rough bark. The country here has been burnt over at least once in the last ten years, and in some places there are evidences of previous conflagrations. The conifers, therefore, have not attained a growth of ten years, while the birches, poplars, &c., average about six years. Of course, there are a few isolated places where the forest growth has attained to a larger size; and I counted four groves, besides the one mentioned above, of about fifty trees, with ages varying from 23 to 42 years.

The country away from the river valley is a vast, slightly rolling plain with burnt sticks standing up like hop poles or lying in an indiscriminate tangle on the ground, with young forest growth springing up among them.

The frequent burnings are nearly always due to the carelessness of the Indians. Several times our party has put out fires that started from unextinguished camp fires.

There is no reason why most of this region could not, if protected from fires, produce larger trees which might be of great value to the country in the future. The institution of a Forestry Department would be of great benefit to the country, especially to the particular area now referred to, and the Indians could be made most useful forest rangers.

The Pekano is, practically, one pebbly rapid from source to mouth, and from what I could find out there is no rock outcrop anywhere in the country drained by this stream, or to the northward. I have already referred to the Limestone rapids at the junction of the Shamattawa and Manitou rivers. For about forty miles up the Pekano the pebbles were nearly all of limestones and I succeeded, with difficulty, in finding a couple of pieces showing characteristic fossils.

It is not until the Mistasini rapids are approached that any rock exposures are seen. At that point a pinkish acidic plutonic rock occurs, extending over twenty-five miles.

The rocks of the Manitou river can, for convenience sake, be divided into three classes :—an acidic igneous complex, which seems to be the basement of the rocks in this district ; a conglomerate with associated schistose rocks at Goshabisk rapids ; and, lastly, dark basic rocks occurring in some places in considerable masses and in others as dikes. The last named rocks are certainly younger than the acidic igneous complex and they sometimes cut the sedimentaries.

The light-coloured gneissoid, acid rocks occupy by far the largest area and appear in several parts of the river valley, where they are intruded by the younger basic series. They are generally composed largely of quartz, with orthoclase, some albite, mica, hornblende and magnetite. The rock is granular in texture, and shows in parts distinct curved jointing. In some cases it shows very little quartz, and practically may be classed as syenite gneiss.

The only sedimentaries observed were the metamorphosed conglomerate, showing great distortion of the included pebbles, which appeared to be composed chiefly of rocks of the granite family, derived from the underlying gneissoid rocks, with a few quartz pebbles. The matrix of the conglomerate is distinctly schistose in character, resembling a chloritic schist. These sedimentaries dip at an angle of 18° and strike N. 70° E. In these schists near Goshabisk rapids are small veins of calcite with hornblende, carrying pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Farther to the southeast is a large outcrop of dark greenish-gray igneous rocks, which are again succeeded by gneissoid rocks. The basic igneous rocks are composed for the most part of feldspar with large proportions of hornblende and pyroxene. In places, isolated outcrops of this rock are decidedly schistose, with distinct jointing in two directions. These rocks, as at Bell rapids, are seamed in all directions with veins of quartz varying from a fraction of an inch to six inches in cross section.

Owing to the heavy burden of glacial drift material, the rocks in this district cannot be studied over any great area. My limited time and the difficulties of transport prevented me from examining them in detail.

A Survey of the Coast of Hudson Bay from York Factory to Severn River.

Mr. Owen O'Sullivan.

In accordance with instructions authorizing me to survey and explore the southern coast of Hudson bay, I proceeded on May 5 last to Winnipeg, where I procured my outfit and laid in all the necessary supplies for the expedition. Mr. Jos. de Lorimier acted as my assistant. We left Winnipeg on May 27, arrived at Warrens landing on June 1st and reached Norway House (the Keewatin headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Co.) the following day. Mr. Donald McTavish, the officer in charge, received us very kindly and supplied us with four of his best Indian guides for our trip to York Factory.

We left Norway House on June 5 taking the canoe route *vid* the Hayes river which was surveyed by Dr. Robert Bell in 1877. This canoe route is the well known highway between Hudson bay and Lake Winnipeg and has been travelled by Indians, early pioneers and officers of the Hudson's Bay Co., for centuries.

Owing to an exceptionally light snowfall during the winter and very little rain in the spring, it was only with great difficulty that we got our loaded canoes down the shallow rapids.

Ice and snow were occasionally seen in the ravines and where drifts had accumulated during the winter.

We arrived at York Factory on the 18th of June. This Hudson's Bay Co.'s post is situated on the north bank of the Hayes river about five miles from its mouth.

For a week after our arrival, the ice from the bay was carried by the tides up and down past the post, preventing us from starting eastward on our work; during this delay several astronomical observations were taken and occasional runs were made inland.

Mr. Boucher the officer in charge of York Factory, advised me to start with three canoes and try and reach the right bank of Ship river, a distance of about thirty-two miles, and thus avoid the marshes that extend that far and then send back two canoes and walk the coast to Fort Severn, assuring me that the walking was good over sandy ridges.

Accordingly on June 26, a strong south wind having driven the ice out to sea, we started a micrometer survey from the mouth of the Hayes river eastward and on reaching the east bank of Ship river, sent back two canoes, keeping the largest one to forward supplies and outfit and ferry us across the mouths of the different streams, while with four men I continued the micrometer traverse walking along shore to Fort Severn, a total distance of 240 miles.

The salt marsh which lies between York Factory and Ship river extends inland from one to three miles beyond high water mark and almost reaches the tree line. From Ship river to Fort Severn there are also several salt marshes lying between high water mark and tree line, but none of them are of any great extent. At low tide the water recedes from half a mile to four miles, leaving only mud flats strewn with boulders.

Four good sized rivers enter the Bay between York and Severn,

1st	the Broad river	78 miles	from York.
2nd	" Kaskattamagan	95 "	"
3rd	" Kettle river	126 "	"
4th	" Goose river	196 "	"

The largest is the Kaskattamagan, which enters the Bay by three channels, forming two large islands at its mouth. We waded all these streams except the Kaskattamagan and never had water above our waists at low tide.

From Ship river, old wave-made beaches or sand ridges lie parallel to the water line most of the way eastward to Fort Severn, generally three in succession, but in some places there are as many as six between high water mark and tree line. Occasionally they are mixed with shells, driftwood and other debris and are from one to four chains in width and from half a mile to five miles in length. Near the tree line some of these ridges attain an elevation of about 30 feet above the present high water mark. Numerous fresh water ponds or lakes lie between these ridges. The largest seen was about three miles in length and ten chains in width and about ten feet deep along the centre line.

In the second ridge ten chains back from the present high water mark and fifteen feet above it, we found the remains of a ship partly buried in the sand. There was nothing to indicate how many years have elapsed since the ship was wrecked on this coast, but it must have been within comparatively recent years. Near Cape Tatnam the skeleton of a whale was found on the inner or south side of a range of dunes at an elevation of about fifteen feet above high water mark of to-day. Dunes having an elevation of fifty feet above present high water mark are seen at 163 miles from York Factory. These facts show that the land is rising somewhat rapidly along this coast.

One of the greatest difficulties met with in surveying this coast, is the floating ice which seldom clears away before the middle of July and is sometimes held there by prevailing northerly winds until the beginning of August.

When these ice floes, which are sometimes 20 to 40 feet in diameter, are driven ashore at high tide by the north wind, they become stranded and prevented us from reaching the shore; our canoe would thus have to remain imbedded in the mud until the next high tide or else we would have to portage all our baggage, which was seldom practicable.

From the 1st to the 12th July we were thus ice bound near Cape Tatnam and during all this time the thermometer on an average read about 45° Fahr. in day-time and at night it would descend below freezing point and the weather was generally foggy, another source of delay in micrometer work.

The country between York Factory and Fort Severn for about fifty miles inland is very low and flat. I took several walks through it while being detained by ice and fog and found it to be mostly muskeg.

We arrived at Fort Severn on the 3rd of August having made a continuous micrometer survey all the way from York Factory. Mr. Purvis, the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Winisk arrived there the same day with a coast boat going to York. This gentleman and Mr. Laing, the officer in charge of the Severn, advised me to take this opportunity of returning to York, as the season was too far advanced to attempt continuing the survey farther eastward without running the risk of having to winter at Winisk. We therefore returned to York by this boat, arriving there on the 16th of August.

From a geological point of view there is nothing very interesting to be seen along that part of the Hudson Bay coast which we traversed. Nothing but mud flats and boulders looking seaward, and marshes, dunes, ponds and muskeg, bordered by stunted evergreen woods, chiefly small spruce, looking landward.

Speckled trout and white fish are plentiful at the mouths of all the rivers entering the bay. When at the mouth of the Kaskattamagan, we set the net at low tide and at the following low tide had over a hundred trout and white fish, over two pounds each. Caribou and red deer are also plentiful. Ptarmigan and duck are also numerous there. Foxes and wolves were seen all along the coast.

We spent a couple of days at York repairing our canoes and procuring supplies for our homeward trip by the Hayes river and Lake Winnipeg, and left on the 19th of August and arrived in Ottawa on the 18th of September.

My thanks are due to Mr. C. C. Chipman, Head Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Co. and to the following gentlemen :—Mr. D. C. McTavish, Chief Factor of the Keewatin District, Mr. C. Sinclair of Norway House, Mr. Boucher of York Factory, and Messrs. Laing and Purvis of Fort Severn for the many kind services rendered me in carrying out the expedition.

The Headwaters of the Winisk and Attawapiskat Rivers.

Mr. William McInnes.

My instructions for the past summer's work called for an exploration in that part of the district of Keewatin, lying about the headwaters of the Attawapiskat and Winisk rivers, and between the Winisk and Trout lake, near the head of the Fawn branch of the Severn river. The route from Dinornic by the way of Lac Seal, Lake St. Joseph and the Albany river was chosen as affording the easiest way of taking in the necessary supplies.

This route had previously been travelled by several explorers and its geology was fairly well known. Some time was given, therefore, to supplementing the collection of fossils taken in 1903 and 1904. New species were obtained and many that had been collected before were found in other localities.

From Fort Hope, a H. B. C. post on Eabemet lake near the Albany river, the ordinary Indian route was followed to Lansdowne lake on the Attawapiskat river, whence a less frequented route was followed, leading from the northwest bay of the lake in a general northerly direction to the Winisk river, reaching it between Kanuchuan and Wapikopa lakes. This is not a very difficult route as, although it includes thirteen portages varying in length from a mile and a quarter to a few chains, there are long stretches of good water where canoe navigation is unimpeded. Leaving the bay above referred to by a portage of thirty chains, two small lakes, Obashin and Wagabkedri, emptying into the Attawapiskat river, are crossed and the stream is followed upwards through several small lakes to a divide, over which is a portage of a little over half a mile leading to a small lake at the head of one of the southern tributaries of the Winisk river. This small river is followed downwards, northeasterly, through two small lakes to the larger Mameigwess lake, eight miles long and deeply indented. It is shallow throughout, and with boulder-strewn bottom and many large and small islands. The surrounding forest of spruces, tamaracks and poplars is about eighty years old, the trees

averaging not more than ten inches in diameter at the stump. Joined to Mameigwess by a short narrows is a lake five miles long and quite narrow, from the north end of which the stream flows off to the Winisk river, whence the route cuts across through a number of small lakes to a stream entering one of the southern channels of the Winisk below Wapikopa lake.

Biotite-granite gneisses, with a few hornblende gneisses, varying in attitude from nearly flat to quite vertical, are the prevailing rocks, varied only, about seven miles north of Attawapiskat lake, by a three-mile belt of altered diorites and chloritic and hornblende schists. The Winisk river was then followed up for forty miles to Nibinamik lake, biotite gneisses being the only exposures seen, with the exception of a small area near the foot of Wapikopa lake, of pyroxene granite, with markedly porphyritic crystals of orthoclase, probably a much later intrusion. A few days were spent in tracing out more closely a body of intrusive hypersthene-gabbro, noted last year, which, examined in thin section by Dr. Barlow, proved to be practically identical with the nickel-bearing intrusive of Sudbury. These rocks were found to cover quite an extensive area just south of the Winisk river and their occurrence here is interesting from an economic point of view on the reasonable chance of their containing the nickel bearing minerals of the Sudbury area. In the cursory examination possible, however, no nickel or copper sulphides were found.

From Nibinamik lake upwards the course of the river lies in a general westerly direction with southerly bends here and there. It is characterized by long stretches of stiff current and rapids connecting wide-spreading lake expansions. Few exposures of rock protrude through the cover of drift ; those that are seen are biotite gneisses. Green forest extends all along the river with only rare and small areas of recent brule. The forest generally averages eighty years in age with considerable areas of about forty years growth. Much of the timber is from one foot to fifteen inches at the stump, spruces, tamaracks and poplars being the principal trees.

At the foot of Wunnummin lake, twenty five miles above Nibinamik, a micrometer survey was started for the purpose of more accurately defining this large lake, which is roughly represented on all the older maps, and to make a connexion between it and Trout lake at the head of Fawn river. The lake was found to be twenty-six miles long and in places five to eight miles wide with bays extending off at various angles. At the outlet, and northwards for two miles biotite gneisses only are seen, succeeded northerly by schists and diorites followed by heavy beds of conglomerate holding large boulders of a highly quartzose biotite granite. These rocks occur in a belt crossing the lake in a direction about N. 70° E. and closely resemble the northern part of the Minnitaki Keewatin area, as exposed at and near Abram lake. The main channel of the Winisk river was then followed as far as Misamikwash (Big-Beaver-house) lake, a distance of twenty-four miles. In general character it remains the same alternation of lake-like expansions with connecting stretches of swift water. The few rock exposures seen along this part of the river were biotite gneisses. The surface is largely drift covered, the river in many places showing cut banks of sand from ten to twenty feet high ; it is rarely burnt, and the forest growth along and near the banks of the river is of good size.

Above Big Beaver-house lake the river divides into two main branches, the Pipestone, coming from the south and the Root river, from the west.

Ascending the northeasterly bay of Beaver-house lake to its head, it was found that the water was flowing out, and subsequent exploration showed that the outflowing stream was the headwaters of the west branch of the Winisk river, coming into that river again two hundred and thirty miles below at Asheweigkeiegen, one hundred and forty miles from the sea. An island is thus formed one hundred and thirty miles long and, where the two streams are farthest apart, seventy-five miles wide.

The route across to Trout lake from the Winisk is somewhat difficult on account of the small size and quick descent of the stream to be traversed. The outflowing stream from Beaver-house lake, the Asheweig, was followed, through several lake expansions and down long stretches of river with many rapids, for forty-seven miles to a small lake (Sturgeon lake of Dawson Brothers map of Manitoba, Keewatin, &c. 1880) into which a tributary comes from the west, carrying so little water as to be difficult of navigation by large canoes. This stream was followed upwards in a westerly direction for twelve miles, where a divide is crossed and another small stream, with many shallow rapids, leads to Trout lake. About half of the country traversed on this route has been burned within the past ten years and the remaining green forest portion shows trees of but small size.

Biotite gneisses are met with in occasional exposures, varied only by one small belt of hornblende schists, representing, doubtless, the tapering end of a Keewatin belt.

Biotite gneisses only are seen all about the southeast shores of Trout lake, well foliated and lying at low angles. The water of the lake is clear and cold and lake trout (*Salvelinus nemoycush*) were caught in good numbers by trolling.

Returning from Trout lake, in order to avoid the very shallow streams already traversed, a portage route was taken, leading by a number of long portages between small lakes lying in low swampy land, across to the inlet of Sturgeon lake.

From Sturgeon lake the Asheweig or West Winisk was followed downwards for thirty-three miles, the river for that distance being a succession of lake-like expansions. The connecting stretches are almost continuous rapids which may generally, however, be run, even by loaded canoes. The few portages made were in every case over level or slightly rolling sand and clay land with a deep covering of moss and a sparse growth of small spruces and tamaracks.

Leaving the Asheweig at a lake where its course turns abruptly northward, a portage of half a mile, over a low divide, led to a stream of considerable volume, flowing southwesterly, probably into Wunnummin lake. This stream, which proved to be, like the most of those already referred to in this district, an alternation of quiet water stretches, lake expansions and shallow, bouldery rapids, was followed upwards on a southeasterly course for twenty miles, to a small lake from which a series of small lakes and portages afford a route to a large brook coming from the west and flowing southerly into the Winisk river. The same recurrence of lake and rapid marks the course of this stream, the lakes being generally but a few miles in diameter though one, of irregular outline, has a length of ten miles.

The only rocks seen on this northern traverse were biotite gneisses, though, owing to absence of rock exposures along considerable portions, it cannot be asserted that the conglomerate and schist belt of Wunnummin lake does not extend, as would be expected, across the section explored. Gaining the Winisk river six miles above Nibinamik lake, the route passed over on the way in was again followed, with short digressions, to Fort Hope.

The timber over the whole area explored is for the most part of small size though, along the banks of the Winisk river and south of that river there are considerable areas of spruces, poplars and white birches reaching diameters, at the stump, of from one foot to fifteen inches. The country to the north of the Winisk, crossed on the way back from Trout lake supports, however, a forest growth chiefly of spruces and tamaracks that are seldom larger than eight to ten inches at the stump.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that by far the larger part of the area covered during the summer is occupied by Archæan gneisses. These rocks have, in a broad sense, a foliation trending about N. 70° E. but with abundant minor crumpling and large portions that lie nearly flat with a banded, stratiform character. The belts of Keewatin that are crossed at intervals when travelling north are much smaller in extent than the gneisses, to whose general trend they broadly conform. In general character and relationship to the gneisses they are quite similar to the belts of these rocks, so often described, in Northern Ontario. The whole district shows the effect of a general glaciation by an ice-sheet moving 20° to 30° west of south. The drift deposits are in many places comparatively heavy and to the direction of the Morainic ridges of gravel and boulders is due the frequent northeast, southwest trend of so many of the rivers and lakes. The highest hills seen were composed of unstratified gravel and boulders ; a very remarkable one is situated twelve or fifteen miles to the south of Wunnummin lake. It is a perfectly isolated conical elevation rising, perhaps, three hundred feet above the general level. This hill was not seen at close range, but the Indians agree that it shows only gravel and boulders to the summit. Similar eminences were described in last year's summary report as occurring along the upper waters of the Attawapiskat, and Mr. C. Camsell, in the same report, refers to others a little farther west, just south of Trout lake.

The only inhabitants of the district explored are Ojibway and Swampy-Cree Indians who trade their catch of furs with the Hudson's Bay Company at Trout lake and Fort Hope posts. In summer, bands of these Indians, encamped on the shores of the larger lakes, subsist upon fish taken in their nets, which diet is varied only by an occasional grouse, duck or hare. Wild rice is not found in any of the lakes so that they lack the autumn substitute for flour of the more southerly tribes, and berries are not plentiful enough to form any considerable part of their cuisine. A few have built log huts at their winter quarters with fireplaces and chimneys built of wicker and mud, but the majority still content themselves with the teepee built of poles and covered with birch bark or, in the case of the more northern families, with moss, cut out in blocks just as the Eskimos cut snow. During the winter they are engaged in hunting and live mainly upon hares and fish : in the spring, camped close to a rapid on one of the larger streams, they live on fish, principally carp, caught automatically by a michiken or fish-weir, crossing the stream at the rapid.

The tracks of a few moose were seen between the Attawapiskat and Winisk rivers, but this is practically their northern limit in this longitude as, in the country to the north of the Winisk, the bushes on which they commonly browse are scarce or altogether wanting. The fur-bearing animals generally found in this latitude are all fairly abundant, with the exception of beavers, whose food trees are generally scarce over the muskeg areas.

Sturgeon are abundant in many of the lakes and rivers, and whitefish, lake-trout, doré and pike are found wherever the conditions are favourable.

From Fort Hope the route out by the Albany river and Lac Seul was taken, and it was found that transportation companies, in anticipation of the freight and passenger traffic arising out of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, had already two small steamers, on Sandy lake and one larger one on the route across Minitaki lake and down the English river. In low water this steamboat could only reach the outlet of Minitaki, but a dam, that would raise the water two feet, would probably suffice to flood out both the small rapid at the foot of Pelican lake and that at the foot of Abram lake, making a channel, deep enough for small steamers, as far as Pelican fall, a distance of thirty-nine miles from the end of the team road at Sandy lake. Ottawa was reached early in October.

The Lake Superior Region between the Pic and Nipigon Rivers.

Mr. W. H. Collins.

I spent the past field season in making exploratory surveys and a geological reconnaissance of a portion of the Archæan region north of Lake Superior. I was assisted in the work by Mr. H. C. Cooke. The area explored is rudely triangular, being enclosed by the shore of Lake Superior from Heron Bay to Mazokama, the Pic river and the Height-of-Land. It extends 80 miles along Lake Superior and northward 50 miles. Throughout, it is a peneplain of rounded hills of crystalline rocks 300 to 400 feet high, terminating abruptly along the south. Soils are scantily distributed, the old rocks being exposed, except in the depressions and river valleys.

Surveys.—Surveys of the principal streams and canoe routes, including the Little Pic, Steel, Black, Pays Plat and Gravel rivers, were made with the aid of a micrometer telescope and compass, the whole distance measured being 337 miles. Where the country was accessible only in light canoes or by overland travel, traverses were substituted and about seventy miles were covered in this manner.

Drainage.—From the Pic river to the basin of Lake Nipigon, the distance between the Height-of-Land and the shore of Lake Superior decreases from fifty to twenty miles, although the altitude of the former, which is about 450 feet above that of the lake, varies but slightly. Consequently, all the rivers on this slope are small and swift, becoming progressively more so from east to west. All rise among the multitude of small lakes that lie scattered over the level country forming the Height-of-Land and, in their upper portions, are sluggish, spilling from one natural depression to another until the region of

lacustrine deposits is reached. These deposits, whose levels are approximately 250 feet above the present lake level, extend on the Steel river a distance of twenty-three miles inland and have been readily cut down by river action to form evenly graded and monotonous beds. Through such formations the streams are shallow, rapid and meandering. Just before entering Lake Superior, both Black and Steel rivers descend in rapids and falls a distance of nearly 200 feet, affording excellent water-power within easy reach of the railway.

Geology.—Geologically, the country was found to consist almost entirely of Archæan granites, gneisses and schists, penetrated by igneous granites, syenites, diabases and diorites of later age. A band of green schists, bearing lithological resemblance to the Keewatin rocks, follows the coast westward nearly to Rossport. North of this lies a complex of gneiss, characterized by a friable biotite schist and penetrated by dikes and small areas of very coarse acid granite and a few large diabase dikes. An interesting area of nepheline and augite syenites extends from Peninsula to Middleton on the C.P. railway and northward about four miles. Farther west, from Jackfish to the neighbourhood of Gurney, is a larger area of granite varying to syenite. At the western end of the triangle, red, calcareous shales of considerable thickness lie horizontally and unconformably upon the Archæan, and are in turn covered by a thick cap of diabase.

The terraces of post-glacial clays and sands already mentioned partially fill most of the river valleys, affording some patches of agricultural land. These are finely bedded and fossiliferous in places. The northern portion is partly covered by glacial débris and the exposed rocks show glacial phenomena abundantly. Morainic ridges were observed south of Kagianogama lake.

Minerals.—Economic minerals occur in considerable variety but rarely in paying quantities. A black, ferriferous sphalerite occurring as irregular bodies in diorite, has been obtained at the Zenith mine near Rossport, but mining operations are temporarily suspended. This area of diorite, which is about three miles across, contains blende of similar character at other points. Gold has been mined with moderate success on the Ursa Major and Empress properties, near Jackfish. Limonite was observed filling some small veins in granite a few miles west of Rossport, and magnetite occurs in a biotite schist on Caribou lake just north of the Zenith mine. Magnetite also occurs as thin layers in black schist near Schreiber and as magnetic sands at points distributed over the whole area. The magnetite-bearing segregations near Middleton are probably valueless, owing to the high percentage of titanium. Pyrite and pyrrhotite occur at various points in the hornblende and green schists near Lake Superior.

Forests.—The forests have been destroyed over a large portion of the area explored, especially in the vicinity of the railway, and are now replaced by second growths of poplar. The old forest contains cedar, spruce, tamarack, poplar and both white and yellow birch, the latter being abundant, although quite rare a short distance farther north. Growth is comparatively rapid and trunks of yellow birch twenty inches in diameter were observed. Along the Pic, Pays Plat and Gravel rivers a considerable quantity of timber has been removed in the past, as evidenced by wood roads and choppings.

I wish to convey my thanks to Mr. H. C. Cooke, of Toronto, for assistance given in the field, and to Mr. Joseph Miller, of Heron bay and to many gentlemen of Rossport, Jackfish and Middleton for various kindnesses.

W. H. Collins.

The Region Between Lake Temagami and Spanish River.

Mr. W. J. Wilson.

I received instructions from you to prepare a geological map of sheet No. 139 of the Ontario series, and to write a report on the same. This sheet lies adjacent to and west of the Lake Timiskaming sheet and north of the Sudbury sheet. It is seventy-two miles long and forty-eight miles wide, containing 3,456 square miles. As very little topographical work has been done in this large area it is necessary to make a survey of the lakes and rivers examined in order to fix the geological boundaries. The area contained in this sheet is covered with a dense forest and abounds in lakes and streams, most of which are difficult of access, so that the progress of the work is comparatively slow. It will, therefore, take at least two more summers to finish the surveys, and as a full report will be written to accompany the completed map, only an outline of the work done during the summer will be given in this report.

I left Ottawa June 1st, and reached Temagami the same day. While there I studied the iron range on the northeast arm of Temagami lake, and spent a day at Cobalt noting the rocks and ores of that locality. On June 6th I arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post on Bear island, Temagami lake, where I procured my supplies for the summer's work, and the next day started for Lady Evelyn lake accompanied by Mr. George L. Cameron, of Mount Albert, Ontario, as assistant, and three canoemen. The survey was commenced at a small island in the northwest part of Lady Evelyn lake, and continued west through Willow Island lake, and up Lady Evelyn river to its source in Apex, or Kettle Stone lake, whence it was carried north into Smoothwater or White Beaver lake, and down the Montreal river to the first portage, a distance of six miles from the lake. Returning to Apex lake, the canoe route southwest to the Sturgeon river, at the mouth of Stull branch, was surveyed, passing through ten small lakes and over ten portages. Dr. Bell surveyed this route in 1876. From this point the survey was continued down the Sturgeon to the mouth of the Obabika river.

Having procured fresh supplies, the Sturgeon river was ascended for five miles above the mouth of the Obabika, from which point I turned north on a canoe route to Lady Evelyn river. This route runs roughly parallel to that already surveyed from Apex lake southward. It is rarely used, and proved to be very difficult. The portage from the Sturgeon is more than three miles long and had to be cut out the greater part of the way. At the north end it connects with a series of lakes and portages, many of which have not appeared on any published map. The largest of these lakes, Florence, is six miles long and empties into Lake Evelyn river by a sluggish stream a mile and a half long, at the mouth of which the survey was tied to that of Lady Evelyn river.

I again went to the Hudson's Bay Company's post for supplies, but found great difficulty in getting a guide, the large number of tourists having engaged all the available men. It was, therefore, necessary to obtain a smaller canoe and continue the work with my assistant and only two canoemen. I went west through Obabika lake and surveyed the route from the outlet of Round lake, down the Obabika river to the Sturgeon, connecting with my former survey of this river. I carried the survey down the Sturgeon to the south boundary of the sheet, and came back ascending the river to a point about four miles above the mouth of the Obabika, where a portage leads southwest to a small lake. This is the beginning of a canoe route to Wanapitei lake, which I followed as far as Chinigoochichi lake. Having surveyed the northern part of this lake I went northeast to the Sturgeon river through six lakes, three of which are of considerable size. The last portage on this route joins the Sturgeon river about eighteen miles above the mouth of the Obabika. The Indians frequently use this circuitous route to avoid the rapids and shoals of the Sturgeon.

At the end of this trip, Mr. Cameron having returned home, I left the Hudson's Bay Company's post with three canoemen and followed the usual canoe route to Wanapitei lake via Gull lake, the Sturgeon river and Maskinonge lake. The survey of the upper Wanapitei river was begun at its mouth in Wanapitei lake and continued up to the crossing of Niven's meridian line, 1896, and five miles farther west. Welcome lake, which is crossed by Niven's line five miles south of the Wanapitei river, was also surveyed.

The valleys of Lady Evelyn, Sturgeon and Wanapitei rivers are fairly deep but in most places narrow, having hills rising to a height of 200 feet or more a short distance back. There are two falls on Lady Evelyn river the highest being about ninety feet. This is over a bare quartzite cliff and would make a good water power. There are also numerous rapids and shoals which impede navigation and make travel impossible for loaded canoes in low water. The Sturgeon river is rapid and rough in its upper part and has many falls that could be utilized for water powers. The best of these is Kettle fall which is over forty feet high. The upper Wanapitei river from its mouth to near the northern boundary of the township of Aylmer is deep and of moderate current; above this, for twenty miles, it is almost one continuous rapid and is so shallow that we sometimes had to drag the canoes. Above the stream from Welcome lake the river is deep and winding and flows through a level sandy-clay soil.

The geology of the area examined is too complex to admit of a detailed description until after the collected specimens have been thoroughly examined. In general, the rocks resemble closely those lying to the east in the western part of the Lake Timiskaming sheet. They consist of Laurentian, Keewatin and Huronian with large intrusive masses of new greenstone. White, reddish and greenish quartzites are found occupying large areas on all the routes examined and form many of the rounded hills, which abound over the whole country, while hills composed of the new greenstone frequently have one side an almost perpendicular cliff rising 100 or 200 feet high. Syenite and gneiss were noted on the Sturgeon river at Paul, or Ghoul, lake and Twin falls, and on the Wanapitei river for some miles above and below the mouth of the stream from Burwash lake. 'Breccia Conglomerate' occurs in several places between the Sturgeon

and Lady Evelyn rivers and north of Chinigoochichi lake. A band of calcareous slate was seen on Welcome lake.

The greater part of the country is covered with an old forest growth and no heavy fires have over-run any part of it within the past fifty years. White, red and Banksian pine and spruce are plentiful and grow to a large size. Some of the white pine measure ten feet in circumference five feet from the ground. Poplar, canoe-birch and cedar are also common.

Good speckled trout abound in Lady Evelyn river, and lake trout, pike, pickerel, bass and whitefish are common in nearly all the rivers and lakes.

Moose are very abundant. As many as fifty were seen during the summer and their trails were noted along the rivers and lakes. Only a few red deer were observed. Wolves were frequently heard in the valley of the Sturgeon river.

The red and white pine over a large area show the effects of some blighting influence; from one quarter to one half of the foliage of many trees has been killed and turned reddish or grayish-brown. Probably this is caused either by the larvæ of some insect similar to the larch sawfly, which has killed all the tamarack in the district or to a fungus blight Whatever the cause, it will, if continued for a few years, result in the destruction of a vast amount of valuable timber.

I am indebted to Mr. H. G. Woods of the Hudson's Bay Company for much valuable assistance in the prosecution of the work.

The Muskoka District.

Dr. T. L. Walker.

In accordance with instructions received from the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, I left Toronto on the 21st of June, 1905, for Penetanguishene with a view to continuing the geological survey of the Muskoka sheet. The field-season continued from that date until the 28th of September.

The Muskoka sheet comprises parts of the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, extending from the Georgian Bay shore eastward to the Haliburton sheet, a distance of more than seventy miles from east to west. It was hoped at the beginning of the field season of 1905 that I should be able to supplement the observations already made in this district by A. Murray, Dr. Bell and other geologists, so as to make it possible to prepare the report and map of the sheet for publication. Every effort was put forth during the short field-season, but I fear that as yet we possess only an outline on which considerable detailed work should be expended.

Throughout the whole of the field season I had the assistance of Mr. R. E. Hore, B.A., of Toronto. Later the party was increased by the arrival of Mr. W. D. Herridge, of Ottawa, and Mr. J. D. Wood, of Toronto, the latter gentleman as a volunteer worker. While planning at Penetanguishene for the coast trip in the sail-boat, I secured the

services of Jean Bissette, who was the only white man with Alexander Murray's party while exploring the Muskosh in 1853. To all of these assistants I am indebted for zeal and enthusiasm in the prosecution of the work.

The first three weeks of the season were spent in examining the shore and islands of Georgian bay. This work was carried on while travelling in a sail-boat. In this way we were able to carry on the work in a manner which would have been impossible for us had we been limited to canoes as a means of transportation. The shore journey was undertaken at the beginning of the season so as to give an opportunity of observing the splendid rock exposures along both the mainland and the islands, in this way obtaining the benefit of a satisfactory classification of the chief rock types. From the 15th of July to the 6th of September we travelled by canoes, starting from Port Severn; after examining the shore line in detail as far as Franklin island, we proceeded inland to the Muskoka lakes and finally southward to Sparrow lake and the Severn river. During this tour many lakes and rivers were traversed, but, owing to our desire to secure an outline of the whole of the Muskoka sheet, many of the water courses have yet to be examined before the completion of the work. The last three weeks were devoted to overland exploration, travelling most of the time by road, using a team and wagon for the transportation of our impedimenta.

The forest growth varies from spruce and tamarack on the flat wet land, white and red pine, birch and hemlock on dry sandy soil, to beech, maple, birch and hemlock on dry land, containing considerable clay and covered with a dark humus. Unfortunately for the Province of Ontario the more valuable timber, pine particularly, has been harvested by the lumberman, cleared away by settlers or destroyed wholesale by fires, many of which might have been prevented had we earlier learned the value of our splendid forest land.

The whole of the region examined has been covered by an ice sheet and glaciated. The general movement, as indicated by the striæ, was from N. 15 E. to N. 25 E. Frequently the smooth and rounded rock surface is quite free from covering, though, as a rule, the glacial drift forms a mantle of considerable thickness.

Apart from recent formations the rocks of the district are as follows :—

1. Palæozoic-Trenton.
2. Gabbro intrusions.
3. Anorthosite intrusions.
4. Granitoid Gneiss.
5. Grenville Series.

These rocks are mostly limestone, occurring along the southwestern margin of the sheet, comprising Christian, Hope, Beckwith and Quarry islands as well as some portions of the mainland from the town of Midland westward. These rocks are quite undisturbed and rest unconformably on the eroded surfaces of the banded rocks of group 4. They have not been examined in detail, nor have the fossils collected from them been determined.

Two important areas of these rocks have been discovered and mapped. One of them comprises the little peninsula at Moores Point in the township of Baxter, the

second the northeastern part of Parry island. In both of these there is evidence that they are intrusive and of an age more recent than either groups 4 or 5. Considerable variety in petrological composition and structure has been observed. "Mines" of copper are reported to be associated with both of these massifs.

Plagioclase rocks (Anorthosites) occur along the western sides of Parry island; on the shore of the long narrow Twelve Mile bay in Freeman township; on the Severn river, a short distance east of Port Severn, and in other places. Normally the anorthosite is a white rock with small quantities of the dark mineral arranged in such a way as to give rise to a faint banded structure. Its associates are usually gneisses of the Grenville series, so that the impression is made that this rock is an early igneous constituent of the gneiss complex, consisting of schists derived by the metamorphism of sediments.

A very common rock in many parts of the Muskoka district is a more or less banded pinkish granite or granitoid gneiss. It may become almost as massive as a granite but this massive portion is usually surrounded by better banded types. Such typical massive centres were observed—(1) On the islands and shores of the northern part of Lake Joseph. (2) On the islands and shores of the northern half of Parry sound. (3) On Beausoleil and adjacent islands, and (4) on the islands to the north of the entrance to Go-Home bay. The commonest type of rock is composed almost entirely of pink feldspar, (microcline or orthoclase), glassy quartz, with smaller proportions of garnet, hornblende and biotite. The dark minerals are arranged in bands, usually making the rock assume the banded structure of gneiss. In mineralogical composition these rocks are orthoschists metamorphosed or pressed igneous types. They usually dip under the rocks of the Grenville series which are probably the oldest of the rocks referred to in this report.

These rocks make up the major part of the Muskoka sheet. They are composed of crystalline limestones, graphitic schists, sometimes with sillimanite and rose-tinted garnet, granular grey gneiss and dark hornblendic rock usually schistose but sometimes massive. The Grenville series appears to present a metamorphosed complex of rock-sediments of varying chemical composition with igneous intrusions, dikes, or flows, which were associated with them prior to the metamorphism. The rocks of this series are frequently cut by pegmatite dikes, the only variety of dike met with in the region. This freedom from intrusive dikes seems to indicate that since the metamorphism of the Grenville series the region has experienced a very long period free from great earth movements.

The chief interest, so far as economic minerals are concerned, centres in the region within a radius of ten miles of Parry sound. Inside this area, copper and gold prospects are frequently associated with the rocks of the Grenville series. The best representative of this class of deposit is the Gowan mine near Parry sound. Farther east, mica has been discovered in various parts of the township of Christie, but as yet no actual mining is being carried on.

Niagara Falls and Niagara District.

Dr. J. W. Spencer.

Many years ago I had the opportunity of making a long detailed study of a portion of the Niagara peninsula, which was published under the title of 'Geology of the Region about the Western End of Lake Ontario.' These investigations led to the study of the physics of Niagara river, showing that it was modern and not preglacial.

Another investigation, though not immediately in the Niagara peninsula, was of the greatest importance in its bearing upon Niagara Falls. In 1888 I traced, from the foot of Lake Huron, the Algonquin beach, which I so named, around Balsam lake, and found that this beach rose from near the lake level at the present outlet of Lake Huron to a considerable height at Balsam lake, where it was breached by a former outlet into the Trent valley. This discovery more than any other has affected the determination of the recession of Niagara Falls, for it showed that, until lately, Niagara Falls received only the drainage of the Erie basin. I also found a lower terrace much below the outlet of Lake Huron, which Mr. F. B. Taylor connected with Lake Nipissing, where there was a later and lower outlet.

Later, in 1894, I published the relationship of the Iroquois beach at the mouth of the Niagara gorge to the Falls, and showed that the river descended a much less height then than at the present time. I also found a fragment of the floor of the river of that time at Foster's Flats, showing that the Falls receded over three miles, while the descent of the river was low and the volume of water much less than now. These and other features enabled me to make an entirely new departure in calculating the age of the Falls based upon the changing physics of the river, which, from the data then available, placed them at 32,000 years. But the physical structure in the region of the Whirlpool, for more than two miles in length, practically defied investigation.

A new interest had arisen in the Falls, from the utilization of the water for power purposes on the one hand, and the preservation of the scenery of Niagara on the other. One good representation of the position of the Falls in 1819 is preserved, but it is not sufficiently accurate for exact comparison in determining the recession. In 1842 Prof. James Hall laid the foundation of correct investigation by making a trigonometrical survey. Again, in 1875, 1886 and 1890 surveys were made; all of them by officials of the State of New York or of the United States, and none by Canada. In October, 1904, I commenced a survey, with the assistance of engineers from the Electrical Development Company, of the Canadian Falls, the recession of the American Falls being immaterial on account of its slowness. This was the first Canadian survey, and the fifth in all that had been undertaken. In June last, I began the revision of the entire work of the changing physics of the river. The new features which developed occupied very much more time than any one could have anticipated, but with almost daily discoveries. I have spent about five months in the field, engaged in this work.

In my earlier writings on Niagara Falls, the discharge of the river was based upon the old determinations of the United States engineers. These, however, are now superseded by very much more accurate ones that have lately been made. The various power companies also afforded opportunities of detailed investigation which would not have been obtainable at a later date on account of the departure of the engineers who had made the measurements.

In June, the weather and the direction of the wind were unfavourable for the re survey of the crest of the Falls, but this was accomplished in August, and revised in October. In the latter part of November, an important rock-fall occurred which will be shown, approximately, on the map. The result of this re-survey of the Falls shows that during the years from 1890 to 1905 the recession has been only about one-half of that of the previous fifteen years. Only a small portion of this reduction can be attributed to the use of the water on the American side. Part of it is unquestionably due to the shape of the crest producing a greater resistance, for it has been found that the rate of recession is far from uniform, except over averages of long periods. But, by the study of the level of Lake Erie, records of which have been kept, and of the discharge corresponding to the changing levels, it has been found that this has been greatly reduced during these later years. This has been one of the causes of the lessening of the rate of recession of the Falls.

The recession of the Falls shows that it is not merely a question of the undermining of the hard, overhanging limestones by the removal of the shale beneath, but that the limestones are breached along joints which are opened and are finally wedged off, thus allowing the waters to strike upon lower ledges, as is shown in the rock-fall of November, 1905, producing one of the finest effects of the cataract. A feature of the recession is the alternating of a broad or flat crescent with one having a wedge-shaped apex. Since 1890, about one acre of the rock at the brink of the Falls has been removed.

The width of the river between Goat island and a fragment of the old shore line at Table Rock is about 1,200 feet. For purposes of computation this may be taken as the breadth of the gorge. If we take the average for the recession or lengthening of the gorge, then we find that during the last fifteen years it amounts to 2·2 feet per annum. Between 1890 and 1875 the annual average was 5·4 feet; between 1875 and 1842 it was 4·5 feet per annum; and between 1842 and 1819 it was apparently much more. This represents an average since 1842 of 4·2 feet per annum. Since 1842 the centre of the Falls has receded 285 feet, all of which was effected before 1886, since which time the processes of recession have been expended in widening the crescent.

Less than one-tenth of the total discharge of Niagara passes over the American Falls; the remainder coming down through the Canadian channel between Goat island and Queen Victoria park. At the first cascade near the head of Goat island, the ledge of rock, apparently uniform in depth, extends nearly to the Canadian shore and determines the height or level of the river, which is ten times as wide as the channel on the eastern side of Goat island. On account of this ridge, the power companies that take their water below it will produce little or no effect in disturbing the level of the river above; or, in other words, lowering the water on the New York side. But one of the

power companies takes its water at the end of this ridge and has a franchise for more than double that of the other companies. This water when used must draw off a large volume of water from the New York side, and will also affect the whole discharge from the Canadian Falls, as indeed will also the other power companies. From the determinations of the engineers, it is found that the discharge of Niagara Falls is reduced by about 23,200 cubic feet per second when Lake Erie at Buffalo is lowered one foot. During the latter part of June, the water was high and the discharge over Goat island shelf made a contiuuous sheet of water; in August it was a few inches lower, and over portions of the shelf, the sheet was reduced to simply strings of water. This will give some idea, in advance, of the effect of the diversion of the water from the river to the various tunnels. The reduction of ten or fifteen per cent in the discharge in the river will narrow the channel and divert the water from its shallower portions. To modify the effect, the Canadian side of the Falls has been reduced by several hundred feet.

In the course of the survey, I observed what had generally escaped the attention of previous surveyors. The International Boundary is not a changeable feature, but was established by the International Commissioners in 1819. The boundary line has never been shown correctly on any map, that I have seen, except that published by the U. S. Lighthouse Board. This line is distant from Goat island about 300 feet, so that it places all but one horn of the crescent of the Canadian Falls in Canadian territory, as is also the river for some distance above the cataract. This leaves the preservation of the falls largely under the jurisdiction of Canada. That this line is not far from the deep part of the channel is established by soundings (192 feet), the centre of the river below the falls being very much more shallow (84 feet) than the deep channel close under Goat island shelf. This feature was not discovered until I made the first soundings ever undertaken.

Another feature of the investigation was one very difficult of execution. This was the soundings of the river in the gorge at various points. A number of soundings had been made by the United States Lake Survey in the vicinity of the Upper Steel Arch Bridge, or at the crossing of the 'Maid of the Mist', but none had been taken in front of the American Falls, or above it to the crescent. I carried my soundings much farther than the line to which the 'Maid of the Mist' usually runs, and also nearly as far down as it is safe to navigate the river above Whirlpool rapids. Again, a line of soundings across the Whirlpool was obtained which required a movable cable to be carried across the gorge from which the sounding apparatus was operated. As the Whirlpool contains so many logs, which caught the wire when it touched the water, the difficulties were very great; but the soundings were eventually successful. The over-currents of the river here are not extraordinary, but I found the most remarkable under-currents, so that nearly all the water describes a spiral form and passes out as under-currents. Farther soundings were made across the river just below the outlet of the Whirlpool. Here the cable broke three times; once with peril to the men in the boat. All the depths were obtained by the Tanner-Blish sounding tubes, which record the weight of the superincumbent water and are unaffected by the velocity of the river. This was the only practicable method of ascertaining the depths.

From the soundings in the gorge it is found that the depth of the river varies greatly and shows many remarkable features. But it would be premature to announce

these results until the significance of the whole can be presented. Thus, in the centre of the cauldron beneath the Falls, and as near the Falls as a boat dare go, the depth was found to be 84 feet; while close under Goat island shelf it reaches the extraordinary depth of 192 feet. This feature by itself becomes only a curiosity, and is inexplicable unless the subject is treated as a whole. However, I may elsewhere somewhat enlarge upon this subject.

Professor Hall's survey in 1842 shows the crest of the Falls to be an unbroken crescent; the U. S. Lake survey soundings in 1875 would suggest that the middle of the river was deepest; Prof. Woodward's measurements in 1886, showing the apex at one side of the crescent, would be suggestive had not the two previous surveys shown the outline of the Falls to be nearly regular. Therefore it was a surprise to find this extraordinary depth close upon one side of the cauldron. Turning back to the form of the Canadian Falls in 1819, we find a very deep V-shaped incision in the crest line located near Goat island shelf, showing that there the deepest channel was to be found. This feature was subsequently shown in repetition from 1886 to 1890. Accordingly this deep sounding occurs in the line where the changing apex of the Falls has reappeared. As yet, however, it would be bold to assert that even near the present apex the channel is being excavated to this phenomenal depth.

It is generally known that at the end of the Whirlpool a buried channel occurred, which, to a great extent, gave rise to the Whirlpool. As the ground is levelled over in this region by drift, it could only be studied at the two ends—at the Whirlpool and in St. David's valley, where drift of greater depth occurs. In the apparent valley above St. David's I found rock at 250 feet above Lake Ontario, reducing the possibility of a buried channel to a breadth of not over one-third of a mile; also at some points where streams cross its edge the channel is exposed, showing it much farther east than had been supposed. Here the face of the rocks of the channel are highly glaciated, thus indicating its age. By well borings the western border was further established. At 1,140 feet east of the western wall I sunk a well and found it was within the channel. At another point about 630 feet from the western well I have sunk another well to a depth of about 230 feet, or to a point about 75 feet above the level of the whirlpool, without reaching rock. This is to a point below the gas bearing rocks. This work will be resumed to try to reach the bottom of the channel.

The air currents in the well, which were a remarkable feature, suggest that it is in proximity to crevices that would seem improbable outside of cavernous rock. Wherever the drift of this region is removed, a highly polished rock-surface is revealed, with the direction of glacial striae oblique both to the face of the Niagara escarpment and that of the gorge. While red, and sometimes blue, clay is found at the surface, the filling of the channel is made up largely of sands and more or less angular gravels which render boring very difficult, and no water wells can be obtained in the channel. At 186 feet below the surface, in the buried Whirlpool gorge, I found white spruce wood in a fair state of preservation. The drift here is a subject which has not been systematically studied by any one, and many new features have been added in this survey. On account of the character of the drift, there has been much uncertainty as to the correct boundary line of the Niagara limestone formation on the one hand, and

the Corniferous limestones near Lake Erie on the other, with the intermediate Salina formation in the fundamental rock-surface below the drift.

From the study of the beaches, I first pointed out many years ago, the probable future extinction of Niagara Falls by the diversion of the waters into the Mississippi, and computed the time when the water of the river would be drained as far back as Buffalo, at several thousand years. The rate of the rise of the land is now challenged by the new observations, and even if these were correct, new features hitherto unobserved would so modify the results that probably much more than 5,000 years must elapse before Niagara will be diverted into the Mississippi.

My full report upon the subjects herein indicated must be lengthy, and as there has not been sufficient time to systematize the results, I must postpone publishing at this moment the undigested facts. Several discoveries of the greatest importance have been made, and much new light on the mode of recession of the Falls and their capabilities has been found.

As the natural gas of the Niagara peninsula comes principally from the Clinton and certain of the Medina beds which are dissected by the Niagara gorge, I have also given this subject consideration. These rock beds, while they come to the surface at the brow of the mountain, dip to the southward ; the precise direction will be given when the computations are made. They are at a considerable depth below the surface where the wells are most productive.

Including all my previous work in the region of the Great Lakes, the forthcoming report on the Niagara district is expected to be the most important. My former estimate of the age of Niagara must be increased. I have also, for the first time, satisfied myself to what point Niagara Falls had receded when Lake Huron first turned its waters into Lake Erie.

Certain terraces about the lakes have a most important bearing in explaining the physical changes of the Falls. All the work above indicated has been done instrumentally, so as to arrive at the most satisfactory results. The borings are still in progress and more additional revisions in the field will be necessary. But the final report is being prepared with the utmost rapidity and contains the results omitted here for the reasons above given. When published, these discoveries will greatly add to the knowledge of the geology of Niagara district and of the Falls.

It may be added that the water that passed over the Falls during its highest stage in May, 1905, reached 267,000 cubic feet per second ; during its lowest stage in February the discharge fell to 164,000 cubic feet per second. These figures would correspond to 4,900,000 gross horse power for the larger figure, and 3,021,000 gross horse power for February. But the total work done by the river between the two lakes will double this amount.

The Peterborough Sheet.

Mr. W. A. Johnston.

My instructions were to complete the geological survey of the Peterborough sheet. A considerable part of this sheet had already been surveyed. The remaing part included the townships of Murray, Seymour, Percy and Alnwick in Northumberland county; Dummer, Asphodel, Otonabee, Monaghan, Douro, Smith, Ennismore, Harvey and Galway in Peterboro' county: the northern part of Manvers and Cavan in Durham county and Emily, Ops, Fenelon, Verulam, Somerville, and the southern part of Lutterworth in Victoria county. Nearly all the roads in these townships were surveyed by means of a compass and a bicycle with cyclometer attached, and the different rock formations were mapped out as well as the overlying drift would permit.

Owing to the absence of roads, the central portion of the township of Galway was difficult of access. The main outlines of the different crystalline rocks, however, were fixed by making traverses across it. I proceeded to Campbellford on the 2nd of May and began work at the Hastings line, east of which the country had already been surveyed. The month of May was spent in Northumberland county. On June the 6th my assistant Benj. Tett, B. Sc., joined me. During the greater part of the summer we worked separately, and in this way a considerable area was covered in a comparatively short time. Mr. Tett's work was confined to the southwestern corner of the sheet, our work being connected up at several points. We returned to Ottawa on October 2nd.

Geological Description—Nearly the whole of Northumberland county is covered with drift which appears to be everywhere underlain by Trenton limestone with the exception of the northeast corner where the Black River formation comes in, resting on Laurentian gneiss. The Trenton limestone—usually in thin beds and containing an abundance of well-preserved fossils—forms the bed and banks of the Trent river, from Trenton to Healy falls, five miles above Campbellford. This formation was also seen in various places in the beds of creeks as far west as the village of Warkworth. From the upper end of Crow bay, a few miles above Campbellford, along the Crow river to the Hastings line, the Black River limestone rocks are exposed, resting on the Laurentian gneiss which appears at Allans Mills and at the Crow rapids. Westward from Northumberland county, roughly speaking, a line drawn from the village of Hastings through Lakefield and Fenelon falls to Balsam lake would define the boundaries of the Trenton on the southwest and the Black River on the northeast.

The dividing line between these Cambro-Silurian limestones and the Archæan rocks is very irregular and several outliers of Black River limestone occur to the north of the Trent valley chain of lakes in Harvey township, Peterboro' county. In this county, the contact with the Laurentian gneiss and amphibolite occurs along the south side of Stony lake and Deer lake, as far as Buckhorn, where it strikes northwest across Sandy lake to the north shore of Pidgeon lake. The islands of Stony lake are composed of Laurentian gneiss, banded with amphibolite.

In Victoria county the Black River limestone extends as far north as the village of Norland and east from there to Silver lake on the town line between Victoria and Peterboro' counties.

The northwesterly corner of the sheet is occupied principally by the limestones of the Grenville and Hastings series, with several comparatively large areas of the Fundamental gneiss. One of these areas occurs in the southeasterly portion of Galway township and another in the southeasterly part of Lutterworth and in the vicinity of Kinmount. In the central and westerly portion of Galway township a large area of crystalline limestone, interstratified with bands of gneiss, amphibolite and quartzite is developed. The general strike of these limestones is S. 30° W. with a dip of 30° towards the S. E. They frequently contain bands of bluish-black, partially altered, limestones, and limestone-conglomerates occur about the centre of the west line of Galway. In Lutterworth the gneiss predominates with several comparatively small areas of pure white crystalline limestone, which is more especially abundant around the southern end of Gull lake. About five miles south of Kinmount, a trap dike, striking north and south, cuts the crystalline limestones and interbanded gneiss, and, in several other places in Galway, small outcroppings of volcanic rocks were seen. The limestone is also invaded by numerous granite and pegmatite dikes.

DRIFT.

Nearly the whole of the country south of the Trent valley chain of lakes is covered with drift material. The northern part of Durham county is especially hilly. Nearly all the hills and ridges which have a general trend towards the southwest were found to be composed of boulder clay with a superficial covering of sand and gravel. Only occasionally are good gravel pits found like that near Fenelon Falls.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE QUARRY.

The only quarry examined was the one situated slightly to the north of Burleigh Falls. From here a first-class lithographic building stone was being shipped to Burnt River station, on the Lindsay and Haliburton railway.

MINERALS.

Most of the mineral occurrences of this sheet have been already described. None of the mines were in operation.

CORUNDUM.

A still further occurrence of corundum in the corundum belt of Ontario was discovered by my assistant, Mr. Tett, on lot 12, concession iv, of the township of Lutterworth, in Victoria county. The corundum bearing rock here is a pink syenite, cutting the gneissic granite of the district, and occupies an irregularly shaped area of thirty or forty acres, throughout a considerable part of which corundum was found in more or less abundance. A small hill, over which the road from Kinmount to Norland passes, is especially rich in the mineral, and a considerable part of it would probably go 10% corundum. Associated with the corundum is a small amount of pearly mica or altered

corundum and magnetite. This occurrence of corundum may prove valuable ; it is easily accessible, being only about five miles from Kinmount on the Lindsay and Haliburton railway.

COAL.

One of the places where coal was reported to have been discovered was visited, viz. : lot 4, concession 4 of Ennismore, Peterboro' county. A few pieces of coal had apparently been found in the side of a hill composed of sand and gravel. Not enough of it was seen to determine its character. No coal in place was seen.

The Cobalt Mining District.

Dr. Robert Bell.

This district has an area of about fifteen square miles and is situated on the line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, its centre being three or four miles west of the northern part of Lake Timiskaming on the Ottawa river. Its surface is undulating, partly rocky and partly drift covered, and is well wooded. On the large scale, it has a generally even aspect and is interspersed with numerous small lakes.

The rocks of the district in general, provisionally classified with the sub-Huronian or Keewatin series, are mostly of igneous origin, consisting of granites, greenstones, agglomerates, volcanic tuffs, &c, and are favourable to the occurrence of metallic ores, should any veins exist among them. It was, therefore, considered to be only a matter of time in the evolution of the country from a state of wilderness, when important deposits of ores would be discovered anywhere among these rocks.

To the southward of the igneous rocks of the Cobalt district, quartzites, crystalline schists, &c., of Huronian age occur around Lake Temagami and southward, and still farther south quartzites of the same series, while still farther, in the same direction, several varieties of Laurentian gneiss are developed all the way to Lake Nipissing. To the northward of Cobalt, one large and several smaller inliers of unaltered, horizontal fossiliferous limestone of Niagara age rest upon the igneous and metamorphic series.

In 1887 and subsequent years, the writer made a geological reconnaissance of the region around Lakes Timiskaming and Temagami and westward. In November, 1905, and again in April, 1906, he visited the Cobalt mining district for the purpose of studying the rocks of this particular area and the modes of occurrence of the ores associated with them.

Native silver and its associated minerals were discovered early in the summer of 1903 by Messrs. McKinley and Darragh, at the southwest extremity of what is now called Cobalt lake. These men were then engaged in taking out ties for the new railway under construction. Having had some experience in prospecting, one of them, in breaking the rock at the southern angle of the lake, close to the right-of-way, discovered small pieces of a white metal embedded in it. On removing the moss and black loam in

the vicinity, numerous small thin blackened plates of this metal were found. About the same time, native silver was recognized in a vein at the northeast end of Cobalt lake and some large and small rough blackened nuggets of the same metal were washed out of the earth on the outcrop of the vein. The construction of the railway was, therefore, the direct means of making the discovery of what is turning out to be an important mineral district. The "finds" above mentioned, however, attracted but little notice, as the men who made them were directing their attention to the discovery of copper ore and not thinking of silver, none of which had previously been found in this part of Canada, and they were not impressed with the possible significance of what they had found.

In November of the same year, the attention of Prof. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario, was called to this discovery and he paid a visit to the locality, returning with specimens of the silver and its associated ores. As these had been found in only two or three spots at that time, Prof. Miller could not forsee the numerous discoveries, over a considerable area, which have since been made, but he thought that the prospect already located was distinctly promising.

I considered the discovery sufficiently important to have it thoroughly investigated by the Geological Survey, and accordingly I engaged Prof. Parks, of Toronto University, to undertake the work immediately on the close of his college duties the following spring. In the meantime, the Ontario Government had sent Prof. Miller to the same ground very early in the season, (about the beginning of March). After Prof. Parks had worked for some time on the same ground as Prof. Miller, the latter proposed a division of their operations, so as to avoid duplication. As it appeared that the silver-bearing district might extend a considerable distance to the northward, he suggested that Prof. Parks should explore in that direction, while he himself would operate to the southward.

At the present time, openings, showing more or less native silver, have been made in probably nearly a hundred different spots within the fifteen square miles above mentioned as comprising the productive silver district of Cobalt. With few exceptions, these openings have been made in what is locally called a "conglomerate," but which is more properly an agglomerate, containing numerous irregularly distributed angular and rounded fragments, mostly of gray and red granite, and of the porphyrite itself in a somewhat soft bluish and greenish gray matrix of hornblende porphyrite or porphyritic tuff. The fragments are seldom large, and they are generally very irregularly distributed, partly in bunches, but in other parts they are sparsely disseminated.

The agglomerate has a general horizontal aspect, but there appears to be little or no evidence of aqueous stratification in the agglomerate itself, or of the action of water in the arrangement of the fragments, which are scattered through the mass at all angles. The weathered surfaces have the character and appearance of a volcanic rock and not of a conglomerate. The fragmental character of this rock prevails at the surface throughout most of the silver-bearing area, but, in the deepest workings, it shows a tendency to become non-fragmental. The colours of fresh fractures are generally bluish and greenish gray, but at some localities the colour is a dirty drab and, on close inspection, this shows a mottled character of lighter and darker shades. It is

doubtful if this agglomerate is equivalent to either the Lower or Upper slate conglomerate of the Huronian system north of the St. Mary river.

At some places in the district, the agglomerate passes into or includes fine grained gray or drab slaty rock, and at others gray arkose or greywacke, grading into a variety of impure quartzite. The total thickness of these rocks has not been ascertained. At the Larose mine, the upper stratum consists of about twenty-five feet of the fragmental agglomerate, underlain by an equal thickness of gray slate, which together form a cliff fifty feet high. The surface then slopes down from the foot of the cliff for thirty or forty feet to the collar of the shaft, which has been sunk on a group of small silver-bearing veins, separated from one another by the country-rock, and having an average width of four or five feet. At the time of my visit last November, this shaft had been sunk through the agglomerate to a depth of ninety feet, and a drift run for about 100 feet to the northeast and 350 feet to the southwest. The country-rock on either side of the vein was seen to carry metallic silver at many places throughout this length. At one point to the southwestward of the shaft, the vein-group bulges to a width of about twelve feet and shows distinct parallel veins in the roof of the drift. Within fifty feet of the southwestern extremity of the workings, at that date, the vein divided into two branches, both of which were rich in silver. During the winter the shaft was continued to a depth of 205 feet from the collar to the bottom of the sump, and at 200 feet, a tunnel was driven forty feet N. E. and 50 feet S. W. from the shaft. A winze was also sunk from the 90 to the 200 feet level, at a distance of 150 feet from the shaft. In the 200 feet level are two veins of calcite, separated by dark slaty country rock. This latter as well as the veins, is rich in native silver in the form of plates and rough nuggets. The rock breaks into lumpy schist-like fragments with smooth surfaces showing numerous thin leaves and scales of native silver on a large proportion of them.

Both the natural exposures and the artificial openings show that the agglomerate formation is divided into approximately rectangular blocks by two sets of dry vertical joints. Lines of fissure follow the courses of some of those joints and along those the mineralized veins occur. Their gangue consists of calcite. Sections of the veins are sometimes completely filled by metallic ores, especially smaltite or diarsenide of cobalt.

With the agglomerate and slate ash series, above described, are associated arkose or greywacke, quartzite and crystalline diabase. The slaty ash rock is not identical with true or argillaceous slate, but consists of the finer material derived from the modification by water of ashes and other volcanic materials, which became broken up and assorted when they came under the influence of the primeval sea. They are generally dark-coloured and obscurely banded parallel to the horizontal cleavage. In the country to the westward of the Cobalt district, along the Montreal river, around Lady Evelyn lake, &c., it is a common thing to see alternations of strata of considerable thickness, consisting of quartzites, arkose and this slate-like rock, which have evidently been separated by water from the volcanic materia's that were being produced in abundance at that period of the earth's history and assorted into separate deposits of the coarser and finer materials.

The thickness of the agglomerate and slates, tuff or porphyrite probably varies considerably. At the Larose mine these rocks have a known depth of at least 295 feet,

Silver Nugget from the Larose Mine, Cobalt.

made up as follows: Upper half of the cliff above the mine, 25 feet of agglomerate; lower half of cliff, 25 feet of slates; slope from foot of cliff to collar of shaft, agglomerate about 40 feet; same rock to first level, 90 feet; from first level to bottom of sump, porphyrite tuff, 115 feet.

Along some of the joint-planes of either of the sets already mentioned as traversing the agglomerate, a disturbance accompanied by fissuring has occurred and these constitute the broken-up veins carrying the silver and other metals. It was observed that the stronger joints with slicken-sided walls often run in pairs close together, with a silver-bearing calcite vein in one or both of them. These joint-veins sometimes curve round through considerable angles up to 90° and they also give off branches. Examples of this may be seen at Little mine, from which a greater quantity of silver is said to have been extracted than from any other opening in the district. Some branching cracks, only about a quarter of an inch wide, filled with a fine red earth, run from one of the veins into the wall rock. This red earth was found to be very rich in silver, although no visible grains of the metal, or of any of its compounds, could be detected by washing it.

On the same vein which runs N. 23° W., a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 106 feet, from which a cross-cut has been made for 60 feet east and 70 feet west. The rocks cut by the shaft are blue agglomerate at the surface, followed by bright gray arkose, approaching quartzite, with an occasional rounded fragment of granite. Below this is the slaty rock which, on weathering, shows dull lines of stratification. Its colour is from dark bluish and greenish gray to nearly black.

Horizontal thrusts, dislocating the veins from two to ten feet, have occurred in some places. Examples of these may be seen at Little mine, Cobalt Hill mine and in the tunnel into the cliff just above the Larose mine.

A considerable portion of the eastern part of the Cobalt district is occupied by dark greenish-gray crystalline diabase in proximity to the agglomerate. In places this greenstone is probably intruded as dikes and masses in the agglomerate and its associated rocks; while in others it may occur as sills or overflows, lying in or upon these rocks.

Silver-bearing calcite veins, which also carry smaltite and resemble those in the agglomerate in some other respects, traverse the diabase at several localities in the district. Veins of this character occur on the following properties:—Violet or Handy, Welsh and Giles (north of the Foster mine), the Jacobs mine, the Hargraves, or McMillan, (south of the Jacobs). Diabase also occurs at the Watts or W. A. Allan mine. The Ben mine on the shores of Lake Timiskaming, now owned by Mr. Hotchkiss and associates, is in the agglomerate, but a greenstone rock occurs not far from it.

The majority of discoveries of silver, so far made in the Cobalt district, occur along lines running about northeast and southwest. But there is another set of veins crossing this course nearly at right angles. Two veins of this set traverse the property of the Larose Mining Company, the more northeasterly of which has been worked by running a tunnel along the vein into the cliff which rises a short distance to the southeastward of the shaft. The other cross vein outcrops on the flat top of the hill at about 200 yards to the southwestward of the last. Here the earth has been removed so as to

expose the glaciated surface of the agglomerate. In one part of the smoothed surface, the vein shows itself as a reticulated shining streak of polished silver and rock, three or four inches wide. A neighbouring part of this vein has been opened and a considerable quantity of rich ore removed.

The silver-bearing veins of the agglomerate throughout the district are themselves small, but since much of the ore is derived from the branch veins and the country rock adjoining them, they are more important than might be supposed at first sight. The gangue consists of calcite, derived from the agglomerate, with rarely a little quartz. The vein-matter is generally much split up, fractured, faulted and brecciated and many miniature horses are included. Branches are sent off, which often follow the secondary dislocations accompanying the main disturbance that caused the vein. Yet there is usually a continuity of productiveness along the general plane of fracture. On either side of this broken-up and interrupted plane the wall-rock on either side may contain much native silver in the form of plates, sheets and leaves, filling small fissures or gashes.

The values are mostly in the silver, all the other ores being worth comparatively little. From the information I could gather as to the output of the different mines, the total value of the silver produced in the district, from the time the first openings were made until the beginning of April of the present year, amounts to upwards of $1,500,000 and it may approach, but does not exceed, $2,000,000.

The following twelve metals have been found in the veins above described:—Silver, cobalt, nickel, copper, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, iron, manganese, zinc and, lastly, gold in small quantity in one or two instances. Most of these metals have here entered into numerous combinations, among themselves and with sulphur and oxygen, to form a variety of somewhat uncommon mineral species.

The presence of such a number of different metals is a hopeful sign and one of the proofs that the containing rocks are essentially of igneous origin, notwithstanding the local modification of parts of them by water.

For convenience, I use the word "mine" in the same sense as do the prospectors of Cobalt, namely, to indicate any artificial opening in the rock, such as a shaft, an open cut, &c., instead of restricting it to its true meaning.

The silver and the ores of the other metals usually occur irregularly in bunches or scattered through the calcite and also through the country rock between the small veins of the groups, as well as for some distance inward from the walls. Most of the metallic silver is found in flat plates with extremely ragged and irregular edges, which, judging from a parcel of 150 or 200 pounds in the office of the Nipissing Mining Company, will weigh, on an average, from one-quarter to one-half pound each. In the open cut, called No. 26, on this company's property, I saw, at a depth of 30 feet, a vein of coarse crystallized calcite 4 inches wide, thickly studded with bright silver to the extent of fully 20 per cent of its weight. Only 4 feet in height as rich as this was exposed, but it passed into the rock below maintaining its width and value. A specimen of this vein weighing 130 pounds was taken to the Company's office. Specimens of pure silver, weighing from a few pounds up to twenty or more, have been obtained in a number of

the mines and several pieces rich enough to be called "nuggets" have been found. A piece of rich ore, 5 inches thick and weighing 258 pounds, was found in the surface debris lying upon the outcrop of the Larose vein on the west side of the shaft. It originally formed a part of the full width of one "rib" of the vein and has a somewhat laminated structure, the layers being composed of smaltite, niccolite, native silver and calcite. This specimen was purchased for the Museum of the Geological Survey and, in order to ascertain the value of its silver content, five holes were bored through it. The drillings from these, on analyses, were found to contain about 18 per cent of silver. The high specific gravity of the smaltite and niccolite gave rise to a belief that this "nugget" might contain a larger percentage of silver. A mass of calcite and silver, said to weigh about 700 pounds, taken out of the Larose mine, was described as being so strongly held together by the silver as to require the use of cold chisels to cut it into pieces of convenient size to ship. "Nuggets" of mixed silver and calcite, weighing upwards of 100 pounds, are exhibited in the banks at Cobalt and in some of the mining companies' offices in the district.

As a striking example of the numbers of heavy pieces of native silver which may be picked out of the ore after it has passed through the crusher, I may mention that Mr. W. H. Linney, Superintendent for the Nipissing Mining Company, informed me that last year he had made a shipment to Mr. Ellis P. Earle, 31 Nassau street, New York, one of the partners in this company, of a petroleum cask containing 3,977 ounces of metallic silver and a large mass of niccolite with native silver protruding from it on all sides, and which was afterwards found to contain 780 ounces of this metal. The value of all, at 60 cents per ounce, was $2,854. At the offices of nearly all the mines in the district, the visitor is shown numbers of heavy pieces of native silver taken out of the respective mines.

The concentration of the silver in the metallic form near the present surface or at a moderate depth has no doubt been due to a chemical or electro-chemical process during a considerable period in former geological times, by which compounds of silver were reduced and deposited in their present form. It is not, therefore, to be expected that such heavy native silver will continue to any great depth. In the deepest parts of the Larose mine, 200 feet from the surface, a notable increase in the proportion of argentite has already taken place, dark red silver (pyrargyrite) has made its appearance and the changes due to surface influences in the wall rocks, gangue and ores, are less noticeable, as all these have assumed a firmer and fresher appearance.

The following notes on some of the individual mines of the Cobalt district are partly from personal examination and partly from descriptions given me by reliable persons, mostly the agents or the original owners of the properties. Up to the beginning of April, about forty different properties had been or were being worked. With three exceptions the depth attained was less than 100 feet, and in most cases it did not exceed 30 feet. At the Larose mine, the shaft (including sump) was 205 feet deep; at the Trethewey mine (J.B. 6) 100 feet, and at Little mine 106 feet. The company which has, so far, produced most silver is the Nipissing, which owns 900 acres of mining land to the southeast of Cobalt lake. Its mining operations have, as yet, been confined to one lot—R.L. 404—comprising only 10 per cent of the whole, but which includes the Cobalt Hill mine on its north side and Little mine in its southwest corner. Twenty-five

other separate openings have been made on this lot, all in agglomerate rock. They have been numbered in the order in which work was commenced upon them, and more or less silver has been extracted from each. Only three of these openings exceed 30 feet in depth. According to the records in the books in the local office of the company, these workings have produced, since operations began in 1904, silver, with a small proportion of other metals, to the value of $1,045,000, of which about $145,000 worth is still in the storehouse at the mines.

From Little mine, a shipment of 20 tons was sent to market a year ago. It assayed 4,800 ounces per ton. At 60 cents per ounce this amounted to $57,600 and was the best car-load which has yet been exported from the Nipissing Company's mines.

At the working on the Company's property, called No. 19, there is an open cut 50 feet deep and about 200 feet long with a breadth of 6 or 7 feet. It is said that out of this cutting 200 tons of ore were taken, worth $1,200 a ton or a total of $240,000, which is more than has been produced by any other single opening in the district.

In the southeastern part of Lot R. L. 404, and close to the shore of Petersons lake, are situated the open cuts called Nos. 12, 13, 15 and 21, at two of which work was going on at the time of my visit. Very rich ore has been found in No. 12, and the superintendent stated that $25,000 worth of silver had been taken out of it; also that some of the dressed ore of No. 13 assayed as high as 3,500 ounces per ton, and none less than 2,500 ounces.

Three car-loads of 30 tons each, or 90 tons in all, of cobalt and nickel ore were reported as having been sent last year from the Cobalt Hill mine. The Company received almost nothing for the nickel and arsenic contained in the ore. It was rather a singular fact that this ore contained less than half an ounce of silver to the ton. From the same mine, in 1904, the Nipissing Company's books show that 397,310 pounds of smaltite, containing only 5½ ounces of silver to the ton, were sent to New York. The heaviest single mass of cobalt ore found upon the Nipissing Company's land was in No. 8 open cut, which is about 100 feet long and runs about east and west, From this opening 132,000 pounds of cobalt ore, containing 10 per cent of the metal, were taken out. One large slab of solid smaltite was removed which was 16 inches in thickness and weighed over two tons. In this cutting, great quantities of cobalt bloom were uncovered along the south wall. The labourers threw it out in shovelfuls, in the form of a plastic mass.

The workings known as the Trethewey mines are situated on lots J.B. 7 and J.B. 6. Silver was discovered by Mr. W. G. Trethewey on both of these lots on the same day, 23rd May, 1904. The more northern lot, J.B. 7, which belongs to Mr. Trethewey personally, is called the New Ontario mine. The principal vein on this location is 8 inches wide and runs nearly east and west. A shaft was sunk upon it to a depth of 70 feet. On driving eastward at this depth, the vein soon forked. The drift was continued 40 feet on the northern and 190 feet on the southern division. This again split up into branch veins comprised in a breadth of 7 or 8 feet, between which the wall-rock was well charged with silver, and the small branches were also 'shot through' with the native metal. After much work had been done on the south fork, an experimental break was made

into its southern wall and after crosscutting only four feet a larger vein than the one being worked was struck, which materially increased the output. A good deal of stopping was done on the small veins and adjoining rock, and prior to November, 1905, 44 tons of ore which had been taken from these workings had been sent to New York in two cars and sold for $110,000. Two other car loads of lower grade ore were also sent. Immediately adjacent to the veins, the wall-rock holds sheets or plates and nuggets of silver. One of the former had a superficies of about 25 square inches. Some small boulders of granite, about the size of a man's head, taken out of the agglomerate had been fractured *in situ* and were penetrated by veins or sheets of native silver. The gangue of all the veins here is calcite and, besides the native silver, it holds smaltite and niccolite.

Captain Reddington, in charge of these properties, informed me on the 13th of April, 1906, that since last November, two car loads of ore had been sent to New York, one consisting of 28 tons of rich material, which sold for $68,000. The second car carried about 30 tons, but he had not, at that date, received the return for it. These shipments, together with some ore on hand at the mine will, it is said, make a total yield, so far, of about $200,000.

On lot J. B. 6, immediately adjoining, to the south, the property last described, seven silver-bearing veins have been discovered, all of which run nearly east and west. On vein No. 1, where the initial discovery was made at the time the claim was staked, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet at a point 200 feet southeast of the 70 feet shaft above described on J. B. 7. From the bottom of this shaft a drift has been run 60 feet east and 40 feet west following the vein. The latter consists of a group of stringers, all much broken up and mixed with the wall-rock. Sometimes there is a streak of vein-matter on one or both sides of this group. Native silver, in the form of bright leaves, occurs in the rock among the stringers, but most of the metal is found in the walls adjoining them. Open cuts have been made on the other six small veins and native silver has been found in all of them in the form of large disseminated grains, which sometimes occur in considerable bunches. The largest of these open cuts is 50 feet south of the above shaft and is 70 feet long by 30 feet deep. The country-rock at the openings on both J. B. 7 and J. B. 6 consists of a blue-gray, soft, fine-grained or amorphous tufa, which, towards the surface, holds rounded and angular fragments of volcanic ash-rock and of gray granite.

Among other openings visited in this part of the district, were the Timiskaming and Hudson Bay and the McKinley and Darragh mines. The last named has been already mentioned as the site of the first discovery of silver in the district. Only a small amount of work had been done on this property, but an opening which had been made on a vein at the water's edge in the southern angle of the lake, showed a promising amount of native silver, together with some smaltite.

At the Timiskaming and Hudson Bay Company's mine the silver-bearing vein which was worked runs northeasterly and is four inches wide, with silver also in the walls. I was informed that here a stope, only 30 feet long and 25 feet high, had yielded two car loads of ore, which sold in New York for $32,500 and $7,000 respectively.

The Jacobs mine, already mentioned, lying to the southeast of Petersons lake, affords one of the best examples of a silver bearing vein cutting the dark greenish-gray crystalline diabase of the district. The vein, which is of calcite, runs north and may be seen along the west side of an adit which has been driven 120 feet on its course into the side of a hill. At first the vein is only two or three inches wide, but in advancing into the adit it is seen to increase to four and eight inches, and in one part, where it is split up and brecciated, it has a width of ten inches and holds bunches of native silver. In another part also the vein was observed to be rich in the metal. Higher up the hill, an open cut has been made along the same vein with a depth of 25 feet, for a distance of 70 feet, from which it is continued on the adjoining White-Hargraves property. Smaltite and a mineral like niccolite also occur along this vein.

The captain in charge informed me that 23 tons of ore, containing about 3,000 ounces of silver to the ton, besides a little cobalt, nickel and arsenic, had been shipped from the mine during the present spring; also that last year two car loads of ore had been sent from this vein and three from another one, which had been previously opened on the property.

Mr. Henry Richardson, manager of the McLeod and Glendenning (or Hanson) mine, informed me that two calcite veins occur on that property, 300 feet apart, both running northeast and southwest. The one to the northwest is in diabase and is rich in silver, with smaltite; while the other is in slaty agglomerate and carries no silver. The widest part of the productive vein is four inches. The mine consists of an open cut 60 feet long. Ten tons of ore have been shipped.

Mr. Richardson also informed me that the Violet mine, on the lot adjoining the Hanson to the north, is entirely in diabase. Some of the rock is here rather coarsely crystalline, while some of it is fine-grained and as darkly coloured as that of the Jacobs mine. The Violet mine has a shaft 90 feet deep and a cross-cut level has been started to the southward. A little silver ore has been taken out of an open cut. Both the Hanson and the Violet mines show a good deal of smaltite.

The Drummond mine is at the east end of Kerr lake. Here two smaltite veins occur about 8 feet apart. Between these, horizontal streaks of silver are found in the agglomerate which constitutes the country rock. There is an open cut about 20 feet deep and a shaft is being sunk.

The northern angle of the Lumsden and Booth, or Gillies, timber berth protrudes from the south into the centre of the silver district. This has not been disposed of by Government for mining purposes and it has not been referred to in the above descriptions of silver-bearing properties, although some rich veins are known to occur in it.

The number of veins or vertical zones of fracture carrying silver, which have been already found in so limited an area as the Cobalt silver district, must be considered large, and the question is asked—what are the prospects for further discoveries within the district in the future? Where so many discoveries have been made, while so large a proportion of the surface of the rock is covered with earth and this again by a thick growth of coniferous trees and deep moss, it is reasonable to expect that many more will follow when the timber is removed and extensive costeaning is undertaken.

The Nipissing Company is installing heavy machinery for the purpose of pumping water from Petersons lake to high levels, with a view to washing the earth entirely off the surface by the hydraulic process. This will allow of a complete search being made for the outcrops of the vertical silver-bearing zones, which are often inconspicuous at the surface and might escape discovery by the ordinary methods of prospecting.

From our present knowledge it would appear that the silver has a regional environment as well as certain local geological relations, resembling the mode of distribution of the richer nickel ores in the Sudbury district. There, outside of a certain area, although the geological conditions may be similar, no one ore rich enough to work can be found. Similar phenomena obtain in other parts of the world in regard to other metals, such as tin and mercury. Although diligent prospecting has been carried on throughout a large area outside of the silver district immediately around Cobalt, no discoveries of similar occurrences of silver have been made. I may, however, mention that traces of native silver have been discovered recently on the east side of Lake Timiskaming at a place which lies in a line with the northeasterly course followed by the successive silver mines in the centre of the Cobalt district. This discovery is close to the Wright silver-lead mine, which is in a very pronounced volcanic agglomerate. A thorough exploration of this part of the lake shore and the country behind it might bring out interesting results.

Small quantities of smaltite have, however, been found in different localities beyond the silver district. It now appears that the silver is not necessarily connected with this mineral. It has been mentioned on a previous page that in the Cobalt district the largest bodies of smaltite so far tested contain only traces of silver. Unless the conditions necessary for the production of the silver itself are repeated in some other locality no further important discoveries of this metal may be made in this part of Canada.

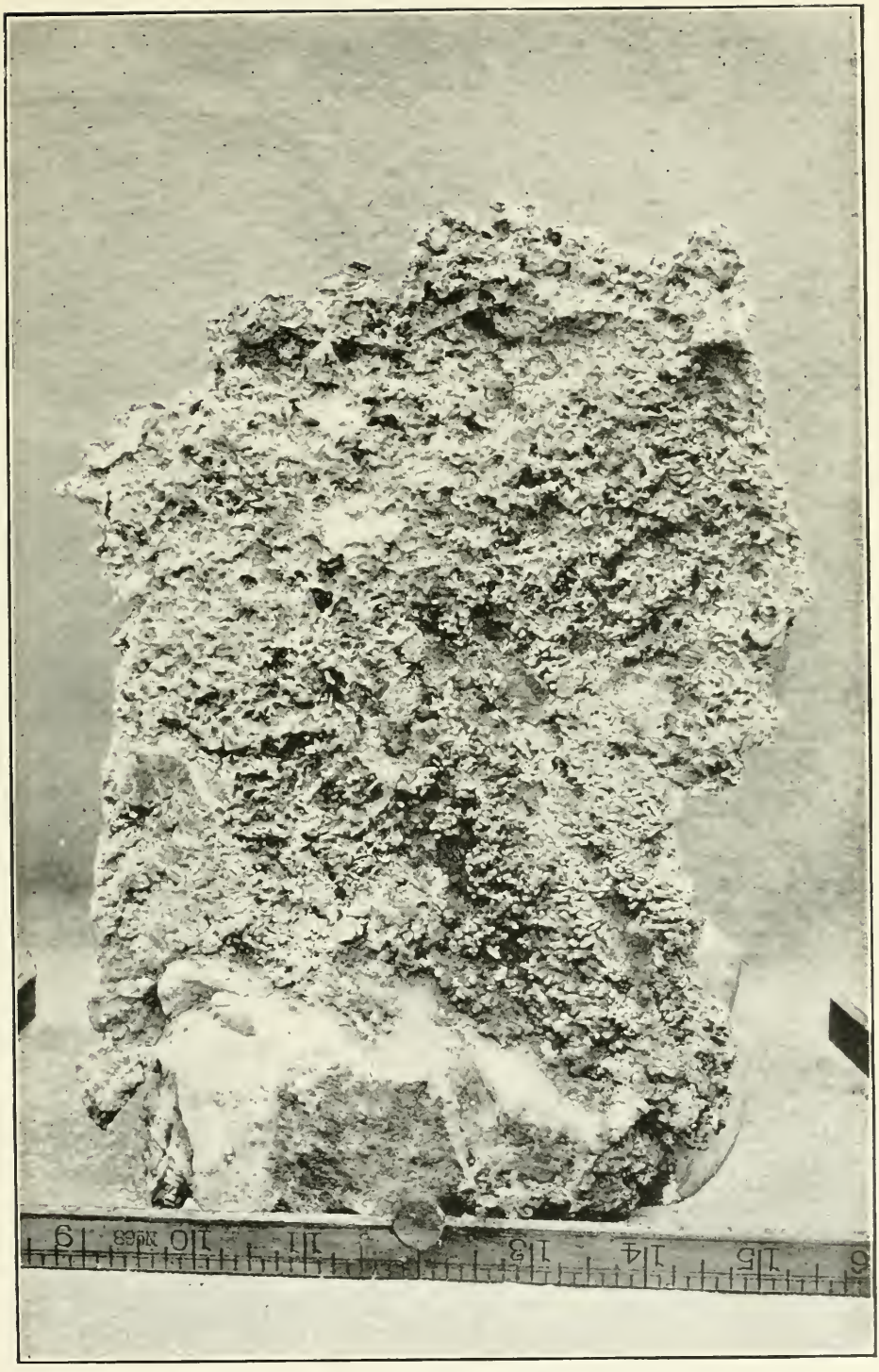
One of the most vital questions in connexion with the silver mining in the Cobalt district is that respecting the depth to which the deposits may continue. The direct evidence afforded by the main vein of the Larose mine carries us down only 205 feet from the collar of the shaft, but the silver-bearing character of two other veins, which cut the 80 feet of agglomerate, &c., above the level of the collar, may be considered in this connexion, which would give us a depth of nearly 300 feet. The ore and rock brought up from the lowest workings of this mine show that the vein has undergone no material change so far, being about equally rich and varied in its contents all the way down; but, as above mentioned, there is in the lowest workings an increase in the proportion of argentite, and the vein and its walls have a firmer and fresher character. Good sized flattened nuggets continue to be found among the native silver. At the 800 feet level the line of fracture is marked by two parallel calcite veins of 5 and 7 inches respectively, separated by an interval of slaty tufa, rich in native silver, which also extends, as thin plates, into the wall-rock on either side, as far as four feet in some parts.

It may be reasonably supposed that the farther a vein can be traced on the surface, the deeper it is likely to go. Although nearly all the individual veins are small, they may be regarded as only one manifestation of a mineralized plane or zone of fissure or disturbance. The fact that these fissure-planes, or lines of fracture, are

vertical, and that they coincide with the prevailing system of strong joint-planes are circumstances favourable to persistence in depth. The agglomerate and its associated rocks have been found, by means of the shaft and boring at the Larose mine, added to the height of the rocks above the shaft, to have a depth of at least 300 feet, but it may be much greater than this. The thickness of the jointed agglomerate may be found to have some influence, not only on the depth of the fissures, but also on their argentiferous character, as the silver appears to have been derived from the country-rock in which the veins occur. If the veins prove to pass down through the agglomerate into some underlying rock their silver contents may continue downwards with them.

If a comparison be made between the geological and mineralogical conditions at Cobalt, and those of the Thunder Bay silver region, it will be found that there are more points of difference than of resemblance in regard to the principal group of mines in the latter region, which embraces the Rabbit Mountain, Silver Mountain, Porcupine, Beaver and West End mines. In all these the silver occurs, both native and as argentite, in well-marked brecciated veins of quartz, which cut down through a heavy sheet of diorite into a great thickness of darkly coloured unaltered shales, lying horizontally. These belong to the Animikie series, which is much newer than the rocks of the Cobalt district. The conditions at the Shuniah and Thunder Bay mines a short distance northeast of Port Arthur, have some resemblance to those of the mines just mentioned, and both of them were rich in native silver at the surface, but on sinking, it soon gave out. At the Silver Islet mine the conditions were quite different. A broad dike of a peculiar variety of diorite, which can be traced for miles parallel to the northwest shore of Lake Superior, cuts through a great thickness of nearly horizontal gray and nearly black unaltered shales. A very strong vertical calcite vein cuts this dike almost at right angles. Except where traversing the dike, the vein holds nothing but a little galena. But the part which lay within the dike, and constituted a perpendicular square prism, proved to be rich in argentite and native silver, to a depth of about 1,000 feet, when it began to fail and at 1,200 feet it had become so poor as to be no longer worth working. The total value of the silver taken from this mine amounted to about $3,250,000. The rock of the dike itself, on analysis, was found to contain a variety of metals in notable quantities.

On the shore of Thunder bay, a short distance to the northeast of the Shuniah and Thunder Bay mines, a rather small vein which cuts both the Huronian and Animikie rocks was worked to a limited extent under the name of the 3A. mine. It was noted for producing occasional specimens of nickelite.



Silver Nugget from the Larose Mine, Cobalt.

Geology of Parts of the Counties of Labelle and Wright, Quebec.

Professor Ernest Haycock.

Pursuant to instructions from the Acting Director, I left Ottawa on June 17, to continue mapping the rocks of the 'Lièvre River and Templeton Phosphate District.' I was accompanied for the season by Ralph K. Strong, B.A., who proved a most efficient and valuable assistant.

The map of the district includes all the township of Portland, the northern half of Templeton, and the northwestern third of Buckingham. Small portions of the townships of Hull, Wakefield, Denholm, Bowman, Villeneuve and Derry also lie within its borders. The area measures approximately fourteen miles east and west, and eighteen miles north and south, or about 250 square miles.

Work was begun around the northern arm of Wakefield, or Big Blanche lake, and an effort was made to trace to their disappearance, or to the limits of the map, the limestones and gneisses which here trend northerly. Finding the rocks traceable, this method was continued, and the country to the east of the Lièvre was thoroughly examined, the distribution of the more conspicuous belts being ascertained. The remainder of the season was mainly spent in examining the township of Buckingham. On the close of field work, Sept. 26th, I returned to Ottawa.

Throughout the area thus examined the rocks found were in general similar to those described in the Summary Report for 1904, pp. 233-238. Some important variations in texture, mineralogical, and chemical composition were observed, which, with the surface distribution, have a bearing upon questions of origin. These will be briefly referred to as each group is taken up, but no extended discussion of group relations or theoretical questions will be undertaken here. With a view to giving this report a practical character, the groups will be designated by their predominant economic or mineral characteristics where possible, or by the numbers under which they are described in the report cited.

Part I.—Western Part of the Northern Sheet.

Asbestus-bearing Rocks, mainly Crystalline Limestones.

These rocks occupy a relatively large area in the northwestern part of the district. In a narrow band they enter the district just south of St. Pierre de Wakefield, in the little valley of Pelissier creek, lot 28, range xiii, Templeton. The brook flows along the northwest contact with gneiss and intrusives, and limestone can be seen at intervals for a few rods up the slopes to the southeast. It is rich in secondary graphitic minerals, and passes into serpentine and pyroxenite along the contact laid bare by the brook. Asbestus occurs in this contact zone in thin sheets or rudely concentric layers, exactly as described by Dr. Ells for typical occurrences about Perkins Mills*. Some develop-

* Annual Report, 1899, vol. xii, pp. 105-106.

ment work was being done here in June with a view to testing the deposits for paying quantities of the fibre, or of less pure asbestus rock. The limestone here trends northeasterly, but disappears beneath sandy deposits. Half a mile north on lot 26 range iv, Wakefield, it appears again, graphitic, with pyritous sandy layers, rusty-weathering, in good exposures on the hill slopes a little west of the post road. It disappears again in swamps and wooded country, and reappears nearly a mile to the northeast, on the northern part of lot 29, range iv, Wakefield, though the low land between, and occasional limestone boulders in the soil, leave no doubt of its actual continuity.

From this point there are practically continuous exposures, over a belt of country from one to two miles wide, for about four miles, to near the northeast end of Wakefield lake. The surface is moderately level, generally cultivated, or occupied by the various extensions of the lake. Siliceous bands and intrusives are not uncommon, but the predominating rock is limestone. Asbestus has been reported in small quantities from various localities in this area, and is liable to occur wherever the conditions have been favourable, as at contacts with the gneiss or intrusive masses. On the northern parts of lots 28, 29, 30, range IV, Portland west, the belt abruptly terminates or is cut off squarely by hills of gneiss. No direct continuation in this direction, even in diminished volume, could be found.

Westwardly, the banded gneisses, trending northeasterly, are crossed for about half a mile from the lake, when the limestone is met with reaching beyond the borders of the map and comparable in width with the belt to the east of the lake. It extends north and east, but is cut off abruptly to the south by well bedded gneiss. The juncture is broken and irregular, and suggests fault displacement.

Followed northerly, this belt shows the same characteristics as the lake belt; the limestone is graphitic; asbestus is common along the contacts; and thick interbedded sheets of quartzite, garnetiferous gneiss, or more sandy pyritous and rusty-weathering gneiss, occur, but are generally too much broken and concealed to permit of continuous tracing; for this belt is rather easily weathered, soils and surface deposits are deeper, and exposures much less frequent and continuous than in the rugged and hilly country underlaid by the more resistant gneisses and intrusives. Showing these dominant characteristics this belt of rocks widens out beyond the western margin of the sheet, apparently bounded by a range of abrupt hills not more than one or two miles away. It reaches the northwest corner of the map and then sweeps southeast and east, sending a tongue north over the boundary to Escalier lake, and then sweeps south and southeast.

Near Hollands Mills post office the belt is quite narrow, certainly less than half a mile in width, but it widens to about three quarters of a mile and holds this width nearly to McFee lake on the southern margin of the map. North of this lake it is cut up by the intrusives and nearly disappears. The remnants bend eastwardly, but are not again seen on the west side of the Liévre. A sharp valley one quarter of a mile wide leads out to the river flats between rugged bluffs of coarsely crystalline rocks. It is occupied by Ryans creek, and the bottom is filled with deposits of clay. The limestone band may pass through this gorge and reach the river. The existence of the valley favours this view, but no direct evidence was obtained.

This belt of rocks, of fairly constant composition and structural characteristics, was traced continuously for about twenty miles, and with slight breaks, some five miles farther. They form an ox-bow area very much widened out at the bend.

North of Wakefield lake, and south of Hollands mills, asbestus is found in small quantities. Dark coloured, pyroxenic masses occur about Poltimore, very irregular in outline and probably intrusive in the limestone. They yield rather dark-coloured mica. One of these deposits on lot 48, A. Denholm, was being opened up, but no others were being operated in July.

Hornblende Gneiss.

As No. 7 of the important rock types met with last season, a coarsely crystalline rock, composed mainly of a gray feldspar and abundant hornblende, was described as occurring east of Wakefield lake and extending beyond the northern boundary of the southern sheet. A similar rock was noted south of McFee lake.

Its continuation northward was taken up this season, and though not continuously traced, it was occasionally found lying immediately east of the west arm of limestone. The country is rugged and quite densely wooded and the dominant rock is not easily determined.

South of Hollands Mills P.O., a low ridge runs along lot 14, VII, with good exposures for its whole length of nearly half a mile. Its eastern slope is of limestone, with rusty gneiss and pegmatite inclusions. It dips east at a high angle. Well banded quartzite and gray gneiss, a few feet in thickness, lie next the limestone, and just beneath is a belt of granitoid gneiss fairly uniform in texture and composition. The foliation is parallel with the bedding of the quartzite and limestone and there is a tendency to massive bedding parallel with that of the supposed metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. It appears to be composed mainly of a gray to reddish orthoclase, black hornblende, and a very little quartz. Similar rock crops out west of the post road on 16 and 15, VII, and trends south just to the west of the limestone. East of McLeod lake more free quartz was noted and the composition approaches that of hornblende granite. It was then traced southwards, with continuous exposures in burned country, without a break, and found to connect with the previously known area south of McFee lake, which bends around east and northeast to Dodge lake. Passing southwards, the feldspars lose their reddish tints, hornblende is more abundant, foliation more general, and the rocks become dark gray in colour and less like granite in texture.

From the continuity of these rocks on the east, and their known occurrence on the west, it seems almost certain that a similar continuity must exist there, escaping detection on account of the slight changes in mineralogical composition, and the difficulty in determining the dominant rock where the surface is thickly wooded. The fault displacement that disconnects the limestone belt would also break up the continuity of the granitoid gneiss. A corresponding displacement occurs on the eastern side, apparently less in amount than on the west, but pushing the limestones to the east of Lake Terror when the previous trend would have carried them west of that lake. The sharp break previously mentioned as occupied by Ryans creek is in line with this line of displacement.

These rocks thus form a roughly concentric belt within the bow-shaped belt of limestones, and follow closely its inner edge.

Their appearance last year, when this singular distribution was not known, was thought to be more consistent with an igneous origin, even though a heavy bedding was discernible. The additional facts confirm the view that they were originally sedimentary or, at least, bedded rocks without pronounced differences of composition in contiguous beds, lying above, or perhaps below, the limestones and subsequently folded in with them. Their thickness is not great, probably averaging a few hundred feet. They are generally barren as regards economic minerals.

The Banded Gneiss, or the Mica-and-Apatite rocks.

Under this heading are included No's. 1, 2 and 3 of last year's report. They are banded or bedded rocks, hornblendic, garnetiferous, or quartzose, regarded as of sedimentary origin, differences in composition being ascribed to the varying character of the accumulating sediments. Although the general trend of these rocks in the south is northeasterly, an extension northerly and northwesterly with interbedded sheets of limestone was traced along Grand and McArthur lakes. These were, this season, traced several miles farther north, crossing ranges III., IV., V. and VI., in Portland west. The bedding is well defined and rather free from twisting and contortion. The strike is approximately north and south with high dips to the east. Garnetiferous gneiss is common. The limestone bands of the lakes are somewhat centrally located. They disappear a short distance north of McArthur lake.

Numerous trial pits and old workings for mica and phosphate are found in this area. None are now being worked but they are said to be by no means exhausted. All the deeper workings being filled with water were inaccessible to observation, but superficial appearances favoured this view.

Phosphate rocks of the Lièvre river.

Elevated rough and hilly country shuts in the limestone area first described. The river swings southwesterly across the strike in the southern part of the sheet. A sharp break occurs in these hills where Priest creek enters from the northwest; a broader hollow runs north to Escalier lake, occupied by a tongue of limestone; and quite a broad gap occurs on the east opposite Notre Dame de La Salette. No limestone was found passing through the gap opposite La Salette.

This area was not given as thorough an examination as those previously described. It was studied by E. D. Ingall and others while the mines were in operation and the facilities for observation much better than at present.

Enough was seen of these rocks, however, to lead to the conclusion that they belong to the banded gneisses, with considerable volumes of various intrusives. Some of these are massive and granitic in character, as at High falls, where a massive band of these rocks parallel in trend with the gneiss crosses the river in a northeasterly direction, giving rise to these beautiful falls.

The prevailing strike is parallel to the contact with the limestones of the large area already described, and the belt is thought to be closely related to, if not a part of, the same series.

Only two bands of limestone were seen within this river belt. One comes from the northeast on the west side of the river and continues southwesterly and occupies the north side of Barbut lake. It is nearly a half mile wide at the north end of the lake, but is barely to be found at the south end. In this diminished volume it was traced to Central lake, but was not found beyond. The second band lies about a quarter of a mile east of the other, in the bend above the first rapids. It is only a few rods wide, and runs parallel with the first band and the accompanying gneiss, or northeast and southwest. It was traced about half a mile to the southwest, but was not seen beyond.

It may be mentioned that a well marked longitudinal valley runs the whole length of this loftier northern part of the river belt to its termination at the gap opposite La Salette, and it was confidently expected that the limestone band of Barbut lake would be found at intervals along this hollow. Though it was not found south of Central lake, it was not proved to be absent, and may with diminished and irregular widths occur at intervals, and form a softer band which by more rapid weathering has given rise to a valley. Quartzite and garnetiferous gneiss were noted bordering a swampy tract at its southern extremity. Mr. J. F. E. Johnston noted small outcrops of limestone on the road running south on the west side of the river from Chalefoux's landing towards Priest creek (Sum. Rept. 1904 p. 245), which would correspond in position with the continuation of this band.

As previously indicated, none of the phosphate mines are now working. The roads are becoming choked with undergrowth, old mine buildings are tumbling down, yawning pits partly filled with stagnant water confront one in the bush, and a general air of desolation prevails. A few tons of apatite are, however, taken out yearly by individual workmen, who claim that by working over the richer parts of the old dumps, or by taking out small richer pockets of the ore, the work pays at the present prices, where, with larger gangs, poorer rock would have to be worked and it would be impossible to make wages. This erratic method of working must be relatively expensive, and its paying in a small way raised the question whether there was not a gleam of hope for the future of this abandoned and agriculturally worthless section.

The foregoing discussion sets forth the more outstanding features of the country rocks and the dominant character of the surface of the northern part of the district between its western boundary and the Lièvre. Contortions and twistings are frequent and often confusing, but the prevailing strikes can in general be made out corresponding well, as would naturally be expected, with the surface trend of the belts. The dips are almost invariably high, less than 45° being very exceptional, while from 60° to 90° is the rule. The prevailing direction is to the east, the limestones on both sides of the ox-bow belt described dipping beneath the bedded gneisses. The strike of the gneisses of the hills about Mud lake, north of the limestones, in Bowman, is east and west, vertical or north dipping, but no contacts were seen there and the relation is not known positively. In spite of the broken and minor irregularities of distribution, when the outcrops are coloured upon the map now in preparation, as they were while on the

ground, and when nearly the whole area can be swept by the eye, as it can be from the hills about High Rock, minor irregularities are merged, or lost sight of, in the more general features and it seems easy to see a definite distribution which is susceptible to structural explanations.

It is assumed here that these rocks are the metamorphosed representatives of once stratified sedimentary series, conformable or with no great unconformabilities. Then the following explanations may be offered with a considerable degree of probability. That the series have been crushed into a closed or isoclinal fold and overturned slightly. That it is either anticlinal with an axis plunging north, or synclinal with an axis plunging south. If the former, the garnetiferous gneiss and axially lying limestones of Grand and McArthur lakes are the underlying and oldest portions: if the latter, then the apatite-bearing-belt along the Lièvre becomes the oldest, and the limestones of those lakes the uppermost members. The occasional synclinal tendencies of the lake limestones rather favours the latter view. The interpretation has a bearing upon the age of the rocks in the area to the south, in general trending northeast and southwest, and which these widen out and join.

The intrusives of this area are both varied and numerous, but of types discussed somewhat in the report of the previous season. There are no bodies sufficiently extensive to require special mention here. Pyroxenic rocks are of frequent occurrence. The lighter coloured usually lie near the limestone bands, or in their continuation, and some additional facts bearing upon their origin were noted.

Eastern part of the Southern Area.

In connextion with No. 9 of the rock types mentioned in last season's report it was stated that a boss of coarsely crystalline basic rock lay east of Grand lake, and was traced northeasterly as far as Newton lake. Its continuation was found on the northwest side of Newton lake and on both sides of Farley creek. It is coarse and even porphyritic in places, generally lighter in colour and more acid in composition than the portions seen last year.

It passes beneath the clay of the river banks, but has not been looked for east of the river.

Mica and Phosphate belt of Banded Gneisses.

At the outlet to Newton lake and along the portage to the Lièvre a thin band of limestone is exposed at intervals, interbedded with banded gneiss. This band was traced almost continuously from McGregor lake. It marks the northern border of the mica and apatite bearing belt of banded gneiss and intrusives which was described in last season's report. This belt is cut at right angles by the Lièvre river, and is about six miles wide.

Apart from local twistings the strike is north 40° to 50° east vertical, or with high dips. Quartzites are abundant, often weathering rusty from contained pyrites. Limestone bands are thin and infrequent. One was traced from Maskinonge lake for two and a half miles to its disappearance beneath the clay of the river, and was found again

at Trout lake one and a half miles to the northeast. There are traces of two or three other broken bands, but their volume is relatively very small.

A large mass of granite occurs about Davis lake, lots 12 and 13, range I, Portland east. Portions are without foliation. The rock is made up of feldspar, hornblende, a little biotite and considerable free quartz. The texture is that of normal granite. The texture, however, is finer near the banded rocks, and they are much broken and fused near the granite. The composition is much the same as the rock described as No. 6 in the Report for 1904, which occurs in the hills north of McGregor lake, and about Dam lake, though the massive character is much more pronounced at Davis lake. It is not unlikely that they are superficially separated portions of the same rock magma.

Mica occurs abundantly throughout this belt and apatite is often associated with it.

Two new openings had been made in the district since last season, one east of Sucker lake on lot 7, Gore of Templeton, and another north of Plumbago lake in lot 2, range X, of Templeton. Some good mica had been taken out, but work was not going on when they were visited. At the excellent prospect opened up last season, just east of Dam lake in the Gore, work was reported as held up on account of legal disputes. The quantity taken out was not ascertained.

The following information was furnished respecting the work done by the Wallingford companies. 'The Wallingford Bros. Ltd. have opened up the property, east ½ of lot 1, range I, Portland east, partly developed by Mr. Poupore in 1893 and again worked in 1900, and have done a considerable amount of prospecting, developing several leads of fine mica. The same company also did a good deal of work at the Denholm mine. The Wallingford Mica and Mining Co. have extensively developed both at old Wallingford mine near Perkins Mills, and the Battle Lake property. The merchantable mica shipped totals up 40,000 lbs. besides about 200 tons of phosphate which was taken out in the course of mining the mica.'

The Blackburn mine was not visited nor was any information obtained as to the recent progress of the work there.

Graphite belt of banded gray gneiss with numerous limestone bands.

The mica bearing rocks pass southeasterly into grayer, less quartzose, more pyritous and calcareous, bedded rocks, parallel in trend and structurally similar to the mica belt. Mica and apatite, are, as a rule, absent, but graphite is of frequent occurrence, and several deposits of graphitic gneiss occur.

This belt of rocks occupies the remainder of the district, being at least five miles wide. It joins the mica belt on the east side of Plumbago lake, and runs northerly a little to the east of the Templeton and Buckingham township line. On range VIII of Buckingham it bends to the northeast, crossing range IX and reaching the Lièvre about the middle of range X. The trend of the rocks to the southeast is roughly parallel with this line. They run north for two or three miles and then bend around to the northeast, continuing to and beyond the area visited.

The volume of limestone is considerable. It appears to be interbedded with the gneiss, and is pretty widely distributed, being found in nearly all the larger outcrops, except where the volume of certain rocks regarded as instrusives is large. It is thus found, almost continuously, from the western extremity of Donaldsons lake eastwards in ranges V and VI, and from lot 17 eastward in ranges VII and VIII.

Two areas of the interbedded gneiss and limestone, separated by intervening masses considered as intrusives, were traced north and east from the vicinity of Donaldsons lake. On the eastern band are the workings of the old Walker property lot 19, VIII, and on the western near Donaldsons lake are two other graphite properties. The immediate vicinity of each of these workings has been mapped by J. White and A. A. Cole and the results of a study of the occurrence of the graphite, by the latter, are given in the report of the Mines Section of the Survey for 1897 (Report S. pp. 66-73.)

The rocks separating these areas from each other and from the broader river area are of a wholly different character. They appear to be a quartz-free admixture of gray and red feldspar and black hornblende, often very coarse, as on lots 19 and 20, range VII. In the extension of this mass northwards and in the bordering zones they become finer in texture and more banded, as though intimately injected between the layers of the banded gneiss but cutting across them freely. This band forms the rough and hilly country bordering the river flats on the west in ranges VII, VIII, and IX. It reaches and crosses the river on the southern part of range X, but in diminished volume. Southerly the rock does not reach the road on range VI.

The second mass was met with between McLean and Devine lakes. It runs southwesterly to the concession line between VII. and VIII., lots 23 and 24, and was traced southerly to range VI. It does not reach Donaldson lake in any notable volume. On the post road, a mile and a half northeast of McLean lake it was not identified as a separate mass.

These rocks in themselves appear entirely barren of any minerals of economic value, but if the interpretation offered as to their intrusive relations with the graphite-bearing rocks is correct, they may have a very close connexion with, and relation to, the graphite deposits in the immediately adjacent calcareous bands.

In the graphite industry no new mines have been opened since A. A. Cole's report, previously cited, was written. At Donaldson lake preparations were being made for resuming work on the property on lot 28, range VI. Nothing was being done on the adjacent property, lot 26, and the buildings appeared to be getting out of repair. At the old Walker mine, lot 19, range VII., the mill was being put in good repair, new machinery was being installed, and there was every outward indication that this property would soon become an active producer.

St. Bruno Mountain.

Dr. J. A. Dresser.

Four weeks of the last season were spent in the examination of some parts of the counties of Wolfe, Arthabaska, Drummond and Megantic; this examination was necessary for the completion of the mapping of the copper-bearing rocks of the Eastern Townships. The boundaries of these rocks were traced through portions of these counties, and several occurrences of copper were examined. Amongst these a prospect of some promise occurs on the farm of Georges Lemieux, in range VIII., lot 1, Wolfestown. The ore is chalcopyrite and occurs in several stringers in three feet of dolomite, near the contact with a basic volcanic. In lots 5 and 6, range V, Chester tp., Arthabaska co., an open cutting fifty feet long has been made in a rock bearing chloritoid, similar to that which occurs at Harvey Hill, in Leeds tp. A mass of quartz three feet wide, and conforming to the foliation, carries bands of chalcocite, some parts of which are five inches wide. The work has been done by Mr. Stevens of Windsor Mills, Que.

On the sixth lots of ranges II. and III. of the same township a small amount of chalcopyrite two inches wide by two feet long, was visible for a time. A cutting of less than two feet into the rock removed all the ore as far as could be seen at the time of my visit. I am credibly informed that this property has been sold for $12,000, $3,000 of which has been paid in cash to parties in the state of Connecticut, and that a joint stock company capitalized at $500,000, has there been formed to acquire and operate the property. This occurrence, like many other copper stringers throughout this belt, is of no economic importance.

The remainder of the season was occupied in petrographic examination of St. Bruno mountain, or Montarville, one of the Monteregian hills. The examination of this series of remarkable volcanic hills was begun some years ago, but has been suspended for the past three years. The hills are eight in number, of which four have been petrographically examined in recent years, viz.: Mount Johnson, by Dr. F. D. Adams, as a private research, and Yamaska, by Dr. G. A. Young, and Brome and Shefford mountains by the present writer, for the Geological Survey. St. Bruno, the examination of which is now about finished, will thus be the fifth of these hills to be completed. Besides these, two others are already in course of examination, so that the investigation of the series should soon be completed.

St. Bruno mountain is the first of the Monteregian hills east of Mount Royal, and is fourteen miles from Montreal, in the county of Chambly. It occupies rather less than three square miles. Rising from the St. Lawrence plain, which here has an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level, this hill gradually attains an elevation of 560 feet at the northern side, two miles distant. The northern side presents a steep, cliff-like face more than 300 feet in height. This type of profile, an abrupt face on the north with a gentle slope towards the south, is characteristic of the Monteregian hills. Its cause is a physiographic question yet to be solved.

The sedimentary rocks around St. Bruno have long been regarded as belonging to the Lorraine formation, but in order that a detailed examination of their fossil contents might be made, a collection of fossiliferous rocks was obtained from various points. The specimens now await determination in the palæontological department of the Survey. In making this collection, as well as in several other parts of the season's work, I was very efficiently aided by Mr. Robert Harvie, jr., student in Applied Science at McGill University.

St. Bruno mountain is composed of an intrusive mass of igneous rock, surrounded by a rim of hornstone, which has been formed by the alteration of the sediments adjacent to the intrusive. The igneous rock has the general character of essexite, an seems to have been wholly formed at one period of intrusion. In one part, less than an acre in extent, the rock becomes a light-coloured syenite, and in other portions it becomes very basic, containing large amounts of pyroxene and olivine. A suite of specimens for thin sections has been collected and will be studied in detail later. Specimens for chemical analysis are also in the hands of Mr. Connor, of the chemical staff of the Geological Survey.

Sheets of the igneous rocks frequently penetrate the hornstone rim near the base of the mountain, and dikes are common in the hornstone and less altered sediments, but are rarely, though sometimes, found in the igneous rocks. Some of these apophyses furnish interesting studies in rock differentiation.

The topography of the mountain is such as to give it an imperfect drainage. Its surface is very uneven. The coarse-textured parts seem to disintegrate more rapidly, and thus basins are formed which give rise to numerous small lakes. The largest of these are known locally as Lac Seigneurial, Lac à Daisy, Rond Eau, Lac des Atocas, and Lac des Ormnes. Most of these are drainage lakes, apparently, but two of the larger, Lacs Seigneurial and Rond Eau, give evidences that they are in part fed by springs. The present relief of the mountain is wholly due to the removal of the surrounding sediments by erosion and denudation, and to the better resistance to these agencies by the igneous and altered rocks, chiefly by the hornstone rim. It is thus a residual hill of the butte type.

The strata surrounding this mountain are nearly horizontal and would indicate that as far as the present surface is concerned the igneous mass is a filled neck, but whether the neck ever reached the earlier surface as a volcanic vent, or merely led to a larger subterranean body, or laccolite, above, it is not easy to determine from present evidences. Remnants of hornstone are so numerous on even the highest part of the mountain, that the conclusion is difficult to avoid that they once completely covered it. On the whole, perhaps, the most probable view is that the syenite area, northeast of Lac à Daisy, represents the actual pipe of a volcano, while the remaining part of the mountain has been formed by laccolithic off-shoots, and outward magmatic stoping.

Rougemont, one of the Monteregian hills, stands between Beloeil and Yamaska. It is in the county of Rouville and has an area of some six square miles, with a height of about 1,400 feet. The igneous rocks, which are intrusive through the sediments, are all phases of essexite, as far as yet known, except some dikes and irregular masses on the summit, which are fine textured, and evidently contain large proportions of iron.

On the Whitfield farm at the south side of the mountain, the strata dip away from the igneous rock at an angle of 10 degrees, but at about 300 feet from the contact they seem to suffer a sharp anticlinal fold, and dip towards the mountain at a higher angle than they before maintained towards it. In the brief examination of the locality, which was made only for comparison with St. Bruno, it was not learned whether this structure is general around this mountain, or not.

The Valley of the Tobique River, N.B.

Professor W. A. Parks.

Acting on instructions received from the Director of the Geological Survey to examine a portion of northern New Brunswick, I proceeded to St. Stephen, N.B., for outfitting purposes and thence to Plaster Rock, where I was fortunate in procuring, without any delay, the services of two good men.

The operations of the party were confined to the region adjoining the forks of the Tobique river in Victoria county. A section of country stretching northeast for about thirty miles, with an average width of ten miles, was examined as carefully as time would permit. Owing to the unprecedented lowness of the water in the Tobique river, travel by canoe was quite impossible, so that access to the different parts of the region could be gained by overland expeditions only. The topography of the region has been well determined by previous investigators, but some additional information was obtained concerning the course of certain streams. Track surveys were also made of several bush roads in the eastern part of the area.

The whole region is very rough, with numerous well-defined hills showing a relief of 1,500 to 2,000 feet. All the important elevations were ascended, and numerous barometric readings were obtained. From these results, and from sketches obtained from the hill tops, data are available for the construction of a contour map of the area.

The rough character of the section makes it unsuitable for agriculture; this is particularly true of the region south of the Tobique river. At various points along the river sufficient alluvial deposits have accumulated to make farming not only possible but lucrative. North of the Tobique, and along the valley of the Mamozekel, excellent clay loam overlies the rolling Silurian rocks and will doubtless prove a profitable field for the agriculturist. The timber is very diversified in character, presenting a mixture of hard wood with coniferous trees; among the former are maple, beech and elm, as well as the semi-hardwood, birch. The coniferous trees are represented by white and red pine, spruce and balsam. The writer, familiar with northern Ontario, was impressed by the profusion of yellow birch and the total absence of the Banksian or pitch pine. Practically all the pine has long since been harvested from the area, but much excellent spruce, yellow birch, elm, maple and beech still remain. Forest fires, particularly the so-called Tobique fire of about forty years ago, have devastated large sections of the area examined.

Geology.—The geology of the region is very interesting, but somewhat difficult, as is shown by the diversity of opinion expressed by different authors. The present writer hesitates to express an opinion as, in his judgment, the question rests with the microscope for its solution. Pending the examination of rock sections, it may be stated that the following series of rocks are found within the narrow area examined.

I.—Various Archæan crystalline schists and eruptive granites. These rocks are exposed on the Serpentine river near the mouth of Boover brook and in the region to the southeast.

II.—Fine fissile slates with graphitic markings and possibly the remains of organisms. These rocks are probably referable to the Cambrian and are best exposed on the Serpentine to the north of the Archæan region and in the upper part of the valley of Four Mile brook (Serpentine).

III.—Hard slates and sand rocks, bent into abrupt anticlines and synclines, in places showing strong induced schistosity and in others presenting a much less altered aspect. This series is wide spread, particularly to the north of the Tobique and has been referred to Silurian age.

IV.—A well marked and persistent, if narrow, bed of conglomerate. The best exposures are seen on the right hand branch of the Tobique, just above the mouth of Jummet brook. It seems to overlie the Silurian slates and sandstones and is to be observed on the crests of the anticlines farther down the river. This rock can be traced from a considerable distance west of these outcrops clear across to the Serpentine and some way up the valley of Four Mile brook on that stream.

V.—Volcanic breccia? It is a significant fact that this conglomerate is, *in almost every instance*, overlaid by a red spotted rock with an apparent clastic origin; awaiting the examination of sections it is best described as above, with a query.

VI.—Slates and hard sandstones. This series of rocks follows that last mentioned and is best exposed on the right hand branch of the Tobique to the southward of the breccia. Hand specimens of these rocks are not to be distinguished from the Silurian series, but many fossils are to be found, which are apparently of Devonian age. The fossils are mostly minute and badly preserved but they exactly resemble specimens from the hard Devonian series of England. *Despite careful search no fossils were found in the slates and sandstones to the north of the vicinity of the conglomerate and breccia.* This statement does not mean to the north of Jummet brook, for, as above mentioned, occasional indications of conglomerate were seen almost to the mouth of the right hand branch. As long as any trace of conglomerate was visible occasional fossils were found, but beyond the conglomerate the slates and sandstones are invariably barren. These facts seem to point to a solution of the Devono-Silurian problem.

VII.—Basic eruptives. A belt of rocks of this type crosses the Tobique just above Blue mountain and continues with remarkable persistence, a short distance to the south of the river, to the summit of Falls mountain on the right hand branch. Rocks of a similar kind also occur to the southward across a great valley in which Bald peak forms a conspicuous centre.

Basic eruptives of a more decomposed and amygdaloidal character are seen on the great hills a few miles to the south and west of the mouth of Neary brook on the right-hand branch. This rock also forms the massive hills at the headwaters of Four Mile and Boover brooks on the Serpentine.

VIII.—Acid Eruptives—A reddish rhyolite is very characteristic: it forms the whole mass of the Blue mountains and caps many of the hills to east and south of Bald peak. This latter hill is probably of the same nature, but hand specimens show a much darker aspect. These rocks are post-Silurian, possibly post-Devonian in age.

IX.—Pyro-clastic breccia—The whole mass of the Serpentine range is composed of a mottled gray and white rock of clastic origin (?) The brecciated character has been rendered obscure by metamorphism; awaiting microscopic examination, it seems to be a much altered ash rock with brecciated fragments. The same rock occurs at other places and its associations would point to post-Silurian age. Hand specimens almost exactly resemble some of the ash rocks referred to Huronian age by Ontario geologists.

X.—Agglomerate—Near the mouth of Irving brook on the main Tobique, and at one point on the lower part of the right hand branch a peculiar rock is encountered; it seems to consist of a basic amygdaloidal eruptive containing rounded fragments of a very similar rock. No conclusions have yet been reached as to the relationships of this example.

It will be seen that an extremely complicated and interesting series of rocks is presented in this region. With one month in the field, and without microscopic sections, the writer has, perhaps, ventured too far in the above notes.

Economic Geology.—The Archæan areas of the Serpentine contain many seams of quartz, but those examined did not look promising. More or less authentic accounts of gold are current among the settlers, and one attempt at mining ended in failure. The only other observations, at all pointing to metallic deposits, were the highly ferruginous character of some of the slates to the eastward of the right hand branch, and a single example of jasper conglomerate in the float near Neary brook.

Work in Charlotte County, N.B.

Mr. Robt. A. A. Johnston.

The early part of the year was occupied in plotting the field-notes of previous years and in assembling information regarding occurrences of meteorites in Canada. Three new meteorites have been reported since the beginning of the present year. Information regarding the finding of these specimens is still incomplete, but it is hoped that this will soon be forthcoming. In other respects, substantial progress has been made with this report.

On the 21st of June, I left Ottawa to resume work in Charlotte county, New Brunswick. A few days were spent in examining a number of localities in the neighbourhood of St. Stephen, about which additional information seemed desirable.

Following this, a survey was made, by means of a Rochon micrometer telescope, of the road from St. Stephen to Brockway, thence by way of Pomeroy Bridge to Little Lake Settlement, and from Pomeroy bridge to the village of St. George. This work was supplemented, as opportunity offered, by examination of various rock outcrops along or near the route travelled. The remainder of the season was employed in investigating the geological and topographical features of the country lying between the Magaguadavic river and the eastern boundry of Charlotte county. This included the measurement of a number of roads, portages and streams, as well as lakes, that had not been previously mapped. In this work I was assisted by Messrs. G. P. O. Fenwick, B. A., and F. E. Bronson. I returned to Ottawa on the 16th of September.

Geological Work in the Northwestern Parts of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hugh Fletcher.

Mr. Fletcher spent the winter of 1904-05 in the usual work of the office, assisted by Mr. J. A. Robert and A. T. McKinnon.

He left Ottawa on June 7 to continue surveys in Nova Scotia and remained there until January 25, 1906. In the fieldwork he was again assisted during August, September and October by Mr. McKinnon ; for three months by Mr. Harold F. Tufte, of Wolfville, and for two months by Mr. James McG. Cruikshanks, who has been with Mr. Faribault for eighteen years, and whose skill and energy were utilized to define the folds of the complicated rocks which underlie the Horton series south of Kentville and Wolfville. With him also from September 18 to the close of the season was Mr. N. D. Daru, of Surat, India.

Mr. McKinnon was engaged in a survey of southern Kings and Annapolis and of northern Lunenburg, a district lying north of the old Dalhousie road, bounded on the east and north by New Ross and Lake George, and on the west by the Halifax and Southwestern railway. Within this district lie large barrens, and the woodlands are intersected by the tote-roads of the Davidson Lumber Company. The eastern part was fully surveyed, while to the westward all available roads connecting large lakes and streams with the main roads were chained. Gray granite is the prevailing rock, but along the southern boundary 'whin' debris appears and 'whin' is perhaps in place at Lake Torment.

In June, Mr. Fletcher made examinations to define more clearly certain geological boundaries on Map-sheets 59 to 62 of Cumberland county, which have been coloured and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Further surveys were next made along the Kennetcook river to complete Sheets 64, 65, 73 and 74, which are now in the hands of the printer, so that the results of these surveys need not here be adverted to. A white quartzose sandstone from Northfield, near Mr. Jacob Hennigar's, was examined by Mr. Charles Fergie and proved suitable for the manufacture of fire bricks. The strong salt springs and the limestone quarries of the neighborhood have been already mentioned. The manganese mines of Tennycape were

worked last year by Mr. Mortimer Parsons on a lease of ten per cent royalty. The lump ore brings about $100 per ton, while for the finer material it is hard to find a sale. In the neighborhood of Kennetcook Corner and on the Noel road many blocks of pyrolusite lie apparently near the contact of the Carboniferous limestone and Horton rocks, but their source has not yet been uncovered.

Large shipments of gypsum were exported last summer from Wentworth, Walton and other quarries. Samples of limestone from the quarries at Walton and Tennycape were collected by Mr. William Stephens and Mr. Parsons and sent to Dr. Hoffmann for analysis. Quarries of rough sandstone for building have been opened recently at Doddridge and other places on the Midland railway.

Some time was spent in defining more precisely the boundaries of the various geological formations to the westward of Three-mile Plains for Sheets 84, 85, 98 and 103 of Kings and Annapolis counties. These formations comprise Granite, Cambrian, Cambro-Silurian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous Conglomerate and Carboniferous Limestone, described in the Summary Report for 1901, pages 209 to 214, and illustrated by a map. Most of the details of this work, which is still incomplete, are of little immediate interest but will be incorporated with the map. The investigation of the structure of the Horton beds and their relation to the underlying Silurian rocks and to overlying Carboniferous, is of more interest because these Devonian rocks are again being mistaken for coal measures as they were in 1842; conclusions respecting their geological age being again founded on their organic contents. For the reincarnation of this error of more than sixty years ago there seems to be no reasonable justification.

In some of these investigations Mr. Fletcher was aided in September and October by Dr. R. W. Ells and Mr. E. R. Faribault, whose intimate knowledge of the rock formations was of great value in their correlation; he accompanied Dr. Ells to Lepreau and other places in New Brunswick, and at Canterbury and Benton they were fortunate in having the co-operation of Professor L. W. Bailey of the University of New Brunswick who pointed out many features of interest in the structure of the rocks.

The so-called iron mines of Lepreau are on small, irregular, unimportant veins of magnetite in gneissic rocks which have been intermittently exploited for many years. During the last two or three years, under the guidance of a magnetometer, several vertical and slanting boreholes have been drilled to a depth of from 200 to nearly 1,000 feet in an endeavor to locate larger veins of iron ore.

On Sept. 28 in company with Dr. Ells another collection was made of the *Fenestella* of Messenger brook which was sent to Dr. Rudolf Ruedemann, assistant palæontologist of the State of New York, who was greatly interested in the mode of preservation of these fossils. There are, he reports, impressions which look like a *Dictyonema* at first glance, but these are connected by transitional states of preservation with distinct *Fenestellæ*, preserved in relief casts. On closer examination also the completely flattened specimens, looking so much like *Dictyonema*, show features that betray this fenestelloid character, as he thinks. They show regular rows of pores, the dissepiments are much thicker than in *Dictyonemæ*, as a rule, and so constructed that the lumina of the meshes are oval in form; while in *Dictyonema* they are always rectangular. Besides

the meshes are more regular than in any *Dictyonema* known to him. Some of the lamellibranchs and brachiopods have been reduced to a like black film. Dr. Ruedemann has become a little suspicious by this interesting occurrence as to the graptolite nature of the mineral of *Dictyonema websteri* which always occurs in similar glazed or much compressed shale and also is reported as differing from other *Dictyonema* by its very regular meshes.

Dr. Ruedeman had previously also made a careful comparison of many specimens of *Dictyonema websteri* with authentical material of *D. retiforme*, from the Niagaran shale in New York, which fails to show any difference sufficient for specific distinction, and he had, therefore, come to the conclusion that *D. websteri* is identical with *D. retiforme*.

Among the fawn-coloured shales underlying the Silurian rocks of Canaan *Dictyonema* has been found in nearly all the brooks, from Harding (Angus) brook below Gaspereau village to Sharpe brook south of Cambridge station. In Duncanson brook thir fossil was collected last summer by Mr. N. D. Daru who also obtained from Elderkinbrook, and other streams in the neighborhood of Kentville and Highbury, smooth and corrugated burrows or trails of annelids of considerable size. In Harding brook, as already stated, *Dictyonema* is associated with a form like *Bryograptus* ; near Highbury, with a *Phyllograptus?* discovered by Messrs. Cruickshank and Tufts ; and west of the Deep Hollow road near Port Williams, with encrinites. The *Dictyonema* of Sharpe brook was found in abundance above a twenty-feet fall, in several contiguous layers of reddish and gray somewhat sandy shale.

After October 11, some weeks were spent in the neighborhood of Torbrook mines, where work is being vigorously prosecuted by the Londonderry Company, to trace the various bands of diorite and granite and belts of slate and quartzite. This work seems to prove that the rocks lie in several synclines, one of which is crossed in the mine workings, about ninety feet from the Leckie ore-bed, by a tunnel driven south from No. 3 level about 200 feet from the surface near the Woodbury shaft ; but ore has not yet been found on the south side of the basin. Down the Woodbury shaft the ore was followed to a vertical depth of about 314 feet ; in the main shaft, to 265 feet, and at the Seary shaft to 210 feet, giving a westerly pitch of about 10° to the bottom of the ore-basin. At 162 feet from the ore-bed in the above mentioned tunnel from No. 3 level west, a borehole was drilled 346 feet at an angle of 77°, or at right-angles to the ore in the shaft, and from the same point another hole was drilled 67° for 136 feet, but neither of them cut the ore. Two holes were also bored on No. 5 level, about 310 feet from the surface : No. 1, horizontally or at right-angles to the ore-bed for 192 feet into strata underlying the Leckie bed, and No. 2, in the east end of No. 5 level, for 96 feet running easterly at an angle of 45°. The Nova Scotia Steel Company also expended considerable money last winter in making borings.

In addition to the ore obtained at the Leckie mines, several car-loads were mined in the Bloomington district and shipped at Nictaux station by the Londonderry company, which, having taken an eight months' option of the properties held by Messrs. Brookfield and Corbitt, has put down two new exploratory shafts on the shell ore-bed. One of these is about a mile west of the Woodbury shaft, on the farm of Melbourne Hoffman, and the other about one mile and three-quarters west of the Woodbury shaft,

at Fletcher Wheelocks. From the bottom of both tunnels were driven to the Leckie bed. A line of railway was also surveyed from the Leckie mines to the new shafts.

At the Hoffman shaft, which is 14 by 7 feet and 163 feet deep, a power-house, a lodging house and other buildings have been built. A 60 horse-power return tubular boiler, a hoisting engine and air-compressor have been installed, also a Knowles vertical pump.

The Fletcher Wheelock shaft is of the same size and the equipment about the same as at the Hoffman shaft. After following the ore dipping 77° for 64 feet, it flattened to 54° for about 15 feet, then to 34° for 16 feet, the ore thickening to about 12 feet. The rocks then dip 75° southward as before, but at about 21 feet below the bend the ore pinched out, and at 7 feet farther in the rock the dip changed to the northward at an angle of 75° to 80°. The shaft was continued to a depth of 170 feet, the last 54 feet in rock upon the line of the 75° southward pitch. Both shafts were sunk by Messrs. Patterson and Hyde of Pittsburg, who had previously put down the Allan shafts near Stellarton. To Messrs. Hyde, Parsons and Weir, Mr. Fletcher is indebted for most of the above information and for other kindness.

By request of Mr. A. Johnston, M.P., two visits were made to the Sydney coal field, to inspect explorations carried on by the Dominion Coal Company and others, in search of the Mullins seam, in the neighborhood of Lynk (Hayes) lake and Southwest brook, at the head of Lingan basin. On his second visit, about the middle of January, 1906, Mr. Fletcher accompanied Mr. Patrick Neville, under whose charge these explorations had been made during the preceding summer. The first plan suggested by the engineers of the Dominion Coal Company, to bore with a calyx drill so as to cut all the coals from the Clarke seam downward, had not been carried out; but several pits and boreholes had been put down near Lynk lake, and a coal seam found on the south side of the lake, which was assumed to be that bored by Burrows near the outlet and subsequently exposed in a shaft nearby, and also to represent, although not actually traced, a seam opened on the southwest brook at or near the horizon of the Martin seam, with which it might thus be identical.

Since the question of the extension of the Mullins seam in this direction has not yet been solved, it is perhaps desirable that borings like those made near Springhill should be undertaken to trace the outcrop from the borehole south of Lynk lake and determine whether that coal runs to the neighbourhood of the Martin seam on Southwest brook, as supposed by Mr. Neville; to trace a coal seam or some well defined rock band from the Routledge pits near the west end of Lynk lake westward or southward around the basin; and also to follow the Tracy seam from Broughton colliery northward towards the fork of the Cowboy and Macpherson roads, to Grand lake and Sydney harbour. It seems possible that a small fault follows the anticline between the Glace Bay and Lingan coal basins, the delineation of which with reference to the submarine workings of Dominion No. 1 colliery seems to warrant the expenditure necessary; and in any case it is important to determine the position and nature of the anticline which must affect the submarine workings of that and other collieries. The surface does not seem to be deep, clay-shales and other rocks being found at no great depth, consequently these explorations should not cost much in comparison with the advantage of having once for all defined the structure of this part of the coalfield.

Boring was continued by the Standard Coal Company in Cumberland county and the same tools and derrick with which the borehole was put down at Pettigrew were used for a second hole on the shore of Fullerton lake about 275 yards south of the sawmill at Newville station. Drilling was begun in a mixture of red clay or mud and very fine sand of the consistency of slime, resting at 87 feet upon bedrock covered by great blocks among which the casing collapsed at 75 feet. This hole was accordingly abandoned and the drill moved to higher land a short distance northeast of Newville station where a hole was begun which has now reached a depth of about 900 feet and is still in conglomerate. At 808 feet the bit was lost by a break in a welding and drilling had to be suspended until fishing-tools were obtained from Pennsylvania by which it was recovered.

The Rear brook borehole was carried to a depth of nearly 3,100 feet without, however, reaching the bottom of the conglomerate which includes layers of reddish or purplish argillaceous shale and sandstone. Much of the debris resembles Millstone grit but is apparently derived from a conglomerate like that of New Glasgow bridge in which there are many large pebbles of this rock.

Mr. Isaac McNaughton's borehole north of Trenton was continued to a depth of about 700 feet in strata similar to those found higher.

Gold Fields of Nova Scotia.

Mr. E. Rodolphe Faribault.

Mr. Faribault was engaged in office work at Ottawa from October 6, 1904, until June 20, 1905, when he left for field work in Nova Scotia and returned to Ottawa on October 14, 1905.

The greater part of the time passed in the office was spent in plotting surveys, made the previous summer by him, and in revising the plotting of surveys, made by his assistants, of the gold mining districts of Leipsigate, Malaga and Brookfield and the country surrounding them, in the counties of Lunenburg and Queens, as detailed in the Summary Report for 1904, pages 320 to 332.

Special plans of the gold mining districts of Leipsigate, Malaga, Brookfield and Clam Harbour were also compiled on the scale of 250 feet to one inch, and these plans with that of Miller lake surveyed in 1903, are now completed and only require to be traced for publication.

The large scale plan of the gold mining district of Harrigan Cove, surveyed in 1901 and reported on in the Summary Report for that year, page 416 to 419, is now being engraved.

Good progress was especially made this year in the compilation of the one-mile to an inch map from the surveys executed for several years past in the counties of Halifax, Hants and Lunenburg. The greater part of this compilation was made by Major F.

O'Farrell, who joined this department on October 24, 1904, and has since then been continuously engaged in carrying out this work, which has been so long in arrears. The area compiled extends along the Atlantic shore from the head of St. Margaret bay to Mahone bay, and as far north in the interior as Mount Uniacke, Newport and Windsor, and includes all the rivers flowing south into St. Margaret bay and Mahone bay, and the Ponhook lake and St. Crois river flowing north into Minas basin. This region is covered by the map sheets of Windsor, Ponhook lake, St. Margaret bay, Aspotogan and Mahone bay, each measuring 18 inches long by 12 inches wide. It is estimated that with the assistance now received in a little over one year the office work will have caught up to the field work.

Much of Mr. Faribault's time was taken up in correspondence, especially in answering letters from persons seeking information and advice on the gold fields of Nova Scotia, which are attracting much attention at the present time in connexion with deeper mining.

Advice and reports have also been given, by special request, to the Government of Nova Scotia regarding the advisability of extending government assistance to certain companies in the sinking of deep shafts in certain gold mining districts, for which the provincial legislature passed an Act at its session of 1903, offering to bear half the expense of the actual sinking from the surface to a vertical depth not exceeding 2,000 feet.

On the field work accomplished in the Nova Scotian gold fields during the summer of 1905, Mr. Faribault reports as follows :—

In accordance with your instructions, I left Ottawa with Major O'Farrell on June 20, 1905, for Elmsdale, Nova Scotia, where I was joined by my field assistants, Messrs. J. McG. Cruickshank and A. Cameron, who have now been with me for nineteen and eighteen years respectively. Major O'Farrell continued under my supervision the compilation of the manuscript map, while my other two assistants were engaged in field work the whole season, until the end of October.

The greater part of my time was devoted to the revising of the geological structure of the gold-bearing rocks to the east and north of Halifax, included in the map sheets of Lawrencetown, Musquodoboit harbour, Gays river, Renfrew and Windsor, as well as the northern part of the Waverly sheet, in order to complete and have them ready for publication. The surveys of that region were made several years ago, but owing to pressure of office work were compiled only recently. In this work I was ably assisted the whole season by Mr. Cruickshank and the latter part of the season by Mr. Cameron, both of whom were entrusted with the revision of the topography in order to bring it up to date. The surveys were plotted and transferred immediately to the manuscript map from week to week as the work progressed, and this method proved very satisfactory for working out the structure with more accuracy and detail.

This region is for the most part underlaid by the slates and quartzites of the gold-bearing rocks. Towards the east and west these rocks are replaced by granite, which also forms a small isolated patch to the southwest of Wellington station. The gypsum and limestone of the Lower Carboniferous are predominant about Windsor and Newport,

where gypsum quarries are extensively worked, and they form irregular basins along the valleys of the Shubenacadie, Nine Mile, Gay and Musquodoboit rivers, where quarries of limestone, gypsum and selenite have also been worked on a small scale, and deposits of bog iron ore have been prospected recently.

In the gold bearing area examined are included the gold mining districts of Lake Catcha, Lawrencetown, Oldham, Renfrew, Mount Uniacke, and South Uniacke, detailed plans of which have been published on a large scale ; also those of Cow Bay, Rawdon, East Rawdon, Ardoise, Meander River and the celebrated antimony-gold mines of West Gore. Most of these were at one time or another the centres of important mining operations, but with the exception of West Gore, Oldham and Mount Uniacke which are still producing, they are now for the most part inactive.

Since my return to the office, the Lawrencetown, Musquodoboit Harbour and Gay River map-sheets were completed and they are now being published ; while those of Elmsdale, Windsor and Ponhook will be ready for publication in the spring, before field work is resumed. It is intended, next summer, to push vigorously the revision of the Waverley, Halifax, Prospect, Ashpotogan and St. Margaret Bay sheets, in order to have them completed by the end of the year.

Progress was also made in the general survey of the western counties, by Mr. Cameron during the first three months of the season. He completed the odometer survey of all the roads in Queen's county and began those in the southeastern part of Annapolis county. He also surveyed the headwaters of Lahave river, as far north as the old Dalhousie road and west to the line of the Halifax and Southwestern railway.

The Nova Scotia government engaged last summer Mr. T. A. Rickard, mining engineer, to report on the gold fields of the province and the possibility of developing them successfully on a larger scale and to greater depth. At the request of the provincial government and with the authorization of Dr. Bell, I spent three weeks in August, with Mr. Rickard, making a general examination of the most important gold mining districts. The following districts were visited : Montague, Waverley, Oldham, Renfrew, Mount Uniacke, Caribou, Dufferin, Harrigan Cove, Goldenville, Cochran Hill, Country Harbour, Isaac's Harbour. Seal Harbour, Forest Hill, West Gore, Leipsigate and Brookfield. Valuable information and data have thus been collected and many interesting photographs taken which will be useful in bringing up to date my final report, now in preparation, on the gold fields of the province.

Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Dr. G. C. Hoffmann.

In reporting on the work done in these branches of the Survey's operations, Dr. Hoffmann says :—

"The work carried out in the chemical laboratory has been upon the usual lines, that is to say, it has been almost exclusively confined to the examination and analysis of such ores and minerals, etc., etc., as were deemed likely to prove of economic value and importance. Briefly summarized it embraced :

"1. Analyses of different varities of fossil fuel from various parts of the Dominion, namely of—Lignite, from a deposit in Tp. 63, on or near Towtinow river, some eighteen miles south-southwest of Athabaska landing, Alberta. Lignitic coal from tunnel on the Jackson seam on Quilchena creek, five miles from its entry into Nicola lake, Yale district, B.C. Coal from a five-foot seam at the head of Snow creek, between Panther and Red Deer rivers, Alberta, from a seam on the east fork of Pine river south, also from a seam on Cañon creek, Pine river south, and from a seam on Coal brook, Pine river south, Cariboo district, B.C. ; from outcrops near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers, Yale district, B.C. ; anthracite coal from the Costigan seam and underlying seams, Panther river, Alberta, and from Sheep creek, Alberta ; semi-anthracite from the same Costigan seam, and from the lower seam on Goat river, Telqua river, Bulkley river, Cassiar district, B.C.

2. Analyses, more or less complete, of several varieties of iron ore, namely, of magnetite, from the property of W. R. Neily, close to the Leckie mine, Torbrook mines, Annapolis county, N.S. ; from a point three miles west of Clarendon station, parish of Clarendon, Charlotte county, N.B. ; from a point on the Rivière des Quinze (Ottawa river), Pontiac county, Que. ; from the northwest branch of the Gatineau river, Que. ; from the vicinity of Lake Temagami, Nipissing district, Ont. Hematite, from the property of John F. Yeats, on lot 6, range 1, Durham township, Missisquoi county, Que. ; and from the property of Levi J. Blake, Pinnacle mountain, Missisquoi county, Que. Clay iron-stone, from sections six and seven, of township 10, range xxi, west of the fourth initial meridian, Alberta.

3. Analyses, partial, of copper ore from a shaft sunk in the Triassic trap at Wellport, Digby county, N.S. ; La Tête, Charlotte county, N.B. ; Orford township, Sherbrooke county, Que. ; the north-half of lot 3, concession iv, Kent township, Nipissing district, Ont. ; mining location No. 2961, range 455, northeast of Schreiber, Thunder Bay district, Ont ; and from the Europa claim No. 14, Britannia mountain, Howe sound, B.C.

4. Analyses, more or less complete, of limestones and dolomites (being a continuation of the series of analyses of such stones already carried out in connexion with an

inquiry into their individual merits for structural purposes, for the manufacture of lime, or of hydraulic cement, or for metallurgical purposes, &c.), including limestone from three miles east of Brookfield, Colchester county, N.S.; from Dewars Hill, west side of Pugwash harbour, Cumberland county, N.S.; from near Lake Mercier, Labelle county, Que.; from the quarry of Mr. Beaulieu, on Little Mascouche road, Ste. Anne des Plaines parish, Terrebonne county, Que.; from lot 5, and range iv, Grenville township, Argenteuil county, Que,; from Rudd's quarry, Barriefield, Pittsburgh township, Frontenac county, Ont.; and from Peterborough township, Peterborough county, Ont. Dolomite, from lots 1 and 4, range v, Wentworth township, Argenteuil county, Que. and from near Lake Mercier, Labelle county, Que.

5. The examination, in many instances accompanied by a more or less complete analysis, of samples of clay, from numerous localities, in regard to their suitability for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, sewer-pipes, terra-cotta, stone-ware, &c., the localities including the vicinity of Baddeck, Victoria county, N.S.; material from the farm of Angus McLean, French Vale, Cape Breton county, N.S.; clays from Cumberland county, N.S.; from a boring two miles east of 'The Brook' village, Clarence township, Russell county, Ont.; from a boring, lot 10, concession iii, Sarawak township, Grey county, Ont,; from an extensive deposit on section 28, township xii, range xxiv, west of the second initial meredian, Saskatchewan; from the homestead of Mr. A. M. Kay, on the northeast quarter of section 34, township xxxii, range 1, west of the fifth initial meridian, Alberta; from a bed on the north-half of section 11, township xxix, range xxiii, west of the fourth initial meridian, Alberta; from Kildonan, near Winnipeg; from the west half of section 19, township vii, range iii, west of the fifth initial meridian, Alberta; from Prairie creek, Clearwater river, Alberta; and from the mountain three miles east of Enderby, Yale district, B.C.

6. Analyses of natural waters carried out with the object of ascertaining the suitability of the same for domestic or manufacturing purposes, or probable value as a remedial agent, from, respectively, a boring at Rear brook, East River, Pictou county, N.S.; from the mine of the Souris Coal Mining Company, Souris district, Saskatchewan; from a spring near Bakers or Carrington lake, on the east side of Moose mountain, Saskatchewan; from wells at Whitewood and Ingram, Saskatchewan; from a well on the property of Mr. Archibald, on section 30, township liii, range xxiii, west of the fourth initial meridian, Alberta; and from a spring on the bank of Shuswap river, about eight miles north of Enderby, Yale district, B.C.

7. Miscellaneous examinations. These include the examination, accompanied in most instances by a partial analysis, of specimens of:—Argillaceous shale, bitumen, bituminous shale, bog iron-ore, carbonaceous shale, deposits from springs, ferruginous shale, graphite, graphitic-schist, iron-ochre, manganese ore, marl, molybdenite, pyrophyllite, pyroschist, silt and talc-schist.

A very careful examination has also been made of a sample of the sand in the final washing of the material obtained in dredging for gold in the Fraser river, two miles below Lillooet. This sand, it was found, contained, in addition to flattened grains of native gold, scales of native platinum, and grains of iridosmine, also some small grains of a native iron-nickel alloy, to which the name 'souesite' has since been given

by the writer, having, in the pure condition, the following composition :—Nickel 76·48, iron 22·30, copper 1·22 = 100·00. Should this material be obtainable in any quantity, it would, it need scarcely be said, be valuable as a source of nickel.

During the period covered by this report, 628 mineral specimens were received for identification or for the purpose of eliciting information in regard to their economic value. Very many of these were brought by visitors, and the information sought in regard to them was not infrequently communicated to them at the time of calling. In other instances—those where a more than mere cursory examination was called for, or when a partial or even complete analysis was deemed desirable—the results were, as in the case of those specimens which had been sent from a distance, communicated by mail. The correspondence in this connexion called for the personal writing of 327 letters, many of which constituted lengthy reports ; whilst the number of letter received; in the same connexion, amounted to 110.

'The successful carrying out of the work above outlined, is, I have much pleasure in acknowledging, in no small measure due to the assiduity and zeal displayed by assistant chemist and mineralogist, F. G. Wait, who has at all times manifested great interest in the work of the laboratory.

'The additions to the mineralogical and lithological section of the Museum during the past year, embraced :—

A.—Duplicates of Specimens which were sent to the Laboratory for Examination.

Clay, from a deposit on section 28, township xii, range xxiv, west of the second inital meridian Saskatchewan.

Clay iron-stone, from sections 6 and 17, township x, range xxi, west of the fourth initial meridian, Alberta.

Hematite, from lot 6, range i, Durham township, Missisquoi county, Que.

Molybdenite, in foliated masses, distributed through a gangue composed of quartz, feldspar, and a little hornblende, from lot 6, range xii, Eardley township, Wright county, Que.

Molybdenite, fine-granular massive, in a matrix of quartz, from one of the Tamaric group of claims on Gnawed mountain, Yale district, B.C.

Talc, from lot 683, in No. 2 Craig's Road Range, Ireland township, Megantic county, Que.

B.—Collected by Members of the Staff engaged in Field-work in connexion with the Survey.

Barlow, Dr. A. E. :—

Twenty specimens, consisting of smaltite, niccolite, and silver-bearing ores, from various mines and prospects in the cobalt-nickel-silver mining area, Coleman township, Nipissing district, Ont.

Ingall, E. D., all from Coleman township, Nipissing district, Ont. :—

(*a.*) A specimen of disseminated native bismuth from the Timiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company's mine, on lot 7, concession 5.

(*b.*) A specimen of erythrite from the Savage mine, near the southern end of Carl lake.

(*c.*) A specimen of a leafy form of native silver in the matrix, from the Trethewey mine, location J. B. Y.

Johnston, R. A. A. :—

Two specimens of an incrustation of radiating fibrous malachite from the Seattle claim, Iron mountain, Yale district, B.C.

Low, A. P. :—

Crystals of pyroxene found, as a secondary mineral, in a soft, light green weathering, green chloritic-schist resulting from the alteration of diabase occurring on Chibougamau river, six miles below the junction of Brock river, in the northern part of Quebec.

McConnell, R. G., B.A. :—

(*a.*) A nugget of native copper from Burwash creek, Kluane river, a stream flowing out of the northern end of Lake Kluane, Yukon Territory.

(*b.*) Pellets of native silver from the same locality as the preceding.

Parks, Professor W. A. :—

All from Coleman township, Nipissing district, Ont.

(*a.*) Six specimens of native silver, eleven specimens of niccolite with native silver, and three specimens of smaltite, from the La Rose mine.

(*b.*) Fifteen specimens of smaltite, nine specimens of smaltite with erythrite, two specimens of native silver, three specimens of smaltite with native silver and two specimens of niccolite with native silver, from the Ferland and Chambers mine.

(*c.*) One specimen of smaltite with native silver from the McKinley and Darragh mine.

Poole, R. S., M.A. :—

The following specimens from Vancouver island : A specimen of coal coked by andesite, Brown river, Comox ; a specimen of coal coked by andesite, Cumberland ; a specimen of lower shale, near contact, Nanaimo river ; an association of coal and andesite from outlet of Comox lake ; a specimen of floor rock, trap, and shale with attached coal ; two nodules of coal from lower seam near Protection island shaft.

Willimott, C. W. :—

A crystal group of nephelite from lot 25, concession 14, Dungannon township, Hastings county, Ont.

(C.—By presentation.)

Bèlanger, Joseph :—

A specimen of auriferous quartz from a vein about three miles north—northeast of Michipicoten Mission, north shore of Lake Superior, Thunder Bay district, Ont.

Boisvert, Alex., per Dr. H. M. Ami, (Survey) :—

A sample of shell marl from a deposit covering fifteen acres and having an average thickness of three feet—in part on lot 2 and in part on lot 3, of range vii Bouchette township, Wright county, Que.

Charest, A. :—

Concretionary nodules found on the shore of a small unnamed lake a few miles northeast of Lake Kiemawist, Abitibi district, Que.

Plant, James E., of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island :—

A fragment of a massive, radiating, fibrous limonite from Grindston eisland, one of the Magdalen group, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Latchford, Hon. Frank R. :—

(a) A specimen of erythrite, a specimen of an intimate mixture of smaltite and cobaltite with a little native silver and a specimen of smaltite with some cobaltite from the vicinity of Cobalt, Ont.

(b) Model of the Proton meteorite, found near Proton station, Grey county, Ont.

Morrison, Thos., of Bancroft, Ont. :—

A specimen of sodalite with hydronephelite, from lot 25, concession 14, Dungannon township, Hastings county, Ont.

Morrison, William :—

Two samples of clay, one from a bed on lot 10, and the other from a bed which is partly on lot 10 and partly on lot 11, of concession 3, Sarawak township, Grey county, Ont.

Nattress, Rev. Thomas, per Dr. J. F. Whiteaves (Survey) :—

A fragment of a nodule of grayish-white to white, opaque, dull, chert or hornstone, found in a brownish-gray fossiliferous dolomite met with in cutting a channel in the bed of the Detroit river at Amherstburg, Malden township, Essex county, Ont.

Soues, F., Gold Commissioner, Clinton, B.C. :—

(a) A specimen of stibnite from a quartz vein at the southeast end of Chilco lake, New Westminster district, B.C.

(b) A sample of sand obtained in dredging for gold in the Fraser, near Lillooet, B.C.

Winning, P. B., per Mr. R. L. Broadbent :—

Specimens of black spinel, in the matrix, from lot 52, range 2, Bigelow, Labelle county, Que.

(D.—By Purchase.)

Through Dr. Robert Bell :—Seven specimens of rich native silver-bearing ores' from the Trethewey silver cobalt mine, Coleman tp., Nipissing dist., Ont.

Through Dr. A. E. Barlow :—Two nuggets of silver from the New Ontario mine, location J.B.Y., east side of Sasaginaga lake ; and a nodular mass of native silver-bearing ore, weighing two hundred and fifty-seven pounds, and containing, approximately, twenty per cent of native silver, from the La Rose mine, Cobalt, Ont.

Mr. C. W. Willimott has devoted considerable time to the making up of collections of minerals and rocks for various Canadian educational institutions. The following is a list of those to which such collections have been sent :—

		Specimens.
1. Public School, Cornwall, Ont., consisting of..		75
2. Summer School of Science, Kensington, P. E. I., consisting of		75
3. Public School, Shelburne, Ont.	"	75
4. Winter Street School, St. John, N.B.	"	75
5. Albert Street School, St. John, N.B.	"	75
6. County Academy, Port Hood, Inverness county, N.S.	"	100
7. Graded School, Norton, N.B.	"	75
8. High School, Forest, Ont.	"	75
9. Public School, East Toronto, Ont.	"	75
10. High School, Gravenhurst, Ont.	"	100
11. Public School Board, Dunnville, Ont.	"	100
12. High School, Kincardine, Ont.	"	100
13. Superior School, North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.	"	100
14. Sapperton School, Sapperton, B.C.	"	75
15. High School, Thorold, Ont.	"	100
16. Academy, Inverness, Que.	"	100
17. High School, Simcoe, Ont.	"	100
18. Model School, Athens, Ont.	"	100
19. Public School, Palmerston, Ont.	"	75
20. High School, Cornwall, Ont.	"	100
21. St. Joseph's Academy, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	"	75
22. High School, Nanaimo, B.C.	"	100
23. Collegiate Institute, St. Marys, Ont.	"	100
24. High School, Athens, Ont.	"	100
25. Public School, Chatsworth, Ont.	"	30
26. High School, Glencoe, Ont.	"	100
27. St. Bernard College, Sorel, Que.	"	100
28. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Quebec	"	75
29. High School, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	"	100
30. High School, Walkerton, Ont.	"	100
31. Natural History Association, Chatham, N.B.	"	100
32. High School, Welland, Ont.	"	100
33. Model School, St. Thomas, Ont.	"	100
34. Macdonald's Consolidated School, Kingston, N.B.	"	100
35. Public School, Pointe aux Trembles, Que.	"	100
36. High School, Sterling, Ont.	"	100
37. London Historical Society, London, Ont.	"	82
38. High School, East Toronto, Ont.	"	100
39. St. Jean l'Evangeliste Acadamie, Point St. Charles, Que.	"	75
40. High School, Almonte, Ont.	"	100
41. St. Vincent de Paul, Brockville, Ont.	"	75
42. Douglas Avenue School, St. John, N.B.	"	75
43. Convent Jesus Marie, Beauceville, Que.	"	75
44. Jameson Avenue Collegiate Institute, Toronto, Ont.	"	100
45. Young Men's Christian Assn., Charlottetown, P. E. I.	"	100
46. Dept. of Mineralogy, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	consisting of..	5

In addition to which, collections have also been made up and forwarded to the :—

	Specimens.
Canadian Commercial Agent in Paris, France, consisting of	62
Exhibition Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, consisting of	12
University of Virginia, Charlotteville, Va., U.S.A., consisting of	6

Making in all a total of 4,097 specimens of minerals thus distributed.

Mr. Willimott also visited a number of mineral localities, during the summer months, for the purpose of collecting further material for the making up of collections of the nature of those above referred to. While so engaged he procured several hundred-

weight of each of the following :—Calcite ; chrome garnet in the matrix ; diopside ; hematite ; magnesite ; pyrite ; pyrrhotite ; and serpentine. Also numerous specimens of limestone, dolomite, and serpentine, suitable for use as a marble. These latter he will cut and polish and, later on, report upon in regard to their relative merits for decorative purposes.

Palæontology and Zoology.

Dr. J. F. Whiteaves.

Dr. Whiteaves reports that the manuscript of the fourth and concluding part of Palæozoic Fossils, Vol. III., which was commenced last year, has been completed, and an index to the whole volume has been prepared. This part of the volume consists of four papers, as follows :—

(1) 'The Fossils of the Silurian (Upper Silurian) rocks of Keewatin, Manitoba ; the northeastern shore of Lake Winnipeg and the lower part of the Saskatchewan river.'

(2) 'The Canadian species of *Plectoceras* and *Barrandeoceras*.

(3) 'Illustrations of seven species of fossils from the Cambrian, Cambro-Silurian, Silurian and Devonian rocks of Canada.'

(4) 'Revision of the nomenclature of the fossils of the Guelph formation of Ontario.

One-half of the first of these papers and the whole of the second and fourth were written in 1905, the third being little more than a reprint of previously published, but not illustrated, descriptions. The part, as a whole, is to be illustrated with eighteen full-page plates and eight text figures, the drawings for which are now being reproduced. As soon as proofs of these reproductions are received, the explanations of the plates can be written and the letter press sent to the printer.

Two small collections of Cambro-Silurian fossils from Ontario, viz., one from Kingston Mills and one from Campbellford, and two from the Vancouver Cretaceous, have been examined and reported on. Information about Canadian fossils, or zoological specimens, has also been, as usual, given or sent to various applicants.

In the department of zoology, small collections of land and fresh water shells, made in 1905 at various localities in Keewatin, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, have been named for W. McInnes, O. O'Sullivan, A. P. Low, Prof. Macoun, and J. M. Macoun. And, in this connexion, the whole of the recent Canadian *Cycladidæ* in the Museum of the Survey has been sent, in instalments, to Dr. V. Sterki, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, who has made a special study of this difficult group of fresh-water bivalves. These specimens have been kindly and gratuituously determined by Dr. Sterki, who recognizes twenty species of *Sphærium* and eighteen of *Pisidium* (or *Corneocyclas*), or more than double the number that were previously known as occurring in Canadian waters.

At the request of Dr. H. Kluge, nearly the whole of the recent *Bryozoa* from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, in the Museum of the Survey, have been sent to Berlin for further study and comparison.

Six short papers on Canadian zoological subjets have been written in 1905, and published in various scientific journals. Four of these papers are lists of the species represented in small collections of land and fresh-water shells from Keewatin, Yukon, and several other widely distant localities. The fifth is an illustrated description of a new *Gomobasis* (a fresh-water shell) from Upper Columbia lake, B.C., collected by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in 1883; and the sixth records the capture of a specimen of the Banded Pocket-mouse (*Perognathus fuscus*) in Manitoba. A bibliography of Canadian Zoology for 1894, exclusive of entomology, has been prepared and has been printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1905.

During Dr. Bell's absence from Ottawa, for a little over two months last summer, the duties of Acting Deputy Head and Director were performed by the writer. In addition to letters written or dictated in that capacity, the writer's official correspondence in 1905 consisted of 194 letters received and 168 written.

The following specimens were received in 1905, either from members of the staff or from employees of the department:—

Professor Macoun:—

A collection of fresh water shells from the St. Lawrence river near Quebec, and of marine shells and sponges from Cap à l'Aigle, Charlevoix county, Que.

Fletcher, Hugh:—

Several specimens of *Dictyonema* from brooks south and east of Kentville, Kings county, and from Spinney brook, Annapolis county, N.S.; also some shales with plant stems from the latter place.

Ells, Dr. R. W.:—

A few fine specimens of marine shells from the Queen Charlotte islands.

McConnell, R. G.:—

Manotis suborbicularis and two other fossils from Cañon Burwash creek, Kluane district, Yukon territory.

Low, A. P.:—

Small collection of fresh-water shells from northern Quebec.

Ami, Dr. H. M.:—

About 400 fossils from the Trenton limestone at the Montmorency river, P.Q., and 150 from the marine Pleistocene clays at Besserers, Ont. Large collections of Silurian and Devonian fossils from St. Helens island, Montreal, made for Dr. Ami by Mr. Edward Ardley.

Lambe, L. M.:—

Large collections of fossils from the Lower Helderberg rocks at Cap Bon Ami, N.B.; also a few fossils from rocks of the same age behind Point Fleurant, P.Q., and from Black Cape, about three miles east of the Cascapedia river, Que.

A few specimens of fossil fishes from the Lower Devonian rocks at Campbellton, N.B., and a large collection of fossil fishes and plants from the Upper Devonian rocks near West Maguacha, Scaumenac bay, P.Q. Some recent marine sponges, a few land shells and a small specimen of *Plethodon cinereus* from West Maguacha.

McInnes, W.:—
A collection of fresh-water shells from various localities in Keewatin and northern Ontario.

Macoun, J. M.:—
Collection of fresh-water shells from southern British Columbia.

Macoun, J. M. (per W. Spreadborough):—
152 skins of mammals, 249 of birds, sets of eggs of thirteen species of birds and a collection of land and fresh-water shells, from southern British Columbia.

Dowling, D. B.:—
Twenty-five fossils from quartzites of the Carboniferous and twenty from the Carboniferous limestones of the Elk Range, Rocky mountains. Two fragments of spear and arrow head from the Kananaskis river, Alberta.

Keele, Joseph :—
Nine fossils from the Upper Stewart river, Yukon Territory.

O'Sullivan, O.:—
Two marine sponges from Kettle river, south coast of Hudson bay, and specimens of twelve species of fresh-water shells from Knee lake, Keewatin.

Poole, H. S.:—
Collection of fossil plants, *mollusca and crustacea*, from the Cretaceous rocks at various localities on Vancouver island, but mostly from Nanaimo and Comox.

Cairnes, D. D.:—
A large collection of fossil plants, shells, &c., from the Cretaceous rocks of the Foothills of the Rocky mountains, south of the main line of the C.P.R.

The additions to the palæontological, zoological, archæological and ethnological collections in the Museum during 1905, and from other sources, are as follows.

By presentation :—

(*A.—Palæontology.*)

Springer, Hon. Frank, East Las Vegas, New Mexico :—
Six fine specimens of fossil crinoids, one from the Devonian rocks of Michigan, and five from the Lower Carboniferous rocks of Iowa and Indiana.

Grant, Colonel C. C., Hamilton, Ont. :—
Eight fossils from the Cambro-Silurian drift at Winona, and thirty-four from the Niagara formation at Hamilton and Grimsby, Ont.

Johnston, W. A., Athens, Ont. :—
Two good specimens and fourteen fragments of *Nanno Kingstonensis*, from Kingston Mills, Ont.

Narraway, J. E., Ottawa :—
Specimen of *Tripteroceras xiphias*, from the Black River formation near Ottawa.

Wilkins, F. W., Norwood, Ont. :—
Vertebra of dinosaur, and two other fossils, from the Belly River formation near the Battle river, Alberta.

Topley, H. N., Ottawa :—

Vertebra of *titanothere* from the Cypress hills; and two specimens of *Cyprina ovata* and one of *Baculites ovatus*, from the Cretaceous rocks thirty-five miles southeast of Irvine, Alta.

(*B.—Zoology.*)

Latchford, Hon. F. W., Ottawa :—

Seven specimens of *Unio radiatus* from the Ottawa river at Britannia; three of *Unio luteolus*, young, from the Rideau canal at Ottawa; and two of *Anodonta subcylindracea* from St. Justine, Vaudreuil county, Que.

Lambart, Hon. O. H., Ottawa :—

Flying Squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucella*) from New Edinburgh, Ottawa.

Criddle, Norman, Aweme, Manitoba :—

Mounted specimen of the Banded Pocket-mouse (*Perognathus fasciatus*) from Aweme.

Smith, John, Ottawa :—

Penis bone of seal from Ungava bay, brought some years ago by the late G. S. McTavish, of the Hudson's Bay Co. Drilled at one end and slightly carved, possibly by Eskimo.

Henderson, F. D., Ottawa :—

Skull of American bison from the province of Saskatchewan.

Dignan, Hubert, London, Ont. :—

A small living soft-shelled turtle from the waterworks at London.

Eifrig, Rev. C. W. G., Ottawa :—

Specimens of two species of *Sphærium*, from the Liévre river at High Rock, Que.

Holmes, M., Cantley, Que.:—

Star-nosed mole in the flesh, from Cantley, Wright county, Que.

Beaupre, E., Kingston, Ont. :—

Three photographs of the nest and eggs of Canadian birds.

(*C.—Archæology and Ethnology.*)

Forbes, W , Ottawa :—

Three arrow-heads, three stone adzes or skin-scrapers, and a piece of weathered rock, resembling a skin-scraper, from Cameron island, three miles from Stanley island, St. Lawrence river.

McDougall, David, Morley, Alberta, per D. B. Dowling :—

One obsidian spear head, from Morley.

Stewart, James, Grande Prairie, B. C.:—

One stone pestle, from Grande Prairie.

Vertebrate Palæontology.

Mr. Lawrence M. Lambe, (Vertebrate Palæontologist).

With the exception of part of the summer, devoted to field-work, Mr. Lambe's time during the past year has been mainly occupied in the study of the vertebrate fauna of the Oligocene deposits of the Cypress hills, Assiniboia, as represented by his collection of 1904, of which a provisional list of the contained species was given in last year's Summary. The report on the Oligocene fauna, to form part IV of volume III (quarto) of contributions to Canadian Palæontology, is fairly under way, a considerable part of the manuscript is ready, as are also a number of drawings for the plates. In anticipation of the appearance of this memoir some of the species that proved to be new to science (or of particular interest) and that it was thought advisable to describe without delay, form the subject of the following illustrated papers published during the year:—

'On the tooth-structure of *mesohippus westoni* (Cope),' American Journal of Science.

'Fossil horses of the Oligocene of the Cypress hills, Assiniboia,' Transactions Royal Society of Canada.

'A new species of Hyracodon (*H. priscidens*) from the Oligocene of the Cypress hills,' Transactions Royal Society of Canada.

Reprints of these papers have already been distributed.

The month of July and half of August was spent in the field, principally at West Maguacha, Chaleur Bay where upper Devonian rocks yielding a rich fish fauna are exposed. Here a large collection of both fish and plant remains was made to supplement those already in the possession of the Survey. This new material, when studied, is expected to add considerably to our present knowledge of the later Devonian fauna as represented in these beds. The lower Devonian rocks at Campbellton, N.B., were also visited and a small collection of vertebrate remains made therefrom. Advantage was taken of close proximity to the Lower Helderberg rocks near Little Cascapedia, Que. and at Cap Bon Ami, N. B. to add to the collections of invertebrate fossils from these localities. The collection made at Cap Bon Ami is a large and representative one and should prove an important accession to the material previously secured from this place.

Although apart from vertebrate palæontology, a short time was given to a report on fossil corals obtained by Mr. A. P. Low, at Beechey island, Southampton island and Cape Chidley, during his expedition of 1903-4 to Hudson bay and Arctic islands. This report is incorporated in Mr. Low's report as an appendix.

A large cup-shaped monaxonid sponge obtained by purchase from Mr. F. Landsberg, of Victoria, B.C., during the early part of the year was described and figured in a paper entitled 'A new recent marine sponge (*Esperella bellabensis*) from the Pacific coast of Canada.' This paper was published in the Ottawa Naturalist and reprints of it have been distributed.

Early in the year a number of excellent casts of types (or original fossils), and photographs of mounted skeletons and restorations of Tertiary vertebrates, principally from the Eocene and Miocene formations of the western States, was purchased from the American Museum of Natural History, New York. The types and photographs of skeletons are for use in studying the mammalian faunas of the Tertiary rocks, as represented by our own collections from the west, and are available, with the photographs of restorations, as an extremely interesting addition to the museum for exhibition purposes.

The casts of types or original fossils are of :—

Heptodon calciculus, Cope. Palate and lower jaws. Eocene.
Colodon dakotensis, Osborn and Wortman. Upper jaws. Oligocene.
Sytemodon primævus, Wortman. Palate and lower jaw. Eocene.
Protapirus validus, Hatcher. Skull. Oligocene.
Oreodon culbertsoni, Leidy. Fore and hind foot. Oligocene.
Hyænodon horridus, Leidy. Fore and hind foot. Oligocene.

Series of fossil horse feet and skulls illustrating the evolution of the horse :—

Hyracotherium craspedotum. Fore and hind feet. Eocene.
Mesohippus bairdi. Fore and hind feet. Oligocene.
Mesohippus copei. Hind foot. Oligocene.
Neohipparion whitneyi. Fore and hind feet. Miocene.
Protorohippus venicolus. Crushed skull and jaws. Eocene.
Mesohippus bairdi. Skull and jaws. Oligocene.
Hypohippus equinus. Skull and jaws. Miocene.
Merychippus sejunctus. Skull and jaws. Miocene.

Series of fossil camel feet illustrating the evolution of the camels and llamas :—

Protylopus petersoni. Hind limb. Eocene.
Poëbrotherium wilsoni. Fore and hind feet. Oligocene.
Protolabis montanus. Fore and hind feet. Miocene.
Alticamelus altus. Hind limb. Miocene.
Protoceras celer, Marsh. Fore and hind feet. Oligocene.
Equus complicatus, Leidy. Upper molar. Pleistocene.
Equus occidentalis, Leidy. Upper molars. Pleistocene.
Equus pectinatus, Cope. Upper molars. Pleistocene.
Equus excelsus, Leidy. Upper jaw. Pleistocene.
Neohipparion speciosum, Leidy. Upper teeth. Miocene.
Neohipparion affine, Leidy. Upper teeth. Miocene.
Neohipparion gratum, Leidy. Upper teeth. Miocene.
Neohipparion montezumæ, Leidy. Upper and lower teeth. Miocene.
Merychippus insignis, Leidy. Upper jaw. Miocene.
Protohippus (Merychippus) mirabilis., Leidy. Upper jaw. Miocene.
Protohippus perditsu, Leidy. Upper jaw. Miocene.
Protohippus supremus, Leidy. Upper teeth. Miocene.
Parahippus cognatus, Leidy. Milk teeth. Miocene.
Parahippus (Desmatipus) crenidens, Scott. Upper and lower jaws. Miocene.
Anchippus texanus, Leidy. Upper molar. Miocene.

Hypohippus affinis. Upper milk molar. Miocene.
Hypohippus (Anchitherium) equinus, Scott. Upper and lower jaw. Miocene.
Protohippus placidus, Leidy. Upper teeth. Miocene.
Mesohippus bairdi, Leidy. Skull and jaws. Oligocene.
Phenacodus primævus, Cope. Fore and hind feet. Eocene.

The photographs of mounted skeletons are of the following:—

Protorohippus venticolus, Cope. Eocene.
Cænopus occidentalis, Leidy. Oligocene.
Protoceras celer, Marsh. Oligocene.
Oreodon culbertsoni, Leidy. Oligocene.
Hyænodon horridus, Leidy. Oligocene.

With photographs of restorations of:—

Protoceras. Six-horned upper Oligocene ruminant.
Elotherium. Giant upper Oligocene suilline.
Megacerops. Long-horned Lower Oligocene titanothere.
Hyracodon. Cursorial Oligocene rhinoceros.
Mastodon. Pleistocene elephant.
Dryptosaurus. Carnivorous Cretaceous dinosaur.
Agathaumas. Three-horned Cretaceous dinosaur.
Madrosaurus. Duck-billed Cretaceous dinosaur.
Siberian mammoth or hairy elephant.

Note on the age of the Horsefly, Similkameen and Tranquille Tertiary Beds of the Southern Interior of British Columbia.

Among the remains of fossil fishes in the Museum of this department are a number of specimens from Horsefly river, from the North Fork of the Similkameen river and from near Tranquille, Kamloops lake; three widely separated localities in the southern interior of British Columbia. The recognition, lately, by the writer of a second specimen of *Amyzon brevipinne,* Cope, in the small collection from Horsefly river points to the probable synchronism of the sedimentary rocks in which the fossils at this locality occur with the Amyzon beds of Colorado and Nevada. The other fishes contained in the Horsefly River collection are referable to Cope's species *Amyzon commune.* characteristic of the Amyzon beds of Colorado.

The beds on the North fork of the Similkameen river from which remains of plants, insects and fish were obtained by Dr. George M. Dawson have, on the evidence of these fossils, been regarded as 'probably of Oligocene (later Eocene age)' (Dawson, Geol. Surv. of Canada, Annual Report, vol. vii, p. 76 B, 1895). The fish remains from this locality consist of the type of *Amyzon brevipinne* (on the evidence of which Cope correlated the Similkameen beds with the Amyzon beds of Colorado and Nevada*) and a fish scale, not hitherto noticed, which agrees in size and ornamentation with those of the specimens of *A. commune,* from Horsefly river.

* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadel., vol. xlv, p. 401, 1894.

We thus have two species of Amyzon common to, and comprising the known fish fauna of the Horsefly and Similkameen beds.

Also it is probable that the beds near Tranquille belong to the same horizon as those of the Horsefly and Similkameen rivers as the fish remains from this first locality are apparently referable to *Amyzon commune.*

We may conclude, then, that the fish-bearing deposits of the above three localities are probably of the same age and synchronous with the Amyzon beds to the south of the International Boundary.

A description of the structure of *Amyzon brevipinne* based on the specimen of this species from Horsefly river will shortly appear in a paper by the writer.

The Botany and Climate of the Northwest Side of the Lower St. Lawrence

Professor John Macoun.

After my Summary Report for 1904 was written I continued to work on the Rocky Mountain flora and prepared a series of specimens for exhibition at Lake Louise, Field and Glacier in the Rocky and Selkirk mountains. An exhaustive work on the botany of the Rocky mountains, south of the International Boundary, is being prepared in the United States and as this is designed to include southeastern British Columbia and Alberta it has, meanwhile, been considered wiser to defer the completion of my report. The publication of Mr. A. O. Wheeler's work on the Selkirk mountains, for which I wrote a short account of the fauna and flora of those mountains, and the popular flora of the Rocky and Selkirk mountains by Mrs. Julia Henshaw, now in the press, so completely cover the ground in a popular sense that there is no urgent need of a more technical work.

Last spring you decided that, owing to our fragmentary knowledge of the flora and fauna of the St. Lawrence valley below Quebec, it might throw much light on the climatic conditions existing there if a study of its flora were undertaken. The only collections of plants we had from that region were those made by Dr. John Bell in 1862 and by the writer in 1882. Both collections came from the Gaspé peninsula.

Following out this decision, I left Ottawa on June 19th and made my headquarters at Montmorency Falls, extending my examinations to Quebec on the one hand and St. Joachim on the other. I worked here until July 12th, after which I made my headquarters at Cap à l'Aigle. From this point I examined the district west of Murray Bay and river and eastward to Port à Persis, which is some distance west of Tadousac. I remained here until August 31 reaching Ottawa on September 2. The season was very successful and large collections were made of plants of all kinds; at the same time the climatic conditions, and the many problems presented by the peculiarities observed were noticed. In making my collections I was assisted for the greater part of the time by Mr. Roy Cameron, of this city. A detailed report on the work done will be submitted as soon as possible.

After returning from the field I was occupied for two months making a collection of nearly 700 species of the fungi of the Ottawa district. Afterwards, collections made during the summer were carefully examined and presented many rare and interesting forms. The coldness of the water gave arctic sea-weeds, while the flora of the hill-sides indicated a summer temperature much higher than had been anticipated.

The arrangement of a Catalogue of the Mammals of the Dominion, on the same lines as that of the Bird Catalogue, has been commenced, and will be prosecuted steadily when other work will permit.

Botanical Work on the Southern Boundary of British Columbia.

Mr. J. M. Macoun.

Between the date of my Summary Report for 1904 and my departure for the field in May my time was occupied in the routine office work and in the determination of specimens collected by me and others during the previous season. The "Flora of the Hudson Bay region" was also completed and is now ready for the press.

Pursuant to your instructions I made arrangements to spend the collecting season of 1905 in British Columbia, in the vicinity of the International Boundary. Early in April my field assistant, Mr. W. Spreadborough, joined one of the survey parties at work in the vicinity of Midway, where I joined him later, and proceeded thence to Mr. Ogilvie's camp at Rock creek. From the end of May until the middle of August I either camped with him or was given supplies and transport by him, and every facility was afforded me for the successful prosecution of my work. After my arrival, Mr. Spreadborough's time was devoted chiefly to the collection under my direction of birds and mammals, while my own labours were given to botany. Following the old Dewdney trail, we crossed the country between Midway and the Skagit river, spending several weeks in the vicinity of Osooyos lake. Less was known of this region, from a natural history point of view, than of any other part of British Columbia, and several birds and small mammals not before collected in Canada were secured, as well as many new plants—some new to science, others not previously recognized in Canada.

The month of July and part of August was spent in the Skagit valley and on the mountains between the Skagit river and Chilliwack lake. These mountains were found to be the district in which several groups of small mammals intermingled. The flora was that characteristic of the mountains farther west but several new species of flowering plants were discovered. Leaving Mr. Spreadborough to complete the season's work I returned to Ottawa August 22nd and after working a few days in the office took advantage of the fine weather to study the aquatic plants in the streams near Ottawa. The collections made last September will, with our previous knowledge, enable us at any time to write a full report on these plants.

Since returning to the office I have been engaged in naming specimens sent in by collectors and in working up my own collections.

Office Work.

During the year 4,441 sheets of botanical specimens were sent to herbariums in different parts of the world, chiefly to government or university museums, in exchange for specimens received. These latter numbered more than 2,000. A larger number of specimens than usual were mounted and placed in our herbarium—4,799 in all.

Eight hundred and nineteen official letters were written and about the same number were received.

MAPPING AND ENGRAVING.

Mr. C.-O. Senécal, Geographer and Chief Draughtsman.

The following is a statement of the work carried out under the supervision of the Geographer and Chief Draughtsman during the past calendar year :—

Mr. L. N. Richard completed the plotting of the Nova Scotia traverse lines run in 1904 and laid out base-lines for sheets Nos. 84, 85, 88, 95, 96, 97, 98, 103 and 104 N.S.; he completed the map of Montreal and vicinity for engraving, revised the compilation of Ignace sheet (No. 5 N.W. Ont.) which he also prepared for engraving and lithographing.

Mr. Richard left for the field on the 24th of June, under instructions to run transit and chain traverse lines in Nova Scotia along the D. A. Ry. between Middleton and Digby, along the Caledonia Branch of the H. & S. W. Ry. and along the Liverpool road between Parkers cove on the Bay of Fundy to Liverpool bay on the Atlantic. About 200 miles of railway and road were surveyed, the plotting of which will be available as base-lines for the construction of Sheets Nos. 90 to 121. Mr. Richard is at present drawing a map of the shore-lines of the Ancient Great Lakes in Ontario for the Summary Report of the Department for the past year.

Mr. O. E. Prud'homme made additions to the Ottawa and Cornwall sheet (No. 120 Ont. and Que.), traced and lettered Pembroke sheet (No. 119 Ont.) Gay River and Musquodoboit Harbour sheets (Nos. 54 and 55 N.S.), for engraving, and prepared the copy for photolithographic reproduction of the maps of Nicola Valley Coal Fields, B.C., Yamaska mountain, Que. and Nictaux-Torbrook Iron district, N.S.

Mr. J. A. Robert calculated latitudes and departures of the traverses run in Nova Scotia in 1904 and part of those run in 1905. He revised the Nova Scotia sheets Nos. 59, 60, 61 and 62, and worked on the compilation of Mr. Fletcher's surveys on Sheets Nos. 83, 84, 85, 98, 99 and 103, which are at present fairly advanced. He compiled the maps of Nictaux-Torbrook district, N.S., and of Chibougamau region, Quebec, and traced the latter for engraving.

Mr. H. Lefebvre was appointed on the permanent staff and reported himself for duty on the 31st of January. He compiled and traced for engraving the Brome Mountain map and prepared the copy for photolithographic reproduction of the map of the Kluane Mining district, B.C. and of the West Coast of James bay. He assisted Mr.

D. B. Dowling in the compilation of that officer's phototopographic maps of the Cascade Coal Basin, Alberta, and traced the four following sheets of this map for engraving, viz.: (No. 1, Panther River sheet; No. 2, Cascade River sheet; No. 3, Canmore sheet, and No. 4, Wind Mountain sheet).

Mr. F. O'Farrell continued the compilation of Mr. E. R. Faribault's Nova Scotia surveys on the 1 mile scale. He compiled Sheets Nos. 70 to 73 incl.; revised Sheets Nos. 66 to 69, and commenced Sheets Nos. 86 to 89. During the summer Mr. O'Farrell accompanied Mr. Faribault in Nova Scotia and assisted this officer in the revision of his map work.

Mr. P. Fréreault completed the compilation and made the tracing for engraving of the map of Northeastern Canada on the scale of 50 miles to an inch, prepared the copy for photolithographic reproduction of the maps of Duncan creek, Yukon territory, Costigan Coal Field, Alberta, and nine diagrams to accompany various reports.

Mr. V. Perrin assisted Mr. Wm. McInnes in the mapping of his surveys of the Winisk river and attended to general work. He resigned in March.

Mr. A. Dickison has been employed on the temporary staff of this office since the 3rd of July. He reduced the published and unpublished geological surveys of Nova Scotia to the scales of 4 and 8 miles to 1 inch and constructed two maps to accompany a special report on Nova Scotia. The engraver's copy of these maps is nearing completion. He also traced and lettered a map of Yukon territory for the Summary Report, 1905.

Mr. J. J. McGee, jr., was employed as general assistant and typewriter. He attended to the classification of records and made sundry tracings for office and field use. He accompanied Mr. Richard last summer in the field as chainman.

The following maps were compiled by field officers from their respective surveys:—

The Yukon Territory (including a survey of Peel river by C. Camsell), scale 32 miles to 1 inch, Mr. J. Keele.

The Cascade Coal Basin, Alberta, scale 1 mile to 1 inch (4 sheets, Topographical and Geological editions), Mr. D. B. Dowling.

The Moose Mountain Region, Southern Alberta, scale 2 miles to 1 inch, Mr. D. D. Cairnes.

The Southwest Coast of Hudson Bay, scale 16 miles to 1 inch, Mr. O. O'Sullivan.

Progress work on 8 mile map of Northwestern Ontario, Messrs. W. J. Wilson, W. H. Collins.

Revision of Sheets Nos. 53, 54 and 55. Progress work on Sheets 66, 67, 72 and 73, Nova Scotia, scale 1 mile to 1 inch, Mr. E. R. Faribault.

The routine work of laying down geographical projections, making photographic reductions of maps, sun prints, tracings, list of repairs, etc., was divided among the staff and attended to.

The meetings of the Geographic Board were regularly attended as usual.

The following three maps accompany the Summary Report for the past year, viz. :—

No. 915. Southwest Coast of Hudson Bay, scale 16 miles to 1 inch.

No. 916. Windy Arm Mining District, B.C., scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

No. 917. Yukon Territory, scale 32 miles to 1 inch.

Besides the above mentioned maps, there are about twenty in the hands of the King's Printer at various stages of progress, including the copper plate editions of twelve sheets of the Nova Scotia systematic series on the scale of 1 mile to 1 inch, the last proofs of which have been revised and are ready for the press. It has been deemed advisable to hold over many of these sheets until the colours of the full set have been thoroughly revised and to have them printed together at one time in order to secure uniformity in the geological tints.

The edition of the following maps and diagrams was received from the King's Printer during the past calendar year :—

Catalogue number.	Description.	Area in square miles
885	Yukon Territory—Klondike District and Vicinity Showing Water Supply. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch	
886	Yukon Territory—Distribution of Auriferous Gravels in Klondike Mining District. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	About 1,300
772	Yukon Territory—Geological Map of Klondike Mining District. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	" 1,300
891	Yukon Territory—Duncan Creek Mining District. Scale 6 miles to 1 inch	
894	Yukon Territory—Sketch Map, Kluane Mining District. Scale 6 miles to 1 inch	" 2,500
834	British Columbia—Economic Minerals in Boundary Creek Mining District. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	344
828	British Columbia—Geological Map, Boundary Creek Mining District. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	344
890	British Columbia—Coal Basins of Nicola Valley. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	
892	Alberta—Costigan Coal Field. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	32
889	Keewatin—Sketch Map, Lac Seul to Severn lake. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch	
895	Ontario and Keewatin—West Coast of James Bay. Scale 16 miles to 1 inch	
898	Ontario—Sketch Map, Bruce Mines, Desbarats District	
770	Ontario—Geological Map of part of Hastings, Haliburton and Peterborough counties (Bancroft map). Scale 2 miles to 1 inch	2,000
708	Ontario—Haliburton Sheet, No. 118. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	3,456
874	Quebec—Geological Map, and Section, Island of Montreal and Vicinity. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch	1,850
887	Quebec—Geological Map, Yamaska Mountain. Scale 20 chains to 1 inch	12
901	Quebec—Geological Map, Brome Mountain. Scale 40 chains to 1 inch	90
867	Nova Scotia—Wine Harbour Gold District. Scale 250 feet to 1 inch	
897	Nova Scotia—Nictaux-Torbrook Iron District. Scale 25 chains to 1 inch	
	Eight diagrams showing Mineral Production to 1903 inclusive	
	One diagram, Larose Mine, Ontario	

The number of letters, memoranda, specification sheets, &c., relating to map work was 220 sent and 175 received.

The Library.

Dr. John Thorburn, Librarian.

During the year, from January 2nd to December 30th, 1905, there were distributed 13,861 publications of the Geological Survey, comprising reports, parts of reports, special reports and maps; of these 13,358 were distributed in Canada, the remainder, 503, in foreign countries, as exchanges to universities, scientific and literary institutions, and to individuals engaged in scientific pursuits. The reason why comparatively few publications were sent to foreign countries was because the Annual Report; Vol. XIV, has not yet been issued, although it has been in the printer's hands for several months.

The sale of publications during the year, including reports and maps, amounted to $663.19. As will be seen, the amount received has been gradually decreasing. This is owing to the fact that, for some years past, the free distribution has been on a more liberal scale than was the case previously.

There were received, as exchanges or donations to the library, 3,247 publications, including reports, transactions, proceedings, memoirs, periodicals and maps. The volumes purchased during the year were 715, and 54 scientific periodicals were subscribed for. The number of letters received in connexion with the library was 2,905, besides 1,536 acknowledgments from exchanges and individuals. The number of letters sent from the library was 2,664, besides 665 acknowledgments for publications received.

There are now in the library about 15,500 volumes, in addition to a large number of pamphlets on various subjects.

The number of volumes that were bound during the year was 385.

The library is open from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. for persons wishing to obtain information in regard to scientific subjects.

Mrs. J. Alexander is assistant librarian, and has charge of the cataloguing and shelf arrangement of the books.

Much of her time is occupied in supplying information to inquirers regarding survey publications and in assisting members of the staff to find literature bearing on the work in which they are engaged.

Miss Barry has charge of the distribution books and of the exchange lists, besides the acknowledgments received for publications sent out. She also has charge of the filing of letters relating to the work in the library. Apart from her duties in the library, Miss Barry keeps a record of the non-attendance of the permanent and temporary members of the survey staff.

During part of the day Miss Stewart typewrites the letters sent out having reference to the library. These are constantly increasing, as may be seen by comparing the numbers sent out for some years past.

Miss Alexander enters all publications received in the accession book, and attends to the indices. She acknowledges all publications received by presentation, and assists in typewriting.

STAFF, APPROPRIATION, EXPENDITURE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The staff at présent employed numbers 67.

The funds available for the work and expenditure of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, were :—

Details.		Grant.	Expenditure.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil-list appropriation		63,075 00	
General appropriations		113,815 25	
Civil-list salaries			58,129 29
Explorations and surveys			27,529 22
Wages of temporary employees			26,860 47
Printing, engraving and lithographing			17,605 54
Books and instruments			5,430 78
Chemicals and apparatus			484 54
Specimens for Museum			6,589 10
Stationery, mapping materials, &c			2,169 57
Incidental and other expenses			3,565 93
Advances to explorers			40,065 96
			188,430 40
Less—Advanced in 1903-04 on account of 1904-05	$19,202 50		
Deduct—Unexpended advances credited Casual Revenue	855 07		
			18,347 43
			170,082 97
Unexpended balance Civil-list appropriation			4,945 71
" General "			1,861 57
		176,890 25	176,890 25

The correspondence of the department shows a total of 13,125 letters sent, and 13,904 received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BELL,
Acting Deputy Head and Director.

Ottawa, April, 1906.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

ROBERT BELL, I.S.O., M.D., Sc.D. (Cantab) LL.D., F.R.S.,
Acting Director.

SECTION OF MINES

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1904

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

No. 928

No. 26*a*—1906]

STAFF OF THE MINES SECTION.

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in charge.

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Mrs. W. Sparks, Records Clerk.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

MINES SECTION.

Mineral Production of Canada, Calendar Years 1895 to 1904.

PRODUCTS.	1895		1896.		1897		1898		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903		1904.		PRODUCTS.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
METALLIC																					METALLIC.
Antimony ore	Tons						1,344	20,000	15,078,475	2,655,319	18,537,138	3,065,922	37,827,019	6,096,581	38,804,259	4,511,383	42,684,454	5,649,487	41,383,722	5,386,635	Antimony ore.
Copper (c)	Lbs.	7,771,639	836,228	9,393,012	1,021,960	13,300,802	1,501,660	17,747,136	2,134,980	21,261,584	1,350,176	27,908,153	1,167,320	24,158,503	1,082,235	21,336,667	911,639	18,843,500	786,445	16,462,515	Copper (c).
Gold (d)	Oz.	100 806	2,083 674	133,274	2,754,774	291,582	6,027,016	666,445	13,775,420			383,158	83,100	1,212,113	71,664	1,043,067	12,052	707,588	68,297	1,097,864	Gold (d).
Pig Iron (e)	Tons										(a) 50,457	126,642	(a) 157,033	392,582	(a) 278,339	695,847	(a) 153,513	384,027	(a) 87,000	174,000	Pig Iron (e).
Iron ore (e)	"	102,797	238,070	91,906	191,557	50,705	130,290	58,343	152,488	74,617	240,542	21,802,436	63,169,841	2,760,521	54,000,958	2,249,587	22,056,881	934,095	18,129,283	708,565	37,551,244	1,617,221	Iron ore (e).
Lead (c)	Lbs.	16,461,794	531,716	24,199,977	721,159	39,018,219	1,396,853	31,915,949	1,206,209		977,250										Lead (c).
Mercury	"	5,431	2,543		1,940	688	524														Mercury.
Nickel (f)	"	3,888,525	1,360,984	3,397 116	1,188,990	3,997 647	1,399 176	5,517 690	1,820,838	5,744,000	2,067,840	7,080,227	3,327.707	9,189,047	4,594.523	10,693,410	5,025,903	12,005,510	5,002,291	10,547 883	4,219,153	Nickel (f).
Platinum	Oz.		3,800		720		1 600	100	1,500					457		2,385	46,502	1,710	33,345	554	10,872	Platinum.
Palladium	"															4,411	86,014	3,177	61,992	952	18,564	Palladium.
Cobalt	Lbs.																			58,000	36,020	Cobalt.
Silver	Oz.	1,578.275	1,030.299	3,205.343	2,149 503	5,558,446	3,323,395	4,412,333	2,593,929	3,411,644	2,052,658	4,468 225	2,740.362	5,539 192	3,265.354	4,291,317	2,288,371	3,198,581	1,709,642	3,577 526	2,047 095	Silver.
								788,000	814.000	46,605	212,800	9,542			142,200	6,882	900.000	48,600	477,568	24,646	
Zinc	Lbs.		6,087.114		8 030 633		13,780.314		21,741,865		29,282,823		40,521.807		41,939.500		35,921,651		33,210,117		30,924,807	Zinc.
Nickel matte (f)																					Nickel matte (f).
Actinolite	Tons									57	4,872	303	22,725	521	3,126	550	4,400	550	3,108			Actinolite.
Arsenic (white)													694	41,676	800	48,000	247	14,820	57	3,021	Arsenic.
Asbestos		8 756		12 250	429 856	30 442	445,368		491.197	25,536	485,849	29 141	748 431	40.217	1 259 759	40,416	1,148,310	41.677	1,226,778	35,611	1,213,502	Asbestos.
		177	41 300	112	27,001	2 637	32 474	2,021	24,252	2,010	21,842	2 35	27 300	1,271	16,744	900	13,000	3 509	54,129	12,854	12,859	
Asbestic		418 341	97,799	3 735 716	7 226 462	3 786 107	7 303 597	4,173 108	8 224 288	4,925,051	10 283,497	5 777 319	13,742.178	6 486.325	12 609,234	7,466,681	15,210,877	7 960 64	15 942.83	6,074	67,146	Asbestic.
Caborundum												3	300	414	53,115	768	84,465	970		8,251,495	16,592,231	Caborundum.
Corundum			2,549	762	2,583	1 400	3,290	2 500	6 250	3,000	6,000	778	1 145	5,350	10,700	7,576	15,152	13 928	27,856	993	109,545	Corundum.
Feldspar		1 329	3 402			2 118	5 759	670	1 800	589	1 295	1 245	4 130	3,979	5 920	2,741	4,285	2 829		11,106	22,116	Feldspar.
Fire clay		220	6 140		7 435	436	16 440		13,698	1,510	24,170	1 922	31 040	2 210	38 780	1 095	8,500	238		1,397	8,591	Fire clay.
Graphite		12	90	3 713	350	1 672	42,310	4 965	44 775	4,314	41,263	5 519	53 400	1,581	15,000	6 433	49,118	3 58	18	1 141	17,55	Graphite.
Gypsum		226 178	502 698				44 851			44,566	257,321	25 101	259 000	293 799	340,148	332,045	350,277	1 1	988,1	145,961	573,174	Gypsum.
Lime (from the)		51 676	57 9	37 462	56 440					51,826	44,286	966	39 362	169,399	183,162	295 594	219 295	22 14	210,54			Lime (from the).
Lithographic stone			1 000																			Lithographic stone.
Manganese (g)		125	8 464				1 000	50	1 600	1,581	20,004		1 800	440	4 820	472	4 000					Manganese (g).
Mica	Lbs.		65 000		100 000		74 000		118 375		163,000		166.000		140 000		1 57 901		177,8	453	160,17	Mica.
Mineral paint																						Mineral paint.
Barytes	Tons			115	715	571	3 060	1 125	5 533	720	4,005	1 337	7,605	643	3 812	1,086	7,957	1 163		1,582	17,07	Barytes.
Ochre	"	1 529	14 600	2 367	16 015	1 305	25 960	570	17 170	2919	20,000	1 966	15 788	2 233	16.735	4,955	30 496	6 468	32,940	570	24 991	Ochre.
Mineral water	Gals.	1 457	125,048	206	141	1 449 691	141 477				100 000		75 000		100 000		100 000		100 000		100,000	Mineral water.
Molybdenite	Lbs.																					Molybdenite.
Monazite	"	6 765	13 530				10 154	10 872	21 038	13,724	27,430	1 181	12 10	14 705	29 410	1 542	3 084				96	Monazite.
Natural gas			123 032		225 875		225 875		387,271		387,271		417 094		549 456		492 251		492,251		492,251	Natural gas.
Peat	Tons											400	1 200	200	600	475	1,663	1 100	3 300		1 00	Peat.
Petroleum	Bbls.	1	1,086 738	720 822	1 144 647			568 591	1 061 747	808,570	1,202,040	6 198	11 146 967	622 242	1 088 425	694 24	1 214 100		1,518 954	487,14		Petroleum.
Phosphate					1	902	884			3,000	18,000	1 415	7 100	1 033	6 780	856	4 274	1 20	8,414	1	1 00	Phosphate.
Pipestone (h)																						Pipestone (h).
Pyrite	Tons	1 400	7 000			88 910	116 760		128 872	57 7	110 740	40 031	155 164	1 364	1 0 44	35 616	138 939		1	37,180	134,07	Pyrite.
Quartz	"							284	570	600	1,200											Quartz.
Salt	"	1,656	900	1	10	103 602	51	57 142	248 629	57,529	554,290	62 055	279 458	30 428	26	64,456	282,581	1 1	297 514	66 474	21	Salt.
Soapstone	Tons	1	2 438					405	1 000	450	1 950	129	1 365									Soapstone.
Stone (not specified)		208 856	1 620 000		1 600 000		1 600 000		1 600 000		2 195,000		2 275 000		2 400 000		2 503,000		2 8 2 000		2 953,200	Stone (not specified).
Building stone			1 197 000		1 200 000		1 200 000		1 200 000		1 500,000		1 520 000		1 640 000		1 000 000		1 1 0 00		1 1 0 00	Building stone.
Cement, natural	Bbls.												1 000									Cement, natural.
" Portland	"	128 294	173 675	70 704	60 500	85 140	93 893	87 125	74 432	141 387	119,308	1 1 28	1	1 22 328	98	127 9 1	98 352					" Portland.
Flagstones	Sq. ft.		8 000	78 395	141 151	119 5	201 560	163 084	324 168	255 366	513,983	282,124	562 916	317 066	565 61	594 594	1,028 638	6 7 71	1 1 0	910 12	1 285 092	Flagstones.
Granite	Cubic ft.		1 710								7,600					87,300	7,700					Granite.
Lime	Bbls.		19 238					23 897	83 0 3		80,000											Lime.
Marble	Cubic ft.		200																			Marble.
Pottery	Tons																					Pottery.
Granite	Cubic ft.																					Granite.
Lime	Bbls.																					Lime.
Marble	Cubic ft.	

To Dr. Robert Bell,
Acting Director, Geological Survey.

Sir,—I beg herewith to hand you the annual report of the Mines Section giving the completed and revised information descriptive of the Mineral Industries of Canada for 1904.

This has been preceded by an advance statement of the Mineral Production, dated 21st February, 1905, which, as usual, was only provisional and subject to revision,

Complete data relating to the mineral industries cannot be obtained until well on in the year following that dealt with, so that the issue of the final report is necessarily delayed. With contemplated changes in arrangements it is believed that a much earlier issue will be possible in the future.

Besides the preparation of the accompanying report, the staff of the Section has, as usual, been kept busy in many other kindred directions, such as answering numerous enquiries regarding the mineral resources, the mining and metallurgical industries of the country, as well as in collecting, filing and indexing all available information regarding the same. Mining districts have been visited, and studied as far as time and means permitted.

Acknowledgment of the work performed by the staff of the Section is heartily accorded in respect of all its functions.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ottawa, Mines Section.
30th March, 1906.

ELFRIC DREW INGALL.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

YEAR AND TON USED.

The year referred to throughout this report is the calendar year, except for the figures of imports, which refer to the fiscal year ending June 30. The ton is that of 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise stated.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The figures given throughout the report referring to exports and imports are compiled from data obtained from the books of the Customs Department, and will occasionally show discrepancies, which, however, there are no means of correcting.

The exports and imports under the headings of each province do not necessarily represent the production and consumption of the province; e.g., material produced in Ontario is often shipped from Montreal and entered there for export, so falling under the heading, Quebec.

NOTE.—N.E.S. = Not elsewhere specified.

VALUES ADOPTED.

The values of the metallic minerals produced, as per returns to this Department, are calculated on the basis of their metallic contents at the average market price of the metal for the current year. Spot values have been adopted for the figures of production of the non-metallic minerals.

GENERAL NOTES.

As in the past, care is taken to avoid interference with private interests in the manner of publishing results, and all returns of production of individual mines are treated as confidential, unless otherwise arranged with those interested. The confidence of the mining community, thus gained, has resulted in an increasingly general response to our circulars, although to complete our data, personal application is still necessary in a small number of instances, and a yet more prompt

response on the part of all applied to, will help still further towards an earlier publication of the material.

The figures given throughout the reports are based, as far as possible, upon returns obtained direct from the various operators, or from official data, and the totals are checked by comparaison with railway shipments, exports, and all other available sources of information. It can be therefore fairly claimed, that they are as accurate as it is possible to make such figures.

After investigation of the subject we have, however, found that in the nature of things, export and railway figures can only be taken as approximately correct in most instances. In the case of the export figures, entries are made, as a rule, by those having no technical knowledge of mineral substances, and in the case of the railways, but few of the shipments are actually weighed, so that car-load lots, for instance, may differ considerably from the theoretical load of the car.

The lists of operators given throughout the report are not put forward as complete in every case, only those known to be active being included. Producers finding their names omitted are invited to communicate with this office that they may be included in the next issue.

CORRECTION—ALTERATIONS.

Corrections and alterations have been made throughout this report wherever they seemed to be called for, according to more complete and reliable data, available since previous issues.

The tabulated statement given in the folded sheet at the beginning of the report, represents a compilation of all the similar statements found in previous reports, re-modelled and further revised wherever possible.

INTRODUCTION.

Mineral Production of Canada.

The grand total of the Mineral Production of Canada for 1904 is valued in the accompanying general table at $60,073,897. In comparison with that for 1903, these figures show a falling off of $1,666,616 or about 2·7 per cent. In 1886 when the collection of mineral statistics was begun by the Mines Section, the mineral output of the country was valued at a little over ten million dollars, so that in a period of eighteen years, the amount realized annually has increased some six times.

In the following table will be found the amount of increase and decrease in the valuation of the output in the leading industries. The greatest decrease, that of gold production, is over two and a third millions of dollars and is due chiefly to the considerable drop in the output of the precious metals from the Yukon placers ($1,750,000) although supplemented by a falling off in the other districts. This decrease has been enhanced by a smaller output in copper, nickel, petroleum, etc. Against the decrease are to be set considerable increases in pig iron, lead, silver, asbestus, coal, etc. The industries dealt with in the tables represent over 86 per cent of the whole output and are thus illustrative of the more important features of the industry as a whole.

Products.	Increases.	Decreases.
	Value.	Value.
	$	$
Gold	.....	2,381,073
Copper	.....	342,852
Iron (pig iron Canadian ore)	300,026	
Lead	848,659	
Nickel	.....	783,051
Silver	337,453	
Asbestus	.....	296,595
Coal	649,398	
Gypsum	.....	14,985
Natural gas	126,166	
Petroleum	.....	113,079
Salt	24,261	
Cement	112,992	
Total difference in above	2,398,955 1,532,680	3,931,635
	3,931,635	

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

Below is given the proportional increases and decreases in the different leading industries whose contributions to the grand total aggregate nearly 86 per cent of the whole. It will be noted that whilst there were increases both in quantity and value in most of the important branches of the mineral industry, the marked decreases are exhibited in the case of gold, copper, nickel, gypsum and petroleum. As these branches of the industry are responsible for over 46 per cent of the whole output, the lessened production in these instances has had an important effect.

Products.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Metallic—				
Copper		3·05		6·07
Gold		12·64		12·64
Pig iron (from Canadian ore only)	62·41		42·39	
Pig iron (from both home and imported ores)	1·87			1·46
Lead	106·91		110·42	
Nickel		15·564		15·654
Silver	11·85		19·74	
Non-metallic—				
Asbestus and asbestic	16·29		31·90	
Coal	3·69		4·07	
Gypsum	10·01			3·86
Natural gas			62·39	
Petroleum	3·46			10·78
Salt	11·25		8·15	
Portland cement	45·02		11·94	

The following table gives the percentage contributions of the various industries to the grand total and enables an opinion to be formed, in a general way, of their relative importance.

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF DIFFERENT MINERAL PRODUCTS, 1904.

Products.	Contributing over 10 p.c.	Contributing between 10 and 1 p.c.	Contributing under 1 p.c.	Total.
1 Coal	27·62			
2 Gold	27·40			
3 Copper		8·83		
4 Nickel		7·02		
5 Bricks estimated)		4·96		
6 Silver		3·41		
7 Building stone (estimated)		3·21		
8 Lead		2·69		
9 Cement		2·22		
10 Asbestus		2·04		
11 Pig iron (from Canadian ores)		1·68		
12 Petroleum		1·56		
13 Lime (estimated)		1·29		
14 Sewer pipe			0·73	
15 Gypsum			0·62	
16 Natural gas			0·54	
17 Salt			0·54	
17 Sundry under 1 per cent			3·64	
Total	55·02	38·91	6·07	100·00

In the following table are compared the proportional contributions of the several provinces to the total output of the Dominion. As the figures given have been reduced to a uniform basis of valuation, the comparative figures are as nearly accurate as is possible.

PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES, 1904.

Province.	Value of Production.	Per cent.
	$	
Nova Scotia	11,212,746	18·7
New Brunswick	559,913	0·9
Quebec	3,688,482	6·1
Ontario	12,582,843	20·9
Manitoba and N. W. Territories, including Yukon	12,713,613	21·2
British Columbia	19,316,300	32·2
Total	60,073,897	

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

The growth of the mineral industry of Canada as a whole and the comparison of its progress with that of the United States, is illustrated in the following table, the figures speaking for themselves.

YEAR.	CANADA.		UNITED STATES.	
	Increase or decrease per cent in Grand Total.	Production per capita.	Increase or decrease per cent in Grand Total.	Production per capita.
	p.c.	$ cts.	p.c.	$ cts.
1904	decr. 2·70	10·47	decr. 9·18	15 75
1903	" 2·08	11·18	incr. 12·64	17·77
1902	" 3·73	11·67	" 4·16	15·57
1901	incr. 3·42	12·40	" 2·60	14·03
1900	" 30·06	11·99	" 10·10	14·02
1899	" 28·13	9·33	" 39·86	12·84
1898	" 34·89	7·32	" 10·61	9·38
1897	" 26·90	5·52	" 1·33	8·66
1896	" 8·79	4·40	" ·21	8·73
1895		4·09		8·90
1890	64·00	3·50	" 38·97	9 89
1886		2·23		7·76

The figures to be found in the reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce relating to exports of mineral substances have been selected and compiled to form the two following tables.

It will be observed that the metallic products comprise the largest items in the table, gold alone accounting for about 48 per cent, copper nearly 13 per cent, silver about 5·8 per cent, iron and steel some 4 per cent, and nickel about 3·3 per cent. Under the heading of these chief mineral products about 74 per cent of the whole exports are accounted for. If to these we add the coal and coke at 13·4 per cent approximately, 12·6 per cent only is to be credited to the numerous other mineral substances.

Some interesting particulars as to the destination of the exports are given in the second table. The great bulk of the mineral exports go to the United States, the proportion representing 95·25 per cent of the total. Only some 3·5 per cent is credited to points within the

British Empire, leaving but 1·25 per cent for a number of foreign countries. MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

EXPORTS.

MINERALS AND MINERAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA DURING CALENDER YEAR 1904.

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
Aluminum	$ 298,388	Manufactures of metals, other than iron or steel	$ 478,435
Antimony ore	7,237	Mica	198,482
Arsenic	6,960	Mineral pigments	7,260
Asbestus	1,160,887	" water	2,917
Barytes	5,178	Nickel	1,091,349
Bricks	5,357	Oil, crude	213
Cement	5,494	" refined	470
Clay, manufactures of	2,722	Ores unspecified	222,117
Chromite	60,336	Platinum	140
Coal	4,036,373	Phosphate	5,348
Coke	345,031	Plumbago, crude	9,609
Copper	4,226,214	" mfrs. of	6,958
Feldspar	29,263	Pyrites	49,911
Gold	15,737,477	Salt	4,186
Grindstones	26,895	Sand and gravel	129,803
" rough	8,717	Silver	1,904,394
Gypsum, crude	316,436	Stone unwrought	17,802
" ground	2,333	" wrought	4,760
Iron and steel	1,318,482	Other articles	18,523
Iron ore	401,738		
Lead	559,461		
Lime	73,838	Total	32,790,140
Manganese ore	2,706		

EXPORTS.

DESTINATION OF PRODUCTS OF THE MINE, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1903-1904.

Destination.	Value.	Destination.	Value.
United States	$32,025,193	Holland	$10,806
Great Britain	641,072	Cuba	8,045
Newfoundland	413,574	Hawaii	5,864
Norway and Sweden	143,593	British Africa	5,464
British West Indies	79,480	Spain	1,939
France	63,463	Denmark	1,309
Germany	56,374	Portugal	413
China	40,876	Russia	400
St. Pierre Miquelon	35,029	Australia	293
British Africa	34,807	Argentine	108
Belgium	30,326		
Italy	28,311	Total	$33,626,739

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

From the reports of the Trade and Commerce Department, the various items of imports of mineral and crude manufactured metallic materials have been selected and compiled to form the subjoined table, covering the fiscal year 1903–1904. Although the selection is necessarily made in a more or less arbitrary manner many interesting points come to light. In the items running over one million it will be noted that very much the largest, representing over 38 per cent of the grand total, is that including machinery, hardware and highly manufactured articles which would come in competition with the manufacturer rather than the miner and smelter. Semi-finished products of iron pig, blooms, bars, plates, &c., together with various iron alloys used as raw material by manufacturers of more finished products amount to over ten million dollars, or about 13 per cent. The country imports over $20,000,000 worth of coal, of which about half is anthracite and half bituminous. The items before mentioned, although comprising but five entries out of the seventy-nine in the table, cover 77 per cent of the whole. Other items severally ranging in value between one and two and a half million dollars or from 1 to 3 per cent, include earthenware, copper and manufactures of cement, brass and manufactures of tin, and manufactures of mineral pigments, ores of metals ; petroleum and products ; precious stones. These constitute yet another 16·6 per cent which added to the 77 per cent, account for about 93 per cent of the total under fourteen heads. The remainder is made up of some sixty-four items covering a great variety of substances, many of which will doubtless be eventually replaced by home products, whilst others will continue to come in owing to the greater proximity of the foreign source of production and for other similar causes.

IMPORTS.

MINERAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1903-1904.

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
Alumina	$ 108,956	Lime	$ 39,639
Alum and aluminous cake	53,796	Litharge	32,633
Aluminium	117,492	Lithographic stone	17,981
Antimony	8,228	Manganese, oxide of	7,051
" salts	8,884	Magnesia	5,754
Arsenic	12,421	Marble and mfrs. of	181,511
Asbestus and mfrs. of	83,827	Mercury	80,658
Asphaltum	139,026	Metallic alloys—	
Bells and gongs	79,073	Babbit metal	51,785
Bismuth	893	Brass and mfrs. of	1,257,477
Blast furnace slags	6,808	Britannia metal	35,466
Borax	84,724	German silver	49,659
Bricks and tiles	295,421	Type metal	6,596
" fire	365,479	Mineral and bituminous substances, N.E.S	43,137
Buhrstones	35	Mineralogical specimens	1,618
Cement	1,014,713	Mineral and metallic pigments, paints and colours	1,138,945
Chalk, prepared	19,163	Mineral water	721
Clays	144,706	Nickel	14,682
Coal	20,113,554	Ores of metals, N.O.P	1,112,193
" tar and pitch	122,598	Paraffine wax	18,440
Coke	765,123	" candles	9,078
Copper and mfrs. of	1,461,925	Petroleum and products of	1,906,759
Cryolite	14,513	Phosphate (fertilizer)	8,000
Crucibles, clay or plumbago	28,773	Platinum, mfrs. of	28,112
Chloride of lime	46,863	Precious stones	1,206,437
Earthenware	1,611,356	Pumice	6,537
Electric carbons	88,773	Salt	412,268
Emery	50,899	Saltpetre	86,308
Feldspar, quartz, flint, &c.	19,280	Sand and gravel	107,547
Fullers' earth	5,554	Slate and mfrs. of	86,057
Fossils	949	Stone and mfrs. of	280,982
Gold and silver and mfrs. of	448,259	Sulphate of copper	75,938
Graphite and mfrs. of	40,592	" iron	1,452
Gypsum, plaster of Paris, &c	4,272	Sulphur	204,663
Iron and steel—		Sulphuric acid	2,563
Pigs, scraps, blooms, &c.	1,560,028	Tufa calcareous	11,366
Rolled, bars, plates, &c., including chrome steel	8,485,196	Tin and manufactures of	2,389,557
Ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, &c	75,554	Whiting	42,507
Manufactures of, machinery, hardware, &c	30,502,168	Zinc and mfrs. of	322,401
Kainite	5,430	Total	79,512,967
Lead and mfrs. of	233,179		

Precious Metals.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Under this heading, the metals gold and silver are considered together. The rarer metals of the platinum group are considered under their respective names as platinum and palladium.

GOLD.

The total production of gold in Canada during the year 1904 was $16,462,517, a decrease of $2,381,073 as compared with 1903. Every province shows a lower figure, the main decrease being the Yukon's, the output of which was $1,750,000 less in 1904 than in 1903. The increase in the Canadian production of gold was very rapid between 1896 and 1900, in which year it reached its maximum. It is also interesting to note that the Northwest Territories and British Columbia are together responsible for 98 per cent of the total production. Over seventy per cent is gold derived from working of placers; the balance is from lode mining.

Statistics of the total production in Canada and the various provinces are shown in the following table.

Table 1.

Precious Metals.

Gold.—Annual Production in Canada.

Calendar Year.	*Ounces. Fine.	Value.	Calendar Year.	*Ounces. Fine.	Value.
1887	57,465	$ 1,187,804	1896	133,274	$ 2,754,774
1888	53,150	1,098,610	1897	291,582	6,027,016
1889	62,658	1,295,159	1898	666,445	13,775,420
1890	55,625	1,149,776	1899	1,028,620	21,261,584
1891	45,022	930,614	1900	1,350,176	27,908,153
1892	43,909	907,601	1901	1,167,320	24,128,503
1893	47,247	976,603	1902	1,032,253	21,336,667
1894	54,605	1,128,688	1903	911,639	18,843,590
1895	100,806	2,083,674	1904	796,445	16,462,517

*Calculated from the value at the rate of $20.67 per ounce.

Table 2. Precious Metals.

Precious Metals.

Gold—Production by Provinces and Districts, Calendar Year 1904.

Provinces.	*Ounces. Fine.	Value.
Nova Scotia	(b) 10,363	$ 214,209
Quebec	140	2,900
Ontario	(b) 1,935	40,000
North-west Territories—		
Yukon District	(a) 507,983	10,500,000
Saskatchewan River	(a) 24	500
British Columbia	(c) 276,000	5,704,908
Total	796,445	16,462,517

* Calculated from the value at the rate of $20.67 per ounce.
(a) Placer gold.
(b) Gold from vein mining.
(c) As follows: Gold from placer mining... ....$1,115,300
" vein " 4,589,608
$5,704,908

NOVA SCOTIA.

The figures for this province show a very large decrease as compared with the output for 1903, but this does not necessarily prove a falling off in the industry. As a matter of fact several mines have done very extensive development work to the detriment of the output; the small individual miner who has been the rule up to now, is fast giving place to companies on a large scale who can work, profitably, much lower grade ores.

According to the report of Mr. Wetherbee of the Nova Scotia Mines Department, "The Government anticipating a special discussion on the question of deep mining, on which they had legislated during the previous session, employed Mr. Faribault of the Geological Survey, to make a special report on the subject which was gone into very fully. One direct result of this discussion was the amendment of the above legislation, so that aid to a deep shaft would be given by the Government to the whole sinking, from the surface to a depth of 2000 feet, instead of requiring the miner to do the first 500 feet of work at his own expense as provided by the first act. This amendment brought forth several bona fide applications for the aid almost immediately. In some of the districts to which these applications applied Mr. Faribault's services were again used in reporting on their suitability. The districts where this aid was asked, include Isaacs Harbour, Malaga, Caribou and Sherbrooke.

It should be particularly mentioned, that the past season has marked a stage in Nova Scotia gold mining not before reached, two mines having attained vertical depths of 1000 feet or over, and at both places (over 100 miles apart) was gold found, presumably in paying quantities".

PRECIOUS METALS.

TABLE 3.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—NOVA SCOTIA:—ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year	Value.
1862	$141,871	1884	$313,554
1863	272,448	1885	432,971
1864	390,349	1886	455,564
1865	496,357	1887	413,631
1866	491,491	1888	436,939
1867	532,563	1889	510,029
1868	400,555	1890	474,990
1869	348,427	1891	451,503
1870	387,392	1892	389,965
1871	374,972	1893	381,095
1872	255,349	1894	389,338
1873	231,122	1895	453,119
1874	178,244	1896	493,568
1875	218,629	1897	562.165
1876	233,585	1898	538,590
1877	329,205	1899	617,604
1878	245,253	1900	598,553
1879	268,328	1901	546,963
1880	257,823	1902	627,357
1881	209,755	1903	527,806
1882	275,090	1904	214,209
1883	301,207		

Table 4 which follows gives the tonnage of ore treated every year since 1862, and the average yearly yield. Table 5 gives the total tonnage per district since the beginnig of the industry.

TABLE 4.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—NOVA SCOTIA: ORE TREATED AND YIELD OF GOLD PER TON.

Calendar Year.	Tons Treated.	Yield of Gold per Ton.	Calendar Year.	Tons Treated.	Yield of Gold per Ton.
1862	6,473	$21·91	1884	25,186	12·44
1863	17,000	16·02	1885	28,890	14·98
1864	21,431	18·21	1886	29,010	15·70
1865	24,421	20·32	1887	32,280	12·81
1866	32,157	15·28	1888	36,178	12·08
1867	31,384	16·96	1889	39,160	13·02
1868	32,259	12·41	1890	42,749	11·11
1869	35,144	19·91	1891	36,351	12·42
1870	30,824	12·56	1892	32,552	11·98
1871	30,787	12·17	1893	42,354	8·99
1872	17,089	14·94	1894	55,357	7·04
1873	17,708	13·05	1895	60,600	7·47
1874	13,844	12·87	1896	69,169	7·13
1875	14,810	14·76	1897	73,192	7·68
1876	15,490	15·08	1898	82,774	6·50
1877	17,369	18·95	1899	112,226	5·50
1878	17,989	13·63	1900	87,390	6·85
1879	15,936	16·83	1901	91,948	5·32
1880	13,997	18·42	1902	93,842	6·68
1881	16,556	12·66	1903	103,856	5·08
1882	21,081	13·04	1904	45,436	4·71
1883	25,954	$11·60			

TABLE 5.

PRECIOUS METALS.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD—NOVA SCOTIA:—PRODUCTION OF THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FROM 1862 TO 1904, INCLUSIVE.

Districts.	Tons of Ore crushed.	Total Yield.				Average Yield per ton of 2000 lbs.
		Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.	Value at $19.00 per oz.	
					$	
Brookfield	87,777	39,220	15	18	745,195	8·49
Caribou	168,034	53,924	15	7	1,024,571	6·10
Central Rawdon	13,340	10,121	11	21	192,310	14·42
Fifteen Mile Stream	42,483	18,800	.....	5	357,200	8·41
Lake Catcha	18,565	15,040	10	18	285,770	15·39
Malaga	24,787	17,486	12	4	332,246	13·40
Montague	27,006	40,359	2	20	766,824	28·39
Oldham	51,655	55,174	7	21	1,048,314	20·29
Renfrew	52,211	45,409	14	13	862,785	16·52
Salmon River	104,136	34,100	11	21	647,911	6·32
Sherbrooke	312,776	158,856	16	13	3,018,280	9·65
Stormont	305,304	88,515	8	19	1,681,793	5·51
Tangier	40,457	23,098	5	2	438,867	10·85
Uniacke	64,415	43,632	8	21	829,016	12·87
Waverly	155,908	70,833	12	23	1,345,839	8·63
Wine Harbour	68,165	39,465	17	3	749,851	11·00
Other districts	128,078	80,318	18	17	1,526,060	11·91
Total	1,665,097	834,359	11	6	15,852,832	9·52

PRECIOUS METALS.

Table 6 gives the production by district for the year 1904.

TABLE 6.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—NOVA SCOTIA:—DISTRICT DETAILS, CALENDAR YEAR, 1904.

Districts.	Mills.	Tons Crushed.	Total Yield of Gold.			Average Yield of Gold per Ton.		
			Oz.	Dwt	Grs.	Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.
Ardoise	1	7	...	4	0	..	..	14
Brookfield	2	8,247	2,329	5	19	..	5	15
Moose River	2	2,466	137	18	0	..	1	3
Caribou	4	7,518	1,569	7	0	..	4	4
Clam Harbour	1	56	50	4	9	..	17	22
Carleton	1	103	64	8	0	..	12	12
Ecum Secum	2	365	105	0	0	..	5	18
Harrigan Cove	2	276	187	10	0	..	13	14
Kemptville	1	165	44	4	0	..	5	8
Lake Catcha	2	60	88	7	0	1	9	10
Leipsigate	1	4,450	1,329	14	0	..	5	23
McKay Settlement	1	43	7	18	8	..	3	16
Montague	1	841	267	1	9	..	6	5
Oldham	1	527	748	3	0	1	8	9
Renfrew	1	636	151	0	0	..	4	18
Salmon River	1	531	202	5	0	..	7	13
Sherbrooke	4	8,445	1,032	12	12	..	2	10
Stormont	3	4,441	766	7	4	..	3	10
South Uniacke	1	1,066	455	11	12	..	8	13
Mount Uniacke	1	528	245	2	6	..	9	7
Whiteburn	1	162	57	13	0	..	7	3
Wine Harbour	2	4,443	1,376	3	10	..	6	4
Gold River	1	57	53	9	23	..	18	18
Mortared	....	.....	4	6	11	..	..	..
Total	.....	45,436	11,273	16	3	..	4	22

QUEBEC.

The gold of the province of Quebec, with the exception of a very small amount, is derived from desultory working of the Beauce region placers and from the pyritous ores of the Eastern Townships which are used primarily for the manufacture of sulphuric acid

PRECIOUS METALS.

TABLE 7.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—QUEBEC :—ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1877	$12,057	1891	$ 1,800
1878	17,937	1892	12,987
1879	23,972	1893	15,696
1880	33,174	1894	29,196
1881	56,661	1895	1,281
1882	17,093	1896	3,000
1883	17,787	1897	900
1884	8,720	1898	6,089
1885	2,120	1899	4,916
1886	3,981	1900	Nil.
1887	1,604	1901	3,000
1888	3,740	1902	8,073
1889	1,207	1903	3,712
1890	1,350	1904	2,900

ONTARIO.

This province shows a very heavy decline in the output of gold for the year. In 1904 this only reached $40,000, which is less than twenty-five per cent of the production for 1903. This was derived mainly from several mines in the Lake of the Woods district, one in Eastern Ontario and also from the treatment of the matte made from the Sudbury ores.

TABLE 8.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—ONTARIO :—ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	*Ounces. Fine.	Value.
1887	327	$ 6,760
1888		
1889		
1890		
1891	97	2,000
1892	344	7,118
1893	708	14,637
1894	1,917	39,624
1895	3,015	62,320
1896	5,563	115,000
1897	9,158	189,294
1898	12,864	265,889
1899	20,395	421,591
1900	14,392	297,495
1901	11,845	244,837
1902	11,119	229,828
1903	9,097	188,036
1904	1,935	40,000

*Calculated from the value at the rate of $20.67 per ounce.

Precious Metals.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Practically the whole output of gold of the North-west Territories is attributable to the Yukon, as only five hundred dollars was produced from the Saskatchewan river. The Yukon production reached its maximum in 1900, and since then it has gradually declined, owing to the exhaustion of the richer ground. In 1904 the figures show a decrease to less than half the production of 1900.

TABLE 9.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD.—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES:—PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Yukon District.		Saskatchewan River.	
	*Ounces. Fine.	Value.	*Ounces Fine.	* Value.
		$		$
1885 } 1886 }	4,838	100,000	....	....
1887	3,387	70,000	102	2,100
1888	1,935	40,000	58	1,200
1889	8,466	175,000	968	20,000
1890	8,466	175,000	194	4,000
1891	1,935	40,000	266	5,500
1892	4,233	87,500	508	10,506
1893	8,515	176,000	466	9,640
1894	6,047	125,000	725	15,000
1895	12,095	250,000	2,419	50,000
1896	14,514	300,000	2,661	55,000
1897	120,948	2,500,000	2,419	50,000
1898	483,793	10,000,000	1,209	25,000
1899	774,069	16,000,000	726	15,000
1900	1,077,649	22,275,000	242	5,000
1901	870,827	18,000,000	726	15,000
1902	701,500	14,500,000	484	10,000
1903	592,646	12,250,000	48	1,000
1904	507,983	10,500,000	24	500
Total	5,203,846	107,563,500	14,245	294,446

* Calculated from the valne at the rate of $20.67 per ounce.

The following statement of gold production of the Yukon, royalty paid, &c., is taken from the report of the Timber and Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior. PRECIOUS METALS.

Fiscal Year.	Total Gold Production.	Total Exemption.	Royalty Collected on.	Royalty Paid.
	$	$	$	$
1898	3,072,773	339,845	2,732,928	273,292
1899	7,582,283	1,699,657	5,882,626	588,262
1900	9,809,464	2,501,744	7,307,720	730,771
1901	9,162,082	1,927,666	7,236,522	592,660
1902	9,566,340	1,199,114	8,367,225	331,436
1903	12,113,015	.....	12,113,015	302,893
1904	10,790,663	.....	10,790,663	272,217

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The production of gold of this province for 1904 is $5,704.908 which is a diminution of $168,128 when compared with the output for 1903. Of this total $1,115,300 is derived from placer workings, and $4,589,608 is from lode mining. 'The greater part of the gold obtained from lode mining in British Columbia, is found in connexion with other metals and only separated or collected by smelting, probably not 5 of the product being obtained from stamp mills. The lode gold product for 1904 was $4,589,608 and was $223,008 less than in 1903, due to the diminished output of the Rossland and Nelson districts.'

TABLE 10.
PRECIOUS METALS.
GOLD-BRITISH COLUMBIA:—ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1858	$ 705,000	1882	$ 954,085
1859	1,615,072	1883	794,252
1860	2,228,543	1884	736,165
1861	2,666,118	1885	713,738
1862	2,656,903	1886	903,651
1863	3,913,563	1887	693,709
1864	3,735,850	1888	616,731
1865	3,491,205	1889	588,923
1866	2,662,106	1890	494,436
1867	2,480,868	1891	429,811
1868	2,372,972	1892	399,525
1869	1,774,978	1893	379,535
1870	1,336,956	1894	530,530
1871	1,799,440	1895	1,266,954
1872	1,610,972	1896	1,788,206
1873	1,305,749	1897	2,724,657
1874	1,844,618	1898	2,939,852
1875	2,474,904	1899	4,202,473
1876	1,786,648	1900	4,732,105
1877	1,608,182	1901	5,318,703
1878	1,275,204	1902	5,961,409
1879	1,290,058	1903	5,873,036
1880	1,013,827	1904	5,704,908
1881	1,046,737		

PRECIOUS METALS.

Table 11 is very interesting as it shows the relative importance of the different producing district.

TABLE 11.

PRECIOUS METALS.

GOLD:—BRITISH COLUMBIA.—PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS—1904.

Districts.	Gold, Placer.		Gold, Lode.	
	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
		$		$
Cariboo—				
Cariboo Division	15,650	313,000		
Quesnel "	7,500	150,000		
Omineca "	580	11,600		
Cassiar—				
Atlin Lake Division	26,500	530,000		
All other divisions	575	11,500	766	15,833
East Kootenay—				
Fort Steele Division	*1,000	20,000		
Windermere—Golden	50	1,000		
West Kootenay—				
Ainsworth Division			2	41
Nelson "	*150	3,000	14,100	291,447
Slocan and Slocan City			160	3,307
Trail Creek			133,095	2,751,074
All other divisions	*50	1,000	3,615	74,722
Lillooet	1,725	34,500	4	83
Yale—				
Grand Forks, etc	*150	3,000	55,505	1,147,288
Similkameen	125	2,500		
Yale	1,560	31,200	183	3,783
Coast and other districts	*150	3,000	14,612	302,030
Totals	55,765	1,115,300	222,042	4,589,608

*Estimated.

The oldest and largest producing district is that of Rossland or Trail Creek in West Kootenay, and figures concerning its output may prove of interest.

The following tables show the production of the Rossland mines and illustrate the average results attained during the past eleven years.— PRECIOUS METALS.

NET PRODUCTION PER SMELTER RETURNS.

Year.	Ore, tons, 2,000 lb.	Gold, oz.	Silver, oz.	Copper, lb.	Value.
1894	1,856	3,723	5,357	106,229	$ 75,510
1895	19,693	31,497	46,702	840,420	702,459
1896	38,075	55,275	89,285	1,580,635	1,243,360
1897	68,804	97,024	110,068	1,819,586	2,097,280
1898	111,282	87,343	170,804	5,232,011	2,470,811
1899	172,665	102,976	185,818	5,693,889	3,229,086
1900	217,636	111,625	167,378	2,071,865	2,739,300
1901	283,360	132,333	970,460	8,333,446	4,621,299
1902	329,534	162,146	373,101	11,667,807	4,893,395
1903	360,786	145,353	209,537	8,652,127	4,255,958
1904	312,991	133,095	181,830	7,119,876	3,760,866
Total	1,916,682	1,062,390	2,510,340	53,117,891	30,089,324

AVERAGE NET SMELTER RETURNS OR ACTUAL YIELD PER TON.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Value.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	$ cts.
1894	2·00	2·89	2·85	40.69
1895	1·60	2·41	2·10	35.67
1896	1·45	2·34	2·08	32.65
1897	1·42	1·60	1·32	30.48
1898	·78	1·54	2·35	22.10
1899	·596	1·07	1·65	18.70
1900	·513	·769	·476	12.58
1901	·467	3·424	1·470	16.31
1902	·492	1·132	1·770	14.85
1903	·403	·581	1·199	11.80
1904	·425	·581	1·137	12.01
Average 1,916,682 tons	·554	1·309	1·385	15.70

As has been noticed above, the greater part of British Columbia gold is obtained from the treatment of ores containing other metals, and it is recovered in the process of smelting and refining; only a very small proportion of the lode gold is from free-milling ores.

The different districts producing the auriferous sulphide ores are referred to under the heading of copper and lead.

As to placer mining it may be interesting to quote from the Provincial Mineralogist's report for 1904. "The placer gold mining industry of the province this past year produced $1,115,300 in gold, an increase of about 5 per cent over the preceding year, thanks to a successful season in the Atlin camp.....The output of the

PRECIOUS METALS.

camp was about $530,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year, a most encouraging showing, especially as the dredge, from which so much was expected, failed mechanically to handle the dirt. The two hydraulic companies which started up last summer made very creditable productions and promise to do better next year..... In the Dease Lake district the output this year was only about one-third of what it was the previous year, as the most important property in the camp did not produce this past season, being engaged exclusively in installing a new and larger plant.

"In the Cariboo District the placer output was almost exactly the same as last year, the Barkerville camp being just the same, while a deficit in the Omineca section was just about balanced by an increased production in the Grand Forks section, where the Consolidated Cariboo Company, although only having water to sluice 88 days, produced $90,000 of gold.

"In the Fraser River section, placer mining is chiefly carried on on the river bars at extreme low water, the results this year have been very disappointing, as the usual very low water did not occur, since the winter's snow starting to go very early, went gradually, with no extremes of high or low water, so these bars could not be worked to the usual extent ....

"Dredging for gold has not, as yet, been a commercial success, despite all attempts to solve this problem. The difficulties are mechanical but, therefore, none the less difficult to surmount. Many of the propositions which have been started have had ground sufficiently rich to pay very handsomely if the conditions were right—that is, freedom from boulders or hard clay cement, a dredgible bedrock, and the gold not in too fine a state of division. The dredge in Atlin attempted to handle dirt that proved too tough for it, and from reports it would appear that the Lillooet dredge was too weakly constructed to stand the work, and the constant stoppages for repairs interfered with what promised to be a very successful run.

"As yet the only attempt made in this province to work a placer gold property with a steam shovel was in Fort Steele Mining Division and described in the report for 1903. The conditions there were scarcely favourable and the shovel was not equipped with an auxiliary elevator to take the gravel from the shovel to the sluice—which appears to be requisite. This was to have been provided for this shovel but is not yet in place, and the machine has not been worked this season."

SILVER.

The total figures of production of silver for 1904, show a marked increase as compared with those of 1903. The contributing provinces

were British Columbia, Ontario, Yukon Territory and Quebec, the relative amount of each being in the order named. The increase in production is largely due to the bounty on lead granted by the Federal Government, which led to the reopening of some mines of argentiferous galena in the East Kootenay district. Another new source of the metal is the district recently opened on the northwest shore of Lake Timiskaming, which is responsible for most of the Ontario production. PRECIOUS METALS.

TABLE 12.

PRECIOUS METALS.

SILVER.—ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Ounces.	Value.	Average Price per ounce.	Year.	Ounce.	Value.	Average Price per ounce.
		$	Cts.			$	Cts.
1887....	355,083	347,271	98·0	1896....	3,205,343	2,149,503	67·06
1888....	437,232	410,998	94·0	1897....	5,558,446	3,323,395	59·79
1889....	383,318	358,785	93·6	1898....	4,452,333	2,593,929	58·26
1890....	400,687	419,118	104·6	1899....	3,411,644	2,032,658	59·58
1891....	414,523	409,549	98·0	1900....	4,468,225	2,740,362	61·33
1892....	310,651	272,130	86·0	1901....	5,539,192	3,265,354	58·95
1893....	.....	330,128	77·0	1902....	4,291,317	2,238,351	52·16
1894....	847,697	534,049	63·0	1903....	3,198,581	1,709,642	53·45
1895....	1,578,275	1,030,299	65·28	1904....	3,577,526	2,047,095	57·22

TABLE 13.

PRECIOUS METALS.

SILVER.—PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES.

CALENDAR YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		YUKON TERRITORY.	
	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
		$		$		$		$
1887..	190,495	186,304	146,898	143,666	17,690	17,301	.....	.....
1888..	208,064	195,580	149,388	140,425	79,780	74,993	.....	.....
1889..	181,609	169,986	148,517	139,012	53,192	49,787	.....	.....
1890..	158,715	166,016	171,545	179,436	70,427	73,666	.....	.....
1891..	225,633	222,926	185,584	183,357	3,306	3,266	.....	.....
1892..	41,581	36,425	191,910	168,113	77,169	67,592	.....	.....
1893..	.....	8,689	.....	126,439	.....	195,000	.....	.....
1894..	.....	.....	101,318	63,830	746,379	470,219	.....	.....
1895..	.....	.....	81,753	53,369	1,496,522	976,930	.....	.....
1896..	.....	.....	70,000	46,942	3,135,343	2,102,561	.....	.....
1897..	5,000	2,990	80,475	48,116	5,472,971	3,272,289	.....	.....
1898..	85,000	49,521	74,932	43,655	4,292,401	2,500,753	.....	.....
1899..	202,000	120,352	40,231	23,970	2,939,413	1,751,302	230,000	137,034
1900..	161,650	99,140	58,400	35,817	3,958,175	2,427,548	290,000	177,857
1901..	151,400	89,250	41,459	24,440	5,151,333	3,036,711	195,000	114,953
1902..	145,000	75,632	42,500	22,168	3,917,917	2,043,586	185,900	96,965
1903..	17,777	9,502	28,600	15,287	2,996,204	1,601,471	156,000	83,382
1904..	206,875	118,376	15,000	8,583	3,222,481	1,843,935	133,170	76,201

PRECIOUS METALS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The total production of this province amounted to 3,222,481 ounces, derived mainly from two districts, the Slocan and the Fort Steele. The output is 226,277 ounces greater than in 1903, which may be chiefly attributable to the reopening of the St. Eugene mine, an argentiferous galena vein which could not operate profitably without the Government bounty on lead. The two districts above named are responsible for more than 75 per cent of the production, the balance having been produced in all other parts of the province.

TABLE 14.

PRECIOUS METALS.

SILVER:—BRITISH COLUMBIA.—PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS.

District.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Cariboo		4		
Cassiar	82	224	53	185
Kootenay East—				
Fort Steele division	718,451	114,506	28,537	590,186
Other divisions	34,181	27,918	59,006	20,964
Kootenay West—				
Ainsworth division	324,913	320,719	108,678	90,004
Nelson "	377,167	273,870	190,003	198,795
Slocan "	2,276,259	2,223,810	1,466,931	1,540,170
Trail Creek "	970,460	373,101	209,537	181,830
Other divisions	133,774	241,584	392,354	148,201
Lillooet			12	
Yale—				
Osoyoos division	241,489	219,798	320,749	245,155
Yale	74	542	15	625
Coast and other districts	74,483	121,841	220,329	206,366
Totals	5,151,333	3,917,917	2,996,204	3,222,481

NET PRODUCTION, PER SMELTER RETURNS, OF THE SLOCAN MINES.

Year.	Ore, Tons, 2,000 lb.	Silver oz.	Lead, lbs.	Gold. oz.	Values.
1895	9,514	1,122,770	9,666,324	6	$1,045,600
1896	16,560	1,954,258	18,175,074	152	1,854,011
1897	33,567	3,641,287	30,707,705	193	3,280,686
1898	30,691	3,068,648	27,063,595	60	2,619,852
1899	21,507	1,891,025	16,660,910	14	1,740,372
1900	25,520	2,121,176	19,365,743	5	2,063,908
1901	25,493	2,276,259	15,025,759	244	1,865,752
1902	21,153	2,223,810	13,651,144	353	1,608,827
1903	12,412	1,466,931	9,880,469	257	1,126,986
1904	70,296	1,540,170	10,611,227	160	1,236,858
Total	266,713	21,306,334	170,807,950	1,444	18,442,852

AVERAGE YIELD PER TON.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Year.	Silver.	Lead.	Values.
1895	118·0 oz.	50·8%	$109.90
1896	118·0 "	54·9%	111.95
1897	108·5 "	45·7%	97.73
1898	100·0 "	44·1%	85.36
1899	87·9 "	38·7%	80.92
1900	83·1 "	37·9%	80.87
1901	89·3 "	29·5%	73.19
1902	105·1 "	32·3%	76.06
1903	118·2 "	39·8%	90.80
1904	21·9 "	7·5%	17.59
	79·8 oz.	32·0%	$ 69.14

ONTARIO.

In this province a new silver district has just been discovered and opened out. It is responsible for practically the total outputof silver of Ontario. This is in the township of Coleman, on the line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and on the west side of Lake Timiskaming. The deposits of the district contain silver, nickel, cobalt and arsenic. They are connected with rocks of Huronian age. As to the activity now prevailing in the district, the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines says: "All the silver produced in 1904 came from the mines of Coleman township, save a small quantity extracted from the Sudbury nickel-copper mattes. The output was 206,875 ounces, valued at $111,887. The producing properties were the Larose, owned by Messrs Timmins, Dunlap and McMartin; the Chambers-Ferland properties including Cobalt Hill and the Little Silver Mine now owned by the Nipissing Mining Company, Limited, New York, of which Mr. Ellis P. Earle is the head; the New Ontario owned by Mr. W. G. Trethewey of Toronto; and the McKinley-Darragh, of which Messrs Gorman and Company of Ottawa, otherwise the Cobalt and Silver Mining Company, are proprietors. The ore was all sold to Mr. E. P. Earle and delivered to him at New York. Some of the shipments carried very high values, several 20 ton car lots netting as much as $37,000 or $38,000, the main returns being from the silver, though the other constituents, cobalt, nickel and arsenic each contributed to the result. . . . . .

"The new camp enjoys first-rate shipping facilities, since the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway runs directly through it and a station called Cobalt has been established on the shore of a lake of the same name within easy distance of the chief producing properties. The freight rate from Cobalt to New York is $7 per ton."

PRECIOUS METALS.

In the Yukon Territory, the silver is recovered from the placer gold, which contains an appreciable proportion of it.

The silver of the province of Quebec is derived mostly from the treatment of the pyritous ores of the Eastern Townships.

The exports of silver ores from the whole of Canada as given in the Customs returns will be found in the subjoined table.

TABLE 15.

PRECIOUS METALS.

SILVER.—EXPORTS OF ORE.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1886	$ 25,957	1896	$ 2,271,959
1887	206,284	1897	3,576,391
1888	219,008	1898	2,902,277
1889	212,163	1899	1,623,905
1890	204,142	1900	2,341,872
1891	225,312	1901	2,026,727
1892	56,688	1902	1,820,058
1893	213,695	1903	1,989,474
1894	359,731	1904	1,904,394
1895	994,354		

COPPER.

There are but few mines in Canada where ores are worked solely for their copper contents. The production is almost altogether obtained from ores which are worked also on account of their values in nickel, sulphur, the precious metals, etc. In Quebec the copper is derived rom the pyrites deposits near Sherbrooke which are primarily mined or the manufacture of sulphuric acid The production in Ontario is practically represented by the copper contents of the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district, whilst in British Columbia the metal is obtained from ores which although low grade for copper are workable on account of carrying values in the precious metals.

The figures of production for 1904 are to be found in table No. 1, following, from which it will be seen that the steady increase in the general production of the past number of years has received a slight

check, there being a decrease to record of 1,300,732 lbs. in the quantity and of $342,852 in the value. * COPPER.

By references to tables 5, 6, 7 it will be seen that the responsibility for this decrease rests with the Eastern Canadian districts, Quebec and Ontario both showing considerable decreases as against an increase in British Columbia.

The production by Provinces was as follows:—

Quebec	760,000 lbs.
Ontario	4,913,594 "
British Columbia	35,710,128 "
Total	41,383,722 "

The great preponderance of British Columbia as a contributor to the total Canadian production of this metal is very apparent from the above figures. During 1904, the western province has to its credit over 86 per cent of the whole, whereas about ten years since its product was a little over one-tenth of the present figure and about equalled the output of Ontario.

The relationship of the provinces can be seen by reference to the figures in tables 5–6–7.

It is seen that Quebec has been dwindling ever since 1891. Ontario has shown no considerable fluctuations but has averaged distinctly upwards, whilst British Columbia, beginning at almost nothing in 1894, shows a phenomenal increase in the production, and, rapidly increasing, becomes the predominant feature in the industry since 1899.

* In order to state the production in terms of its money value so as to enable comparison to be made, one year with another for a long period of years, the final market values of the metal in the shipments of ore, matte, etc., are still adopted for the general tables. This is the first and only fixed definite datum line to which all the varying metal-bearing products of different years and different districts, can be referred, and this method of valuation is the only one which can be stated in terms of value so as to show the fluctuations in the industry and other features of its history. In different districts and at different times the practice is apt to vary in regard to the point to which are carried the processes of the extraction of the useful constituents of the raw ores, etc. so that spot values are too diverse and changeable locally to be added together getting at grand totals.

COPPER. COPPER.

TABLE 1.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.*

Calendar Year.	Lbs.	Increase or Decrease.		Value.	Increase or Decrease.		Average Price per Pound.
		Lbs.	%		$	%	
				$			Cts
1886	3,505,000	.....	.....	385,550	.....	.....	11·00
1887	3,260,424	244,576	6·99	366,798	18,752	4·86	11·25
1888	5,562,864	2,302,440	70·60	927,107	560,309	152·70	16·66
1889	6,809,752	1,246,888	22·40	936,341	9,234	0·99	13·75
1890	6,013,671	796,081	11·69	947,153	10,812	1·15	15·75
1891	9,529,401	3,515,730	58·46	1,226,703	279,550	29·51	12·87
1892	7,087,275	2,442,126	25·63	818,580	408,123	33·27	11·55
1893	8,109,856	1,022,381	14·40	871,809	53,229	6·50	10·75
1894	7,708,789	401,067	4·94	736,960	134,849	15·46	9·56
1895	7,771,639	62,850	·81	836,228	99,268	13·47	10·76
1896	9,393,012	1,621,373	20·86	1,021,960	185,732	22·21	10·88
1897	13,300,802	3,907,790	41·60	1,501,660	479,700	46·94	11·29
1898	17,747,136	4,446,334	33·43	2,134,980	633,320	42·17	12·03
1899	15,078,475	2,668,661	15·04	2,655,319	520,339	24·37	17·61
1900	18,937,138	3,858,663	25·59	3,065,922	410,603	15·46	16·19
1901	37,827,019	18,889,881	99·75	6,096,581	3,030,659	98·84	16·117
1902	38,804,259	977,240	2·58	4,511,383	1,585,198	26·00	11·626
1903	42,684,454	3,880,195	10·00	5,649,487	1,138,104	25·23	13·235
1904	41,383,722	1,300,732	3·05	5,306,635	342,852	6·07	12·823

* The production is altogether represented by the copper contained in ore, matte, &c., produced and shipped valued at the average market price for the year for fine copper in New York.

Note.—In the above table, increases are shown underlined, and decreases in the ordinary way.

TABLE 2. COPPER.

COPPER.

EXPORTS OF COPPER IN ORE, MATTE, ETC.

Calendar Year.	Pounds.	Value.
		$
1885		262,600
1886		249,259
1887		137,966
1888		257,260
1889		168,457
1890		398,497
1891		348,104
1892		277,632
1893	4,792,201	269,160
1894	1,625,389	91,917
1895	3,742,352	236,965
1896	5,462,052	281,070
1897	14,022,610	850,336
1898	11,572,381	840,243
1899	11,371,766	1,199,908
1900	23,631,523	1,741,885
1901	32,488,872	3,404,908
1902	26,094,498	2,476,516
1903	38,364,676	3,873,827
1904	38,553,282	4,216,214

TABLE 3.

COPPER.

IMPORTS OF PIGS, OLD, SCRAP, ETC.

Fiscal Year.	Lbs.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Lbs.	Value.
		$			$
1880	31,900	2,130	1892	343,600	14,894
1881	9,800	1,157	1893	168,300	16,331
1882	20,200	1,984	1894	101,200	7,397
1883	124,500	20,273	1895	72,062	6,770
1884	40,200	3,180	1896	86,905	9,226
1885	28,600	2,016	1897	49,000	5,449
1886	82,000	6,969	1898	1,050,000	80,000
1887	40,100	2,507	1899	1,655,000	246,740
1888	32,300	2,322	1900	1,144,000	180,990
1889	32,300	3,288	1901	951,500	152,274
1890	112,200	11,521	1902	1,767,200	225,832
1891	107,800	10,452	1903	2,038,400	252,594
1904 { Copper, old and scrap or in blocks ....Duty free				309,300	33,597
1904 { Copper in pigs or ingots				1,806,000	236,718
Total, 1904				2,115,300	270,315

COPPER.

TABLE 4.

COPPER.

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Fiscal Year.	Value.
	$
1880	123,061
1881	159,163
1882	220,235
1883	247,141
1884	134,534
1885	181,469
1886	219,420
1887	325,365
1888	303,459
1889	402,216
1890	472,668
1891	563,522
1892	422,870
1893	458,715
1894	175,404
1895	251,615
1896	285,220
1897	264,587
1898	786,529
1899	551,586
1900	1,090,280
1901	951,045
1902	1,281,522
1903	1,291,635

		Duty.	Pounds.	$
1904.	Copper in bolts, bars and rods, in coils, or otherwise in lengths not less than 6 feet, unmanufactured	Free.	5,632,400	749,498
	Copper, in strips, sheets or plates, not planished or coated, &c	"	1,861,000	296,914
	Copper tubing in lengths not less than 6 feet, and not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured	"	195,836	44,909
	Copper rollers, for use in calico printing, imported by calico printers for use in their own factories	"		2,862
	Copper and manufactures of :—			
	Nails, tacks, rivets and burrs or washers	30 p. c.		3,879
	Wire, plain, tinned or plated	15 "	141,490	25,263
	Wire cloth, &c	25 "		1,033
	All other manufactures of, N.O.P	30 "		67,252
	Total			1,191,610

QUEBEC.

Owing to the pyritous ores mined in this province carrying a small percentage of copper, there is a production to report, the figures relating to which will be found in table 5 below. The ore is primarily used in the manufacture of acid chiefly at works in the United States, although some is thus utilized in Canada. The residues

left after burning the pyrites are treated in the United States for the extraction of copper, etc.

COPPER.

TABLE 5,

COPPER.

QUEBEC:—PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Pounds.	Value.
		$
1886	3,340,000	367,400
1887	2,937,900	330,514
1888	5,562,864	927,107
1889	5,315,000	730,813
1890	4,710,606	741,920
1891	5,401,704	695,469
1892	4,883,480	564,042
1893	4,468,352	480,348
1894	2,176,430	208,067
1895	2,242,462	241,288
1896	2,407,200	261,903
1897	2,474,970	279,424
1898	2,100,235	252,658
1899	1,632,560	287,494
1900	2,220,000	359,418
1901	1,527,442	246,178
1902	1,640,000	190,666
1903	1,152,000	152,467
1904	760,000	97,455

ONTARIO.

In Ontario the production is practically that resulting from the working of the nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury districts. The product of working these pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite deposits is exported in the shape of nickel-copper high grade matte, no metallic products resulting from the smelting process.

COPPER.

Outside of the operations above mentioned, shipments of ore were made from a few smaller mines operating at different points in the province.

TABLE 6.

COPPER.

ONTARIO:—PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Pounds.	Value.
		$
1886	165,000	18,150
1887	322,524	36,284
1888	.....	.....
1889	1,466,752	201,678
1890	1,303,065	205,233
1891	4,127,697	531,234
1892	2,203,795	254,538
1893	3,641,504	391,461
1894	5,207,679	497,854
1895	4,576,337	492,414
1896	3,167,256	344,598
1897	5,500,652	621,023
1898	8,375,223	1,007,539
1899	5,723,324	1,007,877
1900	6,740,058	1,091,215
1901	8,695,831	1,401,507
1902	7,408,202	861,278
1903	7,172,533	949,285
1904	4,913,594	630,070

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The mining of copper-bearing ores in this province has been prosecuted with ever increasing success for the past ten years. In that period the production has enlarged from 324,680 lbs. to 35,710,128 lbs. or considerably over ten times. Examination of table 7 will show that although the rate of increase has been very variable, every year of the period has shown a most encouraging growth in the industry.

The ores are chiefly sulphurets carrying values in the precious metals. The chief contributing districts are Boundary Camp with an average percentage of copper for 1904 of 1.38 per cent, the Rossland Camp with an average percentage of copper of 1·14 per cent and the Coast districts with an average content of copper of 3·68 per cent.

TABLE 7.

COPPER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Copper contained in ores, matte, &c.	Increase.		Value.
	Lb.	Lb.	%	
1894	324,680			$ 31,039
1895	952,840	628,160	193	102,526
1896	3,818,556	2,865,716	301	415,459
1897	5,325,180	1,506,624	39	601,213
1898	7,271,678	1,946,498	36	874,783
1899	7,722,591	450,913	6	1,359,948
1900	9,977,080	2,254,489	29	1,615,289
1901	27,603,746	17,626,666	177	4,448,896
1902	29,636,057	2,032,311	7	3,445,488
1903	34,359,921	4,723,864	16	4,547,735
1904	35,710,128	1,350,207	4	4,579,110

TABLE 8.

COPPER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS.

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Cassiar		6,258	2,249	8,900
East Kootenay	3,272	8,048	2,730	5,472
West Kootenay—				
Ainsworth		9,537		
Nelson	1,599,449	491,144	346,218	220,500
Slocan			181	
Trail Creek	8,333,446	11,667,807	8,652,127	7,119,876
All other		1,000	3,294	
Yale—				
Boundary	14,511,787	14,955,582	18,485,542	22,066,407
Ashcroft, Kamloops	39,920		6,409	328,380
Coast districts	3,115,872	2,496,681	6,861,171	5,960,593
	27,603,746	29,636,057	34,359,921	35,710,128

There are a number of smelters in the province treating the mixed ores of the various districts. At the Trail smelter is produced a matte running from 50 to 55 per cent in copper. This is sent to the Tacoma smelter, where it is further treated, yielding a matte carrying about 98 per cent of the metal. This blister copper is then shipped to eastern refineries.

COPPER.

At the Northport smelter high grade matte is produced, which goes to New York for bessemerizing and refining. The blister copper (99 per cent) product of the Granby smelter is also shipped east for refining. At the Greenwood smelter since the recent installation of the bessemerizing plant blister copper nearly 99 per cent is produced in place of 45 per cent matte as formerly.

IRON.

IRON

Iron Ore.—The Canadian production of iron ore for 1904 totalled 219,046 tons instead of 264,294 tons as compared with 1903. For this decrease of 45,248 tons, Ontario is almost wholly responsible, as Nova Scotia and Quebec show increases. On the other hand no production is recorded for British Columbia, but this last province has always been a small and desultory producer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The production of iron ore in Nova Scotia is almost entirely due to the operations of the Londonderry Iron and Mining Company who are working several deposits of hematite and of carbonates of iron in Colchester county and one at Torbrook, Annapolis county. This last deposit has been described by Mr. H. Fletcher in our Summary Report for 1904.

QUEBEC.

The main source of iron ore of this province is at present the deposits of bog iron ore which are found in the counties of St. Maurice, Champlain, Joliette, Vaudreuil, and Nicolet. The ore is treated at Radnor Forges and at Drummondville.

ONTARIO.

This province is the most important iron ore producer of the Dominion. The decrease which we have to record this year is due to the temporary cessation in operations of the Sault Ste. Marie industries who were working the Helen Mine in the Michipicoten District. A few other mines working on smaller scales gave returns of production. But prospecting and development work in iron-bearing regions were very active all the year round. The districts which received special attention are the Timiskaming, Temagami, the Hutton, the Atikokan and the Michipicoten regions; a company is said to be contemplating the erection of a blast furnace at Port Arthur, for smelting the ores of the Atikokan range.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are numerous deposits of iron ore in this province but the production has always been irregular and desultory. It has been mined mainly as a flux for lead smelting operations. This province possesses features very favourable to the establishment of an iron industry. Systematic work on the known iron deposits would probably reveal large bodies, and there are several large fields of excellent coal. No production of iron ore is recorded this year. IRON.

TABLE 1.

IRON.

PRODUCTION OF ORE BY PROVINCES.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
1886	44,388		16,032	3,941	64,361
1887	43,532	13,401	16,598	2,796	76,330
1888	42,611	10,710	16,894	8,372	78,587
1889	54,161	14,533		15,487	84,181
1890	49,206	22,305			76,511
1891	53,649	14,380		950	68,979
1892	78,258	22,690		2,300	103,248
1893	102,201	22,076		1,325	125,602
1894	89,379	19,492		1,120	109,991
1895	83,792	17,783		1,222	102,797
1896	58,810	17,630	15,270	196	91,906
1897	23,400	22,436	2,770	2,099	50,705
1898	19,079	17,873	21,111	280	58,343
1899	28,000	19,420	25,126	2,071	74,617
1900	18,940	19,000	82,950	1,110	122,000
1901	18,619	15,489	272,538	7,000	313,646
1902	16,172	18,524	359,288	10,019	404,003
1903	40,335	12,035	209,634	2,290	264,294
1904	61,293	16,152	141,601		219,046

TABLE 2.

IRON.

NOVA SCOTIA:—ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ORE.

(Previous to 1886).

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Calendar Year.	Tons.
1876	15,274	1881	39,843
1877	16,879	1882	42,135
1878	36,600	1883	52,410
1879	29,889	1884	54,885
1880	51,193	1885	48,129

IRON.

TABLE 3.

IRON.

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
		$			
1893	2,419	7,590	1899	4,145	9,538
1894		21,294	1900	5,527	13,511
1895	1,571	3,909	1901*	306,199	762,283
1896	1,033	1,911	1902*	428,901	1,065,019
1897	403	811	1903*	368,233	922,571
1898	182	278	1904*	168,828	401,738

*The export figures for the last four years are incorrect owing to a duplication of entries.

TABLE 4.

IRON.

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.
		$			$
1879	3,562	7,530	1892	7,707	36,935
1880	30,524	76,474	1893	7,811	26,114
1881	44,677	114,850	1894	1,859	9,026
1882	43,835	135,463	1895	2,315	5,743
1883	44,914	138,775	1896	14	35
1884	25,308	66,549	1897	1,320	2,492
1885	54,367	132,074	1898	260	402
1886	7,542	23,039	1899	1,849	4,968
1887	23,345	71,934	1900	4,327	7,689
1888	13,544	39,945	1901*	58,401	150,657
1889	24,752	60,289	1902*	525,983	1,303,901
1890	13,811	31,376	1903*	293,510	733,230
1891	14,648	32,582	1904*	233,850	579,883

*See foot note to table 3, also table 4a, and remarks.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON ORE INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA.*

Year ending June 30.	Tons.	Year ending June 30.	Tons.
1893	6,880	1899	2,308
1894	269	1900	3,997
1895	2,394	1901	30,762
1896	35	1902	276,363
1897	2,263	1903	129,219
1898	1,172	1904	113,388

*Compiled from the "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States."

In referring to table 3, which is made up from the Customs returns, it will be noticed that the figures of exports of iron ore for the last few years are very large as compared with the figures of production. Practically all the exports of ore are into the United States and a comparison of tables 3-4 and 4a shows wide discrepancies. This has been found to be due to an error in the Canadian returns, resulting from a duplication in export entries. The great bulk of the foreign ore consumed comes from Newfoundland and from the United States lake districts. Small quantities are also imported from Cuba, Spain and Sweden.

Pig Iron.—The total quantity of pig iron shows a slight increase over the 1903 production, although the total value has decreased. Table 5 gives as full a presentment as possible in a tabular form, of the details of the industry, giving separately the proportion of Canadian ore used, the various kinds of fuel employed, &c.

TABLE 5.
IRON.
PIG IRON PRODUCTION: CONSUMPTION OF ORE, FUEL, &c.

CALENDAR YEAR.	IRON ORE CONSUMED.		FUEL CONSUMED.						FLUX CONSUMED.		PIG IRON MADE.		
			Charcoal.		Coke.		Coal.						
	Tons.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.
1887	60,434	$130,808	940,400	$48,593	30,248	$89,123	3,333	$5,877	17,171	$17,500	24,827	$366,192	$14.75
1888	54,956	102,343	804,286	41,800	28,031	82,986	2,197	4,709	16,857	16,533	21,799	313,235	14.37
1889	65,670	126,064	755,800	41,568	33,289	91,791	3,044	6,525	22,122	21,909	25,921	499,872	19.28
1890	57,304	117,880	589,860	29,493	32,832	97,659	1,241	2,638	18,478	18,361	21,772	331,688	15.23
1891	60,935	130,955	441,812	22,091	30,626	98,402	2,170	2,868	11,377	11,546	23,891	368,901	15.44
1892	96,948	250,966	1,121,365	78,291	50,882	152,311	1,740	1,797	22,967	21,687	42,443	637,421	15.02
1893	124,053	296,979	1,302,720	90,976	58,711	163,849	6,621	13,539	27,797	27,519	55,947	790,283	14.13
1894	108,871	223,861	1,173,970	53,958	52,373	142,303	7,653	14,571	35,101	34,347	49,967	646,447	12.94
1895	93,208	218,336	789,561	31,582	48,540	139,475	3,089	5,396	31,585	29,922	42,454	586,736	13.82
1896	(a) 96,560 (b) 46,300	200,887 100,205	756,600	32,256	(a) 48,660 (b) 33,990	106,939 109,253	1,407	2,288	37,462	36,140	67,268	924,129	13.74
1897	(a) 53,658 (b) 55,722	131,705 138,504	1,031,800	43,230	(a) 35,800 (b) 27,810	71,600 94,553	.....	.....	31,273	30,258	58,007	738,701	12.73
1898	(a) 57,881 (b) 77,107	151,760 213,165	836,400	41,820	(a) 31,952 (b) 50,407	63,904 158,783	.....	.....	33,913	31,153	77,015	912,395	11.85
1899	(a) 66,384 (b)120,650	216,322 402,860	1,928,025	87,858	(a) 44,844 (b) 64,648	134,532 193,944	.....	.....	51,826	44,286	102,940	1,377,306	13.38
1900	(a) 71,341 (b)113,042	184,191 351,382	1,799,737	82,408	(a) 45,021 (b) 59,345	180,084 255,892	.....	.....	52,966	39,332	96,575	1,501,698	15.55
1901	(a)156,613 (b)361,010	544,144 846,398	1,835,736	100,978	(a)205,796 (b) 115,367	539,328 497,386	2,039	6,117	169,399	183,162	274,376	3,512,923	12.80
1902	(a)125,664 (b)559,381	429,753 964,979	2,146,623	118,275	(a) 360,593 (b) 112,314	898,518 494,433	1,615	5,006	293,594	219,295	357,902	4,243,541	11.85
1903	(a) 82,035 (b)485,911	247,229 823,147	2,322,030	152,717	(a) 350,190 (b) 96,540	819,016 556,091	.....	.....	277,452	249,251	297,885	3,742,710	12.56
1904	(a)180,932 (b)454,671	489,687 922,594	3,477,470	191,404	(a)257,182 (b)130,210	729,585 551,445	.....	.....	211,278	177,595	303,454	3,687,985	12 15

(a) Canadian. (b) Imported.

IRON.

In the tabulated statement showing the mineral production of Canada, the production of pig iron from Canadian ore only is given. These figures have been arrived at by separating the total production at each furnace into two classes, viz.: pig iron from Canadian ore, and pig iron from imported ore, the separation being made on the basis of the Canadian and imported ore entering into the production of pig iron at each respective furnace.

The production for the past eight years separated in this way has been as follows :—

Calendar Year.	Pig iron from Canadian ore.	Pig iron from Imported ore.
	Tons.	Tons.
1896	40,720	26,548
1897	26,200	31,807
1898	30;553	46,462
1899	34,244	68,699
1900	35,387	61,188
1901	83,100	191,276
1903	71,664	286,238
1903	42,052	255,833
1904	68,297	235,157

During the year there were ten furnaces in blast for varying periods, operated by the following companies :—

Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney, C.B.—Furnace plant at Sydney.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, New Glasgow, N S.—Furnace plant at Ferrona, N.S. New blast furnace being erected at Sydney Mines, C.B.

Londonderry Iron and Mining Co., Ltd., Londonderry, N.S,—Furnace plant at Londonderry.

Canada Iron Furnace Co., Montreal, Que.—Furnace plants at Radnor Forges, Que., and at Midland, Ont.

John McDougall and Co., Montreal, Que.—Furnace plant at Drummondville, Que.

Deseronto Iron Co., Deseronto, Ont.—Furnace plant at Deseronto, Ont.

Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Hamilton, Ont.—Furnace near Hamilton, Ont.

The Algoma Steel Co. Ltd.,—Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Furnace plant at Steelton, Ont., near Sault Ste. Marie.

IRON

The statistics of the production of steel, and of rolled iron and steel, in Canada as well as in the United States, are admirably presented in the Annual Statistical Report of the American Iron and Steel Association, and the following information concerning the production of steel and rolled iron and steel in Canada is taken from the above-mentioned report for 1904.

"The total production of steel ingots and castings in Canada in 1904 was 148,784 gross tons, against 181,514 tons in 1903, a decrease of 32,730 tons. Bessemer and open-hearth steel ingots and castings were made in each year. Almost all the open-hearth steel reported in 1903 and 1904 was made by the basic process. The direct steel castings made in 1904 amounted to 6,505 tons. Canada has not made crucible steel prior to the present year?

"The following table gives the production of all kinds of steel ingots and castings in Canada from 1894 to 1904, in gross tons.

Years.	Gross Tons.
1894	25,685
1895	17,000
1896	16,000
1897	18,400
1898	21,540
1899	22,000
1900	23,577
1091	26,084
1902	182,037
1903	181,514
1904	148,784

Production of rolled iron and steel, in Canada.

"The following table gives the production of all kinds of iron and steel rolled into finished forms in Canada from 1895 to 1904.

Years.	Gross Tons.
1895	66,402
1896	75,043
1897	77,021
1898	90,303
1899	110,642
1900	100,690
1901	112,007
1902	161,485
1903	129,516
1904	180,038

"The production of Bessemer and open-hearth steel rails in 1904 amounted to 36,216 gross tons, against 1,243 tons in 1903; structural shapes, 447 tons, against 1,983 tons in 1903; cut nails made by rolling mills and steel works having cut-nail factories connected with their plants, 99,000 kegs of 100 lbs. against 118,686 kegs in 1903; plates and sheets 3,102 tons, against 2,450 tons in 1903; all other finished rolled products, excluding muck and scrap bars, blooms, billets, sheet bars and other unfinished forms, 135,243 tons, against 118,541 tons in 1903. IRON.

"The total quantity of all kinds of iron and steel rolled into finished forms in Canada in 1904 amounted to 180,038 tons, against 129,516 tons in 1903, Of the 180,038 tons of finished iron and steel reported for 1904, about 126,850 tons were rolled from steel and 53,188 tons from iron.

"On December 31, 1904, there were eighteen completed rolling mills and steel works in Canada. In addition, three plants were being built and two plants were projected Of the completed plants, two were equipped for the manufacture of steel castings only, five for the manufacture of Bessemer or open-hearth steel ingots and rolled products, and eleven for the manufacture of rolled products only. Of the building plants. one was being equipped for the manufacture of steel castings by a special process, one for the manufacture of open-hearth steel ingots only, and one for the manufacture of merchant bar-iron, railway spikes, &c. One of the projected plants is to be equipped for the manufacture of skelp and bar-iron and the other for the manufacture of wire rods.

"Of the eighteen completed rolling mills and steel works in Canada on December 31, 1904, three were located in Nova Scotia, five in Quebec, nine in Ontario and one in New Brunswick. The building plants are in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba, and the projected plants are in Ontario."

Bounties.—Bounties on iron and steel made in Canada, were provided for by the Dominion Government in 1897 (Chapter 6 of Statutes of Canada, 1897). This Act was amended in 1899 (chapter 8, Statutes of Canada, 1899) and again in 1903 (Chapter 68, Statutes of Canada, 1903).

The payment by the Dominion Government on account of iron and steel bounties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, were as

Iron. follows, the figures having been compiled from the Auditor General's report for 1904 :—

Bounties on Pig Iron, Fiscal Year 1904.

Company.	On Pig Iron from Canadian Ore.		On Pig Iron from Imported Ore.		Total Bounties.
	Tons.	Bounties.	Tons.	Bounties.	
		$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada Iron Furnace Co., Ltd.—					
Midland, Ont.	8,766·66	23,670.06	25,392·22	45,706.01	69,376 07
Radnor Forges, Que.	5,195·95	14,029.07	1,944·26	3,499.62	17,528.69
Deseronto Iron Co.	498·00	1,344·60	9,480·00	17,064.00	18,408.60
Dominion Iron and Steel Co.			129,334·28	232.801·72	232,801·72
Electric Reduction Co., Ltd., Buckingham, Que.	270·38	730.02			730.02
Hamilton Steel & Iron Co.	18,907·45	51,050.10	32,546·82	58,584.25	109,634.35
John McDougall & Co.	1,862·63	5,029.09			5,029.09
Londonderry Iron & Mining Co., Ltd	10,617·25	28,666.58			28,666.58
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd	326·74	882·16	28,291·59	50,924.87	51,807.03
	46,445·06	125,401.68	226,989·17	408,580.47	533,982.15

Bounty on Puddled Iron Bars.

Company.	Tons.	Bounty.
		$ cts.
Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Ltd	4,321·86	11,668 99

Bounty on Steel Ingots.

Company.	Tons.	Bounties.
		$ cts.
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	85,742·37	231,504 38
Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Ltd.	13,574·46	36,651 04
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.	29,568·44	79,834 75
	128,885·27	347,990 17

Bounties on Articles Manufactured from Steel. Iron.

Company.	Tons.	Bounties.
		$ cts.
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd —		
Rolled round steel wire rods	637 94	3,827 64
Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Ltd.—		
Rolled angles	2,496 89	7,490 67
Montreal Rolling Mills Co.—		
Rolled round wire rods	257 50	1,545 00
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.—		
Rolled angles	794 07	2,457 54
Rolled plates	25 11	
	4,211 51	15,320 85

The following tables 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 illustrate the Canadian export and import trade of iron and steel products. They all cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Table 6.

Iron.

Exports of Iron and Steel Goods, the Product of Canada.

Calendar Year 1904.	Quantity.	Value.
		$
Stoves No	1,366	17,642
Sewing machines "	1,073	22,763
Typewriters "	4,240	130,115
Machinery, N.E.S $	.....	356,848
Hardware, N.E.S "	.....	120,070
Steel and manufactures of "	.....	332,932
Castings, N.E.S "	.....	61,624
Scrap iron and steel Cwt	157,182	76,125
Pig iron Tons	21,016	200,363
Total		1,318,482

IRON.

TABLE 7.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON, PIG, SCRAP, &c.

Fiscal Year.	Pig Iron.		Charcoal Pig Iron.		Old and Scrap Iron.		Wrought Scrap and Scrap Steel.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$		$		$
1880	(a) 23,159	371,956	.....	.....	928	14.042	.....	.....
1881	(a) 43,630	715,997	.....	.....	584	8,807	.....	.....
1882	56,594	811,221	6,837	211,791	1,327	20,406	.....	.....
1883	75,295	1,085,755	2,198	58,994	709	7,776	.....	.....
1884	49,291	653,708	2,893	66,602	3,136	44,223	.....	.....
1885	42,279	545,426	1,119	27,333	3,552	46,275	.....	.....
1886	42,463	528,483	3,185	60,086	10,151	158,100	.....	.....
1887	46,295	554,388	3,919	77,420	17,612	220,167	(b) 79	1,086

	Pig Iron, &c. (c)			
	Tons.	Value.		
		$		
1888	48,973	648,012	23,293	297,496
1889	72,115	864,752	26,794	335,090
1890	87,613	1,148,078	47,846	678,574
1891	81,317	1,085,929	43,967	652,842
1892	68,918	886,485	32,627	433,695

	Pig Iron.		Charcoal Pig Iron.		Cast Scrap Iron.			
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.		
		$		$		$		
1893	56,849	682,209	5,944	84,358	729	9,317	45,459	574,809
1894	42,376	483,787	2,906	34,968	78	771	30,850	369,682
1895	(d) 31,637	341,259	2,780	31,171	643	4,347	23,390	244,388
1896	(d) 36,131	394,591	917	11,726	93	741	13,607	157,996
1897	(d) 25,766	291,788	2,936	35,373	238	1,362	7,903	93,541
1898	(d) 37,186	382,103	2,250	23,533	1,559	13,251	(e)48,903	534,577
1899	(d) 44,261	452,911	(f) 1,955	19,123	(f) 2,378	22,594	(e)28,352	301,268
1900	(d) 49,767	811,490	(f) 1,816	38,736	(f)13,747	150,681	(e)38,753	638,505
1901	(d) 35,293	548,033	(f) 490	7,121	(f) 4,499	51,032	(e)24,773	242,189
1902	39,978	585,077	(f) 38	726	(f) 3,048	38,958	(e)36,150	520,909
1903	91,730	1,338,574	882	16,352	(f) 7,137	94,028	(e)43,115	670,402
1904	62,515	894,728	.....	.....	(f)11,385	149,923	(e)21,027	298.806

(a) Comprises pig-iron of all kinds.

(b) From May 13 only.

(c) These figures appear in Customs reports under heading 'Iron in pigs, Iron kentledge and cast scrap-iron.'

(d) Includes iron kentledge. Duty $2.50 per ton.

(e) Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only to be remanufactured, being part of, or recovered from, any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada. Duty free.

Iron or steel scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings and clippings of iron or steel plates or sheets, having been in actual use, crop ends of tin plate bars, blooms and rails, the same not having been in actual use. Duty $1 per ton.

(f) Duty $2.50 per ton.

TABLE 8. IRON.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF FERRO-MANGANESE, &C.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.
*1887	123	$ 1,435
*1888	1,883	29,812
*1889	5,868	72,108
*1890	696	18,895
*1891	2,707	40,711
*1892	1,311	23,930
*1893	529	15,858
*1894	284	9,885
†1895	164	5,408
†1896	652	12,811
†1897	426	9,233
†1898	1,418	22,516
†1899	1,160	22,539
†1900	1,149	39,064
†1901	1,512	38,954
†1902	6,513	150,977
†1903	6,350	162,710
†1904 (Duty, 5 p.c.)	2,975	75,554

*These amounts include:—Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends, and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.

†Ferro-silicon, spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese.

TABLE 9.

IRON.

IMPORTS: IRON IN SLABS, BLOOMS, LOOPS AND PUDDLED BARS, &C.

Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1880	195,572	$244,601	1892	64,397	$ 56,186
1881	111,666	111,374	1893	65,269	58,533
1882	203,888	222,056	1894	50,891	45,018
1883	258,639	269,818	1895	78,639	67,321
1884	252,310	264,045	1896	128,535	110,757
1885	312,329	287,734	1897	56,560	48,954
1886	273,316	248,461	1898	162,891	122,426
1887	522,853	421,598	1899	124,311	103,198
1888	110,279	93,377	1900	255,145	362,463
1889	80,383	67,181	1901	234,925	206,975
1890	15,041	45,923	1902	401,306	419,543
1891	41,567	38,931	1903	394,418	380,034
			1904*	200,295	216,571

*Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, puddled bars, and loops or other forms, N.O.P., less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig-iron, except castings. Duty $2 per ton.

IRON.

TABLE 10*a*.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.—1903-1904.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Bar iron or steel rolled, whether in coils, bundles, rods or bars, comprising rounds, ovals, squares and flats and rolled shapes, N.O.P.	Cwt.	$7 per ton.	646,439	1,024,256
Castings, iron or steel, in the rough, N.E.S.	$	25 %	.....	223,362
Canada plates, Russia iron, flat galvanized iron or steel sheets, terne plates and rolled sheets of iron or steel coated with zinc, spelter or other metal, of all widths or thicknesses, N.O.P.	Cwt.	5 "	608,307	1,417,526
Iron or steel bridges or parts thereof, iron or steel structural work, columns, shapes or sections drilled, punched, or in any further stage of manufacture than as rolled or cast, N.E.S	"	35 "	53,046	147,369
Malleable iron castings and iron or steel castings, N.E.S.	"	25 "	4,685	16,430
Mould boards, or shares or plough plates land sides and other plates for agricultural implements, cut to shape from rolled plates of steel but not moulded, punched, or otherwise manufactured	"	5 "	48,096	168,815
Iron or steel railway bars or rails of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S., for railways, which term for the purposes of this item shall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramways, even although the same are used for private purposes only, and even although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods or passengers	Tons.	30 "	10,600	263,284
Railway fish-plates and tie plates	"	$8 per ton.	7,000	208,246
Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, joists, girders, zees, stars or rolled shapes, or trough, bridge, building, or structural rolled sections, or shapes not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, N.E.S., and flat eye-bar blanks not punched or drilled	Cwt.	10 %	730,695	946,728
Rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, 8 inches or less in width, No. 18 gauge and thicker, N.E.S.	"	$7 per ton.	48,081	82,295
Rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, thinner than No. 18 gauge, N.E.S.	"	5 %	38,125	71,807
Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders and other rolled shapes or sections, weighing less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, N.O.P.	"	$7 per ton.	241,444	329,895
Rolled iron or steel plates or sheets, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, N.E.S.	"	$7 "	197,062	305,670
Rolled iron or steel plates, not less than 30 inches in width and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, N.O.P.	"	10 %	418,838	575,932
Carried forward		.....	.....	5,781,615

TABLE 10*a*—*Continued.* IRON.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Brought forward				5,781,615
Rolled iron or steel sheets No. 17 gauge and thinner, N.O.P	Cwt.	5 p. c.	235,637	509,904
Rolls of chilled iron or steel	"	30 "	3,771	11,658
Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, imported by manufacturers of wrought iron or steel pipe for use only in the manufacture of wrought iron or steel pipe in their own factories	"	5 "	382,544	557,944
Swedish rolled iron and Swedish rolled steel nail rods under half an inch in diameter for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails	"	15 "	9,234	17,095
Switches, frogs, crossings and intersections for railways	"	30 "	9,367	24,616
Steel—chrome steel	"	15 "	2,106	18,796
Steel plate, universal mill or rolled edge bridge plates imported by manufacturers of bridges	"	10 "	154,960	220,692
Steel in bars, bands, hoops, scroll or strips, sheets or plates, of any size, thickness or width when of greater value than 2½c. per lb., N.O.P.	"	5 "	146,287	650,318
Iron or steel beams, sheets, plates, angles, knees and cable chains for wooden, iron, steel, or composite ships or vessels	"	Free.	40,983	66,488
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, in the rough	"	"	38,832	95,750
Steel for saws and straw cutters cut to shape, but not further manufactured	"	"	13,345	115,669
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for manufacture of such knives in their own factories	"	"	8,117	33,504
Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, for the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks imported by the manufacturers of such articles for the exclusive use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	"	"	1,648	5,853
Steel valued at 2½ cents per lb. and upward, imported by the manufacturers of skates, for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	"	"	1,661	5,546
Steel, under ½-inch in diameter, or under ½ inch square, imported by the manufacturers of cutlery, or of knobs, or of locks, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	"	"	2,499	6,377
Carried forward				8,121,825

IRON.

TABLE 10*a*—*Concluded.*

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Brought forward				8,121,825
Steel, No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, for the manufacture of buckle clasps, bed fasts, furniture casters and ice creepers, imported by the manufacturers of such articles, for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	Cwt.	Free.	1,103	4,231
Steel of No. 24 and 17 gauge, in sheets sixty-three inches long, and from 18 inches to 32 inches wide, imported by the manufacturers of tubular bow sockets for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	"	"	743	1,900
Steel for the manufacture of bicycle chains, imported by the manufacturers of bicycle chain for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	"	"	496	2,024
Steel for the manufacture of files, augers auger bits, hammers, axes, hatchets, scythes, reaping hooks, hoes, hand rakes, hay or straw knives, windmills and agricultural or harvesting forks imported by the manufacturers of such or any of such articles for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	"	"	73,953	162,511
Steel springs for the manufacture of surgical trusses imported by the manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories	"	"	78	805
Flat spring steel, steel billets and steel axle bars, imported by manufacturers of carriage springs and carriage axles for use exclusively in the manufacture of springs and axles for carriages or vehicles other than railway or tramway, in their own factories	"	"	81,968	132,871
Spiral spring steel for spiral springs for railways, imported by the manufacturers of railway springs for use exclusively in the manufacture of railway spiral springs in their own factories	"	"	29,423	54,665
Malleable iron or steel castings, in the rough for the manufacture of scissors, and hand shears when imported by manufacturers of scissors and hand shears to be used in making such articles in their own factories, O.C	"	"	69	929
Steel for the manufacture of cutlery when imported by manufacturers of cutlery to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of such article, O.C	"	"	1,013	3,435
Total				8,485,196

TABLE 10*b*. IRON.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Agricultural implements, N.E.S., viz:				
Cultivators and weeders	No.	20 %	2,682	12,468
Drills, grain seed	"	20 "	3,036	102,339
Farm, road or field rollers	"	25 "	110	4,897
Forks, pronged	"	25 "	7,788	6,325
Harrows	"	20 "	4,411	82,112
Harvesters, self binding	"	20 "	7,598	746,894
Hay tedders	"	25 "	1,148	27,439
Hoes	"	25 "	5,890	1,278
Horse rakes	"	20 "	9,042	173,044
Knives, hay or straw	"	25 "	499	220
Lawn mowers	"	35 "	4,023	14,682
Manure spreaders	"	20 "	229	16,603
Mowing machines	"	20 "	9,674	331,964
Ploughs	"	20 "	13,755	300,135
Post hole diggers	"	25 "	869	800
Potato diggers	"	25 "	187	1,245
Rakes, N.E.S	"	25 "	6,620	1,278
Reapers	"	20 "	963	48,325
Scythes	Doz.	25 "	3,858	17,126
Sickles or reaping hooks	"	25 "	527	1,127
Spades and shovels and spade and shovel blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for the same	"	35 "	7,891	33,094
Parts of agricultural implements	$	20 "	.....	673,848
All other agricultural implements, N.E.S.	"	25 "	.....	42,100
Anvils and vises	"	30 "	.....	53,263
Cart or wagon skeins or boxes	Lbs.	30 "	107,413	4,335
Springs, axles, axle bars, N. E. S., and axle blanks and parts thereof of iron or steel, for railway or tramway or other vehicles	Cwt.	35 "	25,412	69,110
Butts and hinges, N.E.S.	$	30 "	.....	58,059
Cast iron pipe of every description	Cwt.	$8 per ton	159,410	217,054
Chains, coil chains, chain links and chain shackles of iron or steel 5-16 of an inch in diameter and over	"	5 %	54,531	162,927
Chain, malleable sprocket or link belting, for binders	$	20 "	.....	30,313
Chains, N.E.S.	"	30 "	.....	88,499
Tacks, shoe	Lbs.	35 "	74,246	5,446
Cut tacks, brad sprigs, or shoe nails, double pointed, and other tacks of iron and steel, N.O.P.	"	35 "	108,476	8,182
Engines, locomotives for railways, N.E.S.	No.	35 "	200	2,431,220
Fire engines	"	35 "	10	8,235
Fire extinguishing machines	"	35 "	.....	49,596
Gasoline engines	"	25 "	563	127,851
Steam engines and boilers	"	25 "	1,129	466,919
Fittings, iron or steel, for iron and steel pipe	Lbs.	30 "	5,593,047	352,699
Carried forward			.....	6,773,051

IRON.

TABLE 10*b*—*Continued.*

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Brought forward				6,773,051
Forgings of iron or steel, of whatever shape or size, or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S., and steel shafting, turned, compressed or polished, and hammered iron or steel bars or shapes, N.O.P.	Lbs.	30 %	3,725,334	139,286
Hardware, viz:				
Builders', cabinet-makers', upholsterers', harness-makers', saddlers' and carriage hardware, including currycombs and horse boots, N.E.S.	$	30 "		758,741
Horse, mule and ox shoes	"	30 "		6,810
Locks of all kinds	"	30 "		195,744
Automobiles	"	25 "		315,475
Machines and machinery, &c.:				
Fanning mills	No.	25 "	187	2,468
Grain crushers	"	25 "	5	115
Windmills	"	25 "	555	33,914
Ore crushers and rock crushers, stamp mills, cornish and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, derricks and percussion coal cutters	$	25 "		65,259
Portable machines:				
Fodder or feed cutters	No.	25 "	89	2,350
Horse powers	"	25 "	81	5,797
Portable engines	"	25 "	490	485,598
Portable saw mills and planing mills	"	25 "	30	12,522
Threshers and separators	"	25 "	660	291,774
All other portable machines	"	25 "	862	46,278
Parts of above articles	$	25 "		169,602
Sewing machines and parts of	No.	30 "	14,427	336,921
Slot machines	"	25 "	686	12,233
Machines, type-writing	"	25 "	2,734	167,299
All other machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.O.P.	$	25 "		5,191,194
Nails and spikes, composition and sheathing nails	Lbs.	15 "	34,864	4,234
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, trunk, clout, coopers, cigar box, Hungarian horseshoe and other nails, N.E.S.	"	30 "	257,163	16,636
Nails and spikes, cut, and railway spikes	"	½c. per lb.	5,002,053	97,221
Nails, wire of all kinds, N.O.P.	"	5/16c. "	1,290,696	31,133
Pumps, N.E.S.	$	25 %		202,792
Sad or smoothing, hatters' or tailors' irons, plated wholly or in part or not	"	25 "		9,464
Safes, doors for safes and vaults	"	30 "		92,890
Screws, iron and steel, commonly called 'woodscrews,' N.E.S.	Lbs.	35 "	111,999	20,199
Scales, balances, weighing beams and strength testing machines	$	30 "		114,585
Skates of all kinds and parts thereof	Pairs	35 "	32,926	27,191
Stoves of all kinds and parts thereof, N.E.S.	$	25 "		365,997
Sheet iron or steel corrugated, galvanized	Cwt.	25 "	8,295	21,975
Sheet iron or steel corrugated not galvanized	"	30 "	2,267	4,817
Carried forward				16,021,585

TABLE 10*b*—*Continued.* IRON.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Brought forward				16,021,585
Tubing:				
Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel, including flues and corrugated tubes for marine boilers	Lbs.	5 %	3,933,685	375,575
Tubes of rolled steel, seamless, not joined or welded, not more than 1½ inches in diameter	"	10 "	46,281	4,418
Tubes, seamless steel, for bicycles	"	10 "	156,766	12,418
Tubing, wrought iron or steel, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 inches in diameter, N.E.S.	"	15 "	2,266,438	495,887
Tubing, wrought iron or steel, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, 2 inches or less in diameter, N.E.S.	"	35 "	2,667,098	115,991
Other iron or steel tubes or pipes, N.O.P.	"	30 "	216,668	45,461
Ware, galvanized sheet iron or of galvanized sheet steel, manufactures of, N.O.P.	$	25 "	.....	21,101
Ware, agate, granite or enamelled iron or steel hollow ware	"	35 "	.....	62,774
Ware, enamelled iron or steel ware, N.E.S., iron or steel hollow ware, plain black, tinned or coated, and nickel and aluminium kitchen or household hollow ware, N.E.S.	"	30 "	.....	132,702
Wire bale ties	Bundles of 250 ties	30 "	1,658	2,262
Wire cloth or wove wire and netting of iron or steel	Lbs.	30 "	1,194,526	56,366
Wire screens, doors and windows	$	30 "	.....	14,581
Wire fencing, woven, buckthorn stiip and wire fencing of iron or steel, N.E.S.	Lbs.	15 "	683,562	19,169
Wire, single or several, covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber or other material, &c., N.E.S.	"	30 "	1,135,377	193,940
Wire of all kinds, N.O.P.	"	20 "	8,170,053	202,153
Wire rope, stranded or twisted wire, clothes lines, picture or other twisted wire and wire cables, N.E.S.	"	25 "	2,443,730	173,567
Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets and bolts with or without threads and nut bolt and hinge blanks, and T. and strap hinges of all kinds, N.E.S	"	¾ c. p. lb. and 25 %	3,891,056	147,719
Pen-knives, jack-knives and pocket knives of all kinds	$	30 %	.....	186,132
Table cutlery, all kinds, N.O.P.	"	30 "	.....	265,651
All other cutlery, N.E.S.	"	30 "	.....	199,997
Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles, (not being toys) muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers, or other firearms	"	30 "	.....	459,878
Bayonets, swords, fencing foils and masks	"	30 "	.....	1,971
Needles of any material or kind, N.O.P.	"	30 "	.....	81,739
Carried forward				19,293,037

IRON.

TABLE 10*b*—*Continued.*

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Brought forward				19,293,037
Tools and implements:				
Adzes, cleavers, hatchets, wedges, sledges, hammers, crow bars, cant dogs and track tools, picks, mattocks and eyes or poles for the same	$	30 %		54,277
Axes	Doz.	25 "	7,302	38,844
Saws	$	30 "		189,587
Files and rasps, N.E.S.	"	30 "		80,255
Tools, hand or machine, of all kinds, N.O.P	"	30 "		875,080
Knife blades, or blanks, and forks of iron or steel, in the rough not handled, filed, ground or otherwise manufactured	"	10 "		82
Manufactures: articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	"	30 "		2,243,020
Anchors	Cwt.	Free	5,002	18,106
Iron or steel, rolled round wire rods, in the coil not over $\frac{3}{8}$-inch in diameter, imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in the coil in their own factories	"	"	846,250	1,134,149
Iron or steel masts, or parts of	"	"	204	1,112
Rolled iron tubes not welded, or joined, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, angle iron 9 and 10 gauge, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, iron tubing lacquered or brass covered, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose, and brass trimmings for bedsteads imported for the manufacture of iron or brass bedsteads	"	"	49,100	151,017
Steel bowls for cream separators and cream separators	$	"		450,429
Cream separators: articles for the construction or manufacture of—when imported by manufacturers of cream separators to be used in their own factories for the manufacture of cream separators, O.C.	"	"		40,017
Steel rails weighing not less than 45 lbs. per lineal yard for use only in the tracks of railways which are employed in the common carrying of goods and passengers, and are operated by steam motive power only	Cwt.	"	3,797,678	4,329,363
Steel strip and flat steel wire imported by manufacturers of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, for use in their own factories in the manufacture thereof	"	"	7	27
Carried forward				28,898,402

TABLE 10*b*—*Concluded.* IRON.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL GOODS.

Fiscal Year, 1904.		Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
				$
Brought forward				28,898,402
Steel wire, Bessemer soft drawn spring of Nos. 10, 12 and 13 gauge respectively, and homo steel spring wire of Nos. 11 and 12 gauge, respectively, imported by manufacturers of wire mattresses, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of such articles	"	Free.	5,710	17,204
Machinery and structural iron for beet root sugar factories	$	"		12,278
Flat steel wire of No. 16 gauge or thinner imported by the manufacturers of crinoline, corset wire and dress stays, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Cwt.	"	2,080	14,653
Wire, crucible cast steel	Lbs.	"	1,518,473	74,099
Galvanized iron or steel wire Nos. 9, 12 and 13 gauge	Cwt.	"	298,822	638,513
Barbed fencing wire of iron and steel	"	"	340,396	847,019
Total				30,502,168

TABLE 11.

IRON.

IMPORTS OF PIG IRON, IRON AND STEEL GOODS, &C., FISCAL YEAR, 1903-1904.

Recapitulation of Tables, 7, 8, 9, 10*a* and 10*b*.

——	Tons.	Value.
Pig iron	62,515	$894,728
Pig iron, charcoal		
Scrap iron, cast	11,385	149,923
Scrap steel, wrought	21,027	298,806
Ferro-manganese, &c	2,975	75,554
Iron in slabs, blooms, puddled bars, &c	10,014	216,571
Iron and steel goods partially manufactured		8,485,196
Iron and steel goods more highly manufactured*		30,502,168
Total		40,622,946

*Machinery, &c., classed under iron and steel goods in Customs report.

Lead.

LEAD.

The Canadian production of lead for 1904 shows a large increase over the previous year, being more than double the production of 1903.

The returns show a quantity of 37,531,244 lbs. which, estimated according to our custom at the average monthly market price of the refined metal in New York, represents a value of $1,617,221. This increase is directly traceable, in a great measure, to the bounty on lead mined in Canada, offered by the Dominion Government which caused the reopening of several mines in East Kootenay.

Only two provinces contributed to the total of the production, viz., British Columbia and Ontario, but the last named province comes in only for a very small proportion.

Table 1.

Lead.

Annual Production.

Calendar Year.	Pounds.	Price per Pound.	Value.
		cts.	
1887	204,800	4·50	$ 9,216
1888	674,500	4·42	29,812
1889	165,100	3·93	6,488
1890	105,000	4·48	4,704
1891	88,665	4·35	3,857
1892	808,420	4·09	33,064
1893	2,135,023	3·73	79,636
1894	5,703,222	3.29	187,636
1895	16,461,794	3·23	531,716
1896	24,199,977	2·98	721,159
1897	39,018,219	3.58	1,396,853
1898	31,915,319	3·78	1,206,399
1899	21,862,436	4·47	977,250
1900	63,169,821	4·37	2,760,521
1901	51,900,958	4·334	2,249,387
1902	22,956,381	4 069	934,095
1903	18,139,283	4·237	768,562
1904	37,531,244	4·309	1,617,221

Tables 2, 3 and 4 give statistics of the lead trade in Canada. LEAD.

TABLE 2.

LEAD.

EXPORTS

Calendar Year.	Value.
1873	$1,993
1874	127
1875	7,510
1876	66
1877	720
1878	
1879	230
1880	
1881	
1882	32
1883	5
1884	36
1885	
1886	
1887	724
1888	18
1889	
1890	
1891	5,000
1892	2,509
1893	3,099
1894	144,509
1895	435,071
1896	462,095
1897	925,144
1898	885,485
1899	466,950
1900	1,917,690
1901	1,804,687
1902	457,170
1903	426,466
1904	559,461

LEAD.

TABLE 3.

LEAD.

IMPORTS OF LEAD.

Fiscal Year.	OLD, SCRAP AND PIG.		BARS, BLOCKS, SHEETS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.	Cwt.	Value.
1880					30,298	$124,117
1881	16,236	$ 56,919	18,222	$70,744	34,458	127,663
1882	36,655	120,870	10,540	35,728	47,195	156,598
1883	48,780	148,759	8,591	28,785	57,371	177,544
1884	39,409	103,413	9,704	28,458	49,113	131,871
1885	36,106	87,038	9,362	24,396	45,468	111,434
1886	39,945	110,947	9,793	28,948	49,738	139,895
1887	61,160	173,477	14,153	41,746	75,313	215,223
1888	68,678	196,845	14,957	45,900	83,635	242,745
1889	74,223	213,132	14,173	43,482	88,396	256,614
1890	101,197	283,096	19,083	59,484	120,280	342,580
1891	86,382	243,033	15,646	48,220	102,028	291,253
1892	97,375	254,384	11,299	32,368	108,674	286,752
1893	94,485	215,521	12,403	32,286	106,888	247,807
1894	70,223	149,440	8,486	20,451	78,709	169,891
1895	67,261	139,290	6,739	16,315	74,000	155,605
1896	72,433	173,162	8,575	23,169	81,008	196,331
1897	65,279	158,381	10,516	29,175	75,795	187,556
	OLD, SCRAP, PIG AND BLOCK.*		BARS AND SHEETS.†		TOTAL.	
1898	88,420	$260,779	22,214	$39,041	110,634	$299,820
1899	114,659	283,432	44,796	39,833	159,455	323,265
1900	62,361	207,819	15,493	53,506	77,854	251,325
1901	(a)85,321	97,011	16,295	78,316	101,616	175,327
1902	(a)122,279	104,672	18,596	49,261	140,875	153,933
1903	(a)98,530	67,821	11,535	35,398	110,065	103,219
1894	(a)94,602	121,165	14,102	39,644	108,704	160,809

* Duty 15 p. c.

† Duty 25 p. c.

(a) Includes Canadian lead ore sent to the United States for refining, imported at price of refining only.

TABLE 4. LEAD.

LEAD.

IMPORTS OF LEAD MANUFACTURES.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$15,400	1892	$ 22,636
1881	22,629	1893	33,783
1882	17,282	1894	29,361
1883	25,556	1895	38,015
1884	31,361	1896	50,722
1885	36,340	1897	60,735
1886	33,078	1898	63,179
1887	19,140	1899	91,497
1888	18,816	1900	104,736
1889	16,315	1901	107,260
1890	25,600	1902	120,020
1891	23,893	1903	134,151

		Duty.	
1904	Lead Tea	Free.	$61,269
	" Pipe	35 p. c.	5,968
	" Shot and bullets	35 "	
	" Manufactures, N.E.S.	30 "	61,856
	Total		$129,093

Tables 5 and 6 give figures of imports of litharge, and white lead. In this connection we note that the Carter White Lead Co. who have a large plant in Chicago, U.S., are now establishing a factory in Montreal, where they will use pig lead from the Trail smelter.

TABLE 5.

LEAD.

IMPORTS OF LITHARGE.

Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1880	3,041	$14,334	1893	7,685	$24,401
1881	6,126	22,129	1894	38,547	28,685
1882	4,900	16,651	1895	11,955	32,953
1883	1,532	6,173	1896	10,710	32,817
1884	5,235	18,132	1897	12,028	34,538
1885	4,990	16,156	1898	11,446	32,904
1886	4,928	16,003	1899	9,530	32,518
1887	6,397	21,865	1900	9,139	29,176
1888	7,010	23,808	1901	11,132	51,944
1889	8,089	31,082	1902	13,002	47,021
1890	9,453	31,401	1903	13,921	47,761
1891	7,979	27,613	1904 Duty free	9,894	32,633
1892	10,384	34,343			

LEAD.

TABLE 6.

LEAD.

IMPORTS OF DRY WHITE AND RED LEAD AND ORANGE MINERAL.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
		$
1885	5,404,753	198,913
1886	6,703,077	213,258
1887	6,998,820	233,725
1888	6,361,334	216,654
1889	7,066,465	267,236

IMPORTS OF DRY WHITE AND RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL AND ZINC WHITE.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
		$
1890	10,859,672	381,959
1891	8,560,615	337,407
1892	10,288,766	351,686
1893	10,865,183	364,680
1894	10,958,170	353,053
1895	8,780,052	282,353
1896	11,711,496	367,569
1897	10,310,463	347,539
1898	12,682,808	448,659
1899	14,507,945	514,842
1900	14,679,920	634,492
1901	10,241,601	461,368
1902	15,584,164	603,582
1903	19,208,786	758,371
1904 .....Duty. 5 p.c.	16,925,585	662,098

Lead.

As will be seen by consulting table 7 or 8, British Columbia is responsible for very nearly the total Canadian lead production. The figures for 1904 are more than double those of 1903. This is mainly due to the reopening of the St. Eugene mine in the Fort Steel division of the East Kootenay district, whose operation was materially assisted by the bounty offered by the Dominion Government.

Table 7.

Lead.

British Columbia: Production.

Calendar Year.	Pounds.	Price per Pound.	Value.
		cts.	
1887	204,800	4·50	$ 9,216
1888	674,500	4·42	29,813
1889	165,100	3·93	6,488
1890	Nil.		
1891	"		
1892	808,420	4·09	33,064
1893	2,131,092	3·73	79,490
1894	5,703,222	3·29	187,636
1895	16,461,794	3·23	531,716
1896	24,199,977	2·98	721,159
1897	38,841,135	3·58	1,390,513
1898	31,693,559	3·78	1,198,017
1899	21,862,436	4·47	977,250
1900	63,158,621	4·37	2,760,031
1901	51,582,906	4·334	2,235,603
1902	22,536,381	4·069	917,005
1903	18,089,283	4·237	766,443
1904	36,646,244	4·309	1,579,086

Table 8.

Lead.

British Columbia: Production by Districts.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
East Kootenay—				
Fort Steele	29,129,128	3,017,756	717,479	21,071,236
Other districts	775,016	204,652	951,296	401,022
West Kootenay—				
Ainsworth	3,788,412	3,083,039	4,299,727	3,091,648
Nelson	2,470,350	1,680,948	1,072,542	976,570
Slocan	15,025,759	13,651,144	9,880,469	10,611,227
Trail Creek				
Other districts	391,844	885,734	1,144,239	485,520
Yale	2,397	13,108	23,531	9,021
	51,582,906	22,536,381	18,089,283	36,646,244

LEAD. In Ontario the only output of lead ore was from the Hollandia mine, in the county of Hastings. This is worked by the Ontario Mining and Smelting Company who operate a smelter.

NICKEL.

NICKEL. Both in value and quantity, the nickel production shows decreases as compared with 1903. In quantity there was a falling off of 1,957,627 lbs., and in value of $783,051. This is estimating the nickel contents of the matte at the final average market price in New York, which price for 1904 was 40 cents a pound.

The production of ore, matte, etc, in 1904 was as follows:

Ore mined	203,388	tons.
Ore smelted	118,470	"
Matte made	8,924	"
Matte shipped	10,154	"
Matte in stock at end of year	17	"
Copper contents of matte shipped	2,455	"
Nickel	5,274	"
Spot value of matte shipped	$2,193,198.	

All of the nickeliferous matte is exported. According to Customs returns the exports of nickel in matte were as follows in 1904:—

To Great Britain	2,028,908	lb.
To United States	9,204,961	"
Total	11,233,869	"

Canada is now the world's largest producer of nickel. The whole Canadian production is derived from the deposits of the Sudbury region, Ont., which occurs in eruptive rocks which Dr. Barlow classes as gabbros or norite and diorite associated with rocks of Huronian age and igneous rocks which are of more recent origin. These have been very exhaustively dealt with by Dr. A. E. Barlow in his report entitled 'On the origin and geological relations and composition of the nickel and copper deposits of the Sudbury Mining District,' which was published this year by the Geological Survey. This report is accompanied by five maps.

The chief operators of the Sudbury district are:—The Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff, Ont.; The Mond Nickel Company, Victoria Mines, Nipissing, Ont.; The Lake Superior Power Co., Sault Ste Marie, Ont. There are other nickeliferous deposits in Canada, but they are not being exploited. Ores bearing this metal occur in the Timiskaming region in rocks which are probably an extension of the Huronian rocks in which the Sudbury deposits are found. Nickeliferous pyrrhotite deposits have also been known for a long time in intrusive rocks found at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, as well as at

several places in the Eastern Townships of the province of Quebec. Dr. Barlow in the report mentioned above gives a short résumé of all known nickel occurrences in Canada. NICKEL.

TABLE 1.

NICKEL.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Pounds of Nickel in Matte.	Final Average Market Price per lb. at New York.	Value.
1889	*830,477	60c.	$ 498,286
1890	1,435,742	65c.	933,232
1891	4,035,347	60c.	2,421,208
1892	2,413,717	58c.	1,399,956
1893	3,982,982	52c.	2,071,151
1894	4,907,430	38½c.	1,870,958
1895	3,888,525	35c.	1,360,984
1896	3,397,113	35c.	1,188,990
1897	3,997,647	35c.	1,399,176
1898	5,517,690	33c.	1,820,838
1899	5,744,000	36c.	2,067,840
1900	7,080,227	47c.	3,327,707
1901	9,189,047	50c.	4,594,523
1902	10,693,410	47c.	5,025,903
1903	12,505,510	40c.	5,002,204
1904	10,547,883	40c.	4,219,153

* Calculated from shipments made by rail.

TABLE 2.

NICKEL.

EXPORTS.*

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1890	$ 89,568	1898	$ 1,019,363
1891	667,280	1899	939,915
1892	293,149	1900	1,031,030
1893	629,692	1901	751,080
1894	559,356	1902	1,007,211
1895	521,783	1903	1,116,099
1896	658,213	1904	1,091,349
1897	723,130		

*Practically all the nickel-bearing ore and matte produced in Canada is exported, the apparent discrepancy between Tables Nos. 1 and 2 being due to the different basis of valuation adopted in the two instances. Table 1 represents the total final values of the nickel produced in Canada, for the years represented. In Table 2 the worth of the product shipped is entered at its spot value to the operators, and depends upon the particular stage to which they happen to carry the process of extraction at the time, *e.g.*, whether the shipments made are raw ore, low grade matte or high grade matte, &c.

NICKEL.

TABLE 3.

NICKEL.

IMPORTS.

Calendar Year.			Value.
1890			$ 3,154
1891			3,889
1892			3,208
1893			2,905
1894			3,528
1895			4,267
1896			4,787
1897			4,737
1898			5,882
1899			9,449
1900			6,988
1901			12,029
1902			15,448
1903			26,177
		Duty.	
1904	Nickel anodes	10 p. c.	13,360
	Nickel*	Free.	1,322
			$ 14,682

* Classified under the general heading of minerals in the Trade and Navigation Report.

ZINC.

ZINC.

Zinc mining has not yet become an established industry in Canada.

Although some shipments of ore have been made from several mines in British Columbia, no statistics of production are yet available for this province.

The production given in the table represents ore taken out in developing a zinc property in the township of Olden, county of Frontenac, Ontario. The total production of ore during the year was 533 gross tons, valued at $3,700. The owners of this property, James Richardson and Sons of Kingston, have decided to put in a milling plant as it has been found impossible to make it a paying proposition without treating the ore on the ground.

TABLE 1.

ZINC.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ZINC.

Calendar Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1898	788,000	$ 36,011
1899	814,000	46,805
1900	212,000	9,342
1901	.....	.....
1902	142,200	6,882
1903	900,000	48,600
1904	477,568	24,356

TABLE 2.

ZINC.

IMPORTS OF ZINC IN BLOCKS, PIGS AND SHEETS.

Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1880	13,805	$67,881	1893	26,446	124,360
1881	20,920	94,015	1894	20,774	90,680
1882	15,021	76,631	1895	15,061	63,373
1883	22,765	94,799	1896	20,223	80,784
1884	18,945	77,373	1897	11,946	57,754
1885	20,954	70,598	1898	35,148	112,785
1886	23,146	85,599	1899	18,785	107,477
1887	26,142	98,557	1900	28,748	156,167
1888	16,407	65,827	1901	20,527	103,457
1889	19,782	83,935	1902	34,871	141,560
1890	18,236	92,530	1903	26,646	142,827
1891	17,984	105,023	1904Duty free	25,553	138,057
1892	21,881	$127,302			

TABLE 3.

ZINC.

IMPORTS OF SPELTER.

Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1880	1,073	$ 5,310	1893	10,721	$49,822
1881	2,904	12,276	1894	8,423	35,615
1882	1,654	7,779	1895	9,249	30,245
1883	1,274	5,196	1896	10,897	40,548
1884	2,239	10,417	1897	8,342	32,826
1885	3,325	10,875	1898	2,794	13,561
1886	5,432	18,238	1899	5,450	29,687
1887	6,908	25,007	1900	5,836	29,416
1888	7,772	29,762	1901	14,621	58,283
1889	8,750	37,403	1902	18,356	80,757
1890	14,570	71,122	1903	23,159	110,817
1891	6,249	31,459	1904Duty free	33,952	164,751
1892	13,909	62,550			

*Spelter in blocks and pigs.

Zinc.

Table 4.

Zinc.

Imports of Zinc, Manufactures of.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$ 8,327	1892	$ 7,563
1881	20,178	1893	7,464
1882	15,526	1894	6,193
1883	22,599	1895	5,581
1884	11,952	1896	6,290
1885	9,459	1897	5,145
1886	7,345	1898	10,503
1887	6,561	1899	14,661
1888	7,402	1900	11,475
1889	7,233	1901	6,882
1890	6,472	1902	6,683
1891	7,178	1903	9,754

		Duty.	
1904	Zinc seamless drawn tubing	Free.	
	" manufactures of, N.O.P	25 %	$ 12,682
	Total		12,682

The following remarks on the zinc ores of British Columbia are taken from the Report of the Minister of Mines for the province for 1904.

"Zinc ores have been receiving a great deal of attention during this past year, more particularly those of the Slocan district, but, with the exception of the ore from the Ivanhoe mine, Sandon, it could not be learned that any important amount of ore had been sold before the close of the year. In the Slocan district, zinc blende occurs with the galena ores, sometimes in considerable quantity, and usually associated with iron carbonates. Most of the concentrating mills have now been equipped so as to separate out a "zinc concentrate" from the jigs and tables. These concentrates will run from 38 to 48 per cent zinc (as zinc blende) but will carry as impurities, considered from the standpoint of a zinc ore, from 2 to 5 per cent of lead, as galena, from 5 to 15 per cent of iron, as pyrite and carbonate, and from 20 to 45 ounces of silver to the ton, with the balance gangue matter, usually highly silicious.

"Most of the zinc smelting works which are prepared to buy zinc ores are now using the Belgian furnace, in which the ore is mixed with coal or other reducing agent, placed in a clay retort, the reduced zinc being distilled off and caught in a condenser. Iron and lead are highly

objectionable in this process inasmuch as they flux with and destroy the retorts, adding greatly to the cost of the process. For this reason crude Slocan concentrates have not found a ready market and to remove these objectionable impurities two "zinc enrichment" plants are under construction, in addition to the Payne mine magnetic separator. It is believed that these impurities can be so removed, to such an extent at least, as to render them non-injurious, but the question of the silver still remains to be solved, for, as far as could be observed, it is directly included in, and a part of, the zinc blende, and cannot be separated, save by smelting or some other form of disintegration of that mineral. Zinc.

"While this silver cannot be considered as detrimental to the ore as a zinc ore, it is very difficult to separate and save the silver, and but a partial recovery can be made at the best; consequently the price offered by ore buyers seems very low for the silver contents. For this reason it has so far been found advisable by all the producers to throw as much zinc into the lead concentrates as the lead smelter will accept without a penalty, in which case the producer gets no pay for his zinc but gets a price for its silver contents which more than recoups him for his loss of zinc. These conditions apply to zinc smelting as it is usually carried on. There are, however, two or three newer processes not very widely known, which are especially adapted to such ores, but operators of these concerns are naturally only prepared to give enough for the ore to outbid the regular zinc smelter. An electric process is being developed in Vancouver which has considerable promise and which can be utilized in small units, and this may help to solve the problem by the local treatment of the concentrates.

"The ore from the "Lucky Jim" mine of the Slocan is a zinc ore, low in silver, with iron and lead as occasional impurities. About 2,000 tons of this ore were shipped to Kaslo about the end of 1904, but the sales had not been completed by the close of the year.

"There are zinc ore properties on Quatsino Sound and also near Vancouver, but so far no shipments have been made and little development has been done."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALUMINIUM.

Aluminum.

The Northern Aluminium Company have extensive works at Shawenegan Falls, Que., where they manufacture aluminium from ores imported from France and Germany. They have also a well equipped wire mill where the metal is made into aluminium wire and cables which are used extensively now in transmission of electricity. No Canadian raw material is used, but it is interesting to mention the industry inasmuch that it may stimulate search and prospecting for ores of alumina. The Northern Aluminium Company use bauxite imported from France and Germany.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony.

The last return of production of antimony which was received in this office was for the year 1898. Since then, however, the reports of the Department of Customs show an annual export of antimony, of which we have no record of production. The greater part of the Canadian production of antimony has been derived from the Rawdon mine, Hants county, Nova Scotia, which is owned by the Dominion Antimony Company of Halifax. This deposit is a vein some six feet wide, of which a width of some twenty inches contains stibnite, kermesite, galena and other minerals.

Other comparatively important deposits of antimony are known to occur in South Ham, Wolfe county, Que., and at Prince William, York county, N.B.

TABLE 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ANTIMONY ORE.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	665	$31,490
1887	584	10,860
1888	345	3,696
1889	55	1,100
1890	26½	625
1891	10	60
1892 to 1897	Nil.	Nil.
1898	1,344	20,000

TABLE 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

EXPORTS OF ANTIMONY ORES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Antimony.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1880	40	$ 1,948	1890	38	$ 1,000
1881	34	3,308	1891	3½	60
1882	323	11,673	1892 to 1897	Nil.	Nil.
1883	165	4,200	1898	1,232	15,295
1884	483	17,875	1899	6¾	190
1885	758	36,250	1900	210	3,441
1886	665	31,490	1901	10	1,643
1887	229	9,720	1902	90	13,658
1888	352½	6,894	1903	33	4,332
1889	30	695	1904	160	7,237

TABLE 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

IMPORTS OF ANTIMONY.

cal Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
880	42,247	$ 5,903	1892	180,308	17,680
1881	7,060	1893	181,823	14,771
1882	183,597	15,044	1894	139,571	12,249
1883	105,346	10,355	1895	79,707	6,131
1884	445,600	15,564	1896	163,209	9,557
1885	82,012	8,182	1897	134,661	8,031
1886	89,787	6,951	1898	156,451	12,350
1887	87,827	7,122	1899	289,066	16,851
1888	120,125	12,242	1900	186,997	20,001
1889	119,034	11,206	1901	350,737	24,714
1890	117,066	17,439	1902	504,822	39,276
1891	114,084	17,483	1903	868,146	65,434
				Duty.	
1904	Antimony, or regulus of, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.			Free.	301,882	18,228
	Antimony salts			"	117,061	8,884
	Total				418,943	27,112

MISCELLANEOUS,

COBALT.

Cobalt.

According to the figures published by the Ontario Bureau of Mines' the production of cobalt in 1904 was 29 tons valued at $36,620. This was derived from two sources (1) the nickeliferos ores of the Sudbury district, and (2) the silver-cobalt-arsenides lately discovered in Coleman township. As regards the first of these sources, the production is likely to cease for the present, on account of the new processes introduced in the remodelled smelters of the Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Company in which cobalt is not recovered. But as the Ontario report remarks: "The extinction of this source of supply of cobalt, however, by no means implies the disappearance of cobalt from the list of minerals produced in Ontario. Indeed the new resources of this metal now being exploited in Coleman township are of much greater extent and value as a source of cobalt, than the pyrrhotites of Sudbury, in which it is present in small percentages only. The ores of Coleman are no doubt the richest ores of cobalt now being mined anywhere, containing as they do up to 18 per cent of the metal."

MERCURY.

Mercury.

There has been no production of mercury reported since 1897. The small production reported in 1895-1896 and 1897 was derived from the deposits situated at the western end of Kamloops Lake, British Columbia. These deposits consist of quartz veins, containing pockets of cinnabar. These veins are in a zone of decomposed feldspar in a wavy baser country rock of Tertiary age.

TABLE 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

PRODUCTION OF MERCURY.

Calendar Year.	Flasks (76½ lb.)	Price per flask.	Value.
1895	71	$ 33 00	$ 2,343
1896	58	33 44	1,940
1897	9	36 00	324

TABLE 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

IMPORTS OF MERCURY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mercury.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1882	2,443	$ 965
1883	7,410	2,991
1884	5,848	2,441
1885	14,490	4,781
1886	13,316	7,142
1887	18,409	10,618
1888	27,951	14,943
1889	22,931	11,844
1890	15,912	7,677
1891	29,775	20,223
1892	30,936	15,038
1893	50,711	22,998
1894	36,914	14,483
1895	63,732	25,703
1896	77,869	32,343
1897	76,058	33,534
1898	59,759	36,425
1899	103,017	51,695
1900	85,342	51,987
1901	140,610	94,564
1902	97,283	56,615
1903	164,968	91,625
1904 ...Duty free	151,107	80,658

PLATINUM.

Platinum.

In the report on the nickel and copper deposits by Dr. A. E. Barlow it is estimted that the ores of the Sudbury district contain 1·25 oz. of the platinum group metals per ton of nickel contents. On this assumption the value of the platinum contents of the ore extracted from the deposits up to 1904 would be over $800,000.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for 1904 gives the following :—

"The fact that platinum has been recovered from Sudbury ores as part of their commercial treatement has only recently been made public, and the successful extraction of quantities so minute is a tribute to the perfection at which modern metallurgical processes have arrived..... The yield of this rare metal for 1904 is returned at 530 ounces, which at $19.50 had a value of $10,452. In 1902 and 1903 the quantities

* See report on the origin, geological relations and composition of the nickel and copper deposits of the Sudbury mining districts by Barlow. Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada. Vol. XIV, Part H.

MISCELLANEOUS. Platinum.

obtained were considerably larger, being for the former year, 2,375 ounces and for the latter 1710 ounces, of the value at the above price per ounce, of $46,312 and $33,345 respectively.....

The above quantities (for 1902-1903 and 1904) were recovered, not only from the mattes treated during the respective years, but also from the residues or accumulations of several years, so that no data exist for estimating the tonnage of the ore from which they were taken, or how much was obtained from the matte in any one year."

TABLE 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PLATINUM.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1887	$ 5,600	1896	750
1888	6,000	1897	1,600
1889	3,500	1898	1,500
1890	4,500	1899	825
1891	10,000	1900	Nil.
1892	3,500	1901	457
1893	1,800	1902	46,502
1894	950	1903	33,345
1895	$3,800	1904	10,872

TABLE 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

IMPORTS OF PLATINUM.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1883	$ 113	1894	$7,151
1884	576	1895	3,937
1885	792	1896	6,185
1886	1,154	1897	9,031
1887	1,422	1898	9,781
1888	13,475	1899	9,671
1889	3,167	1900	57,910
1890	5,215	1901	20,263
1891	4,055	1902	19,357
1892	1,952	1903	21,251
1893	14,082	1904*	28,112

* Platinum wire and platinum in bars, strips, sheets or plates, platinum retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works. Duty free.

In the above table, the production of the years previous to 1902, has been obtained from placer workings of the Similkameen district of British Columbia. The 1902-3-4 production has been derived, to a large extent, from the Sudbury ores as above mentioned. A small quantity also comes from British Columbia. MISCELLANEOUS.

PALLADIUM.

It has been known for a long time that palladium was present in the nickel ore of the Sudbury district, but no definite information could be obtained as to whether the metals of the platinum group were saved in the treatment which the ores and mattes underwent, As far back as 1889, it was discovered that sperrylite, the arsenide of platinum, which is present in the Sudbury ores, contained traces of palladium. But the occurrence was noted as being only of mineralogical interest. Of late years, however, the sources of platinum have not been able to supply the demand and palladium is being considered as a possible substitute on account of its malleability and high melting point (Palladium 1500°C., Platinum 1750°C.) Palladium.

The metal palladium is now being recovered from the Sudbury ores and according to figures received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines the production for the last three years has been as follows:

	Ounces	Value
1902	4,411	86,014
1903	3,177	61,952
1904	952	18,564

The high figures for 1902 and 1903 are perhaps due to working over some accumulation of old residue from matte treated in previous years.

TIN.

No deposits of tin, of an economic nature, have yet been discovered in Canada, although reports that tin ores have been discovered in large quantities in this country are quite frequent. We give in the table below, figures relating to the Canadian tin trade. Tin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALLIC.

Tin.

IMPORTS OF TIN AND TINWARE.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$ 281,880	1892	$1,594,205
1881	413,924	1893	1,242,994
1882	790,285	1894	1,310,389
1883	1,274,150	1895	973,397
1884	1,018,493	1896	1,237,684
1885	1,060,883	1897	1,274,108
1886	1,117,368	1898	1,550,851
1887	1,187,312	1899	1,372,813
1888	1,164,273	1900	2,418,455
1889	1,243,794	1901	2,339,109
1890	1,289,756	1902	2,293,958
1891	1,206,918	1903	2,712,186

		Duty.	
1904	Tin crystals	Free.	$ 2,168
	Tin in blocks, pigs and bars	"	720,213
	Tin plates and sheets	"	1,461,811
	Tin foil	"	51,890
	Tin strip waste	"	2,497
	Tin and manufactures of :—		
	Tin plate in sheets, decorated	25 %	...
	Tinware, plain, japanned, or lithographed and all manufactures of tin, N.E.S.	25 %	150,978
	Total		$2,389,557

ABRASIVE MATERIALS.

The mineral substances mined under this head in Canada result from the working of the several grindstone quarries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of the products of the corundum mines of Eastern Ontario. In 1904 the total value of all classes of products resulting from these activities aggregated—spot values—$152,327.

ABRASIVE MATERIALS

Grindstone.—A production of 4,649 tons valued at $42,782, was obtained in 1904, which is somewhat less than that for 1903. There has been comparatively little variation in the output for the past ten years.

Corundum.—The shipments of grain corundum in 1904 reached a total of 993 tons valued at $109,545 or 5½ cents per pound. The output of the corundum mills, however, was much greater than the sales, being about 1,554 tons. The difference was held in stock at the close of the year,

Statistics of production since 1900 are as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
1900 grain corundum	3 tons.	$ 300
1901 "	444 "	53,115
1902 "	768 "	84,465
1903 " and corundum ore	970 "	80,180
1904 "	993 "	109,545

The Canada Corundum Company operated the Craig mine in the township of Raglan, Renfrew county, during the whole year, employing about 170 men, They have a large, well equipped mill, operated by both steam and waterpower for concentrating the ore and grading the grain corundum. The mill was operated for about ten months the other two months being spent on construction work. The output of this company for the past three years has been as follows:

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Corundum-bearing rock treated	4,134 tons.	7,996 tons.	8,877 tons.	26,822 tons.
Grain corundum, graded	868,590 lbs	1,611,100 lbs	1,678,833 lbs	3,159,732 lbs
Grain corundum sold in Canada	171,537 lbs	211,887 lbs	169,011 lbs	232,387 lbs
Grain corundum exported to England	20,331 "	176,342 "		121,944 "
Grain corundum exported to United States	576,402 "	784,947 "	1,236,695 "	1,129,601 "
Grain corundum exported to Europe	5,320 "	362,554 "		353,358 "
Total sales	773,590 "	1,535,730 "	1,405,706 "	1,837,290 "

Abrasive Materials.

Table 1.
Abrasive Materials.
Annual Production of Grindstones.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Total.		Average Value per Ton.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
1886	1,765	$24,050	2,255	$22,495	4,020	$46,545	$11 58
1887	1,710	25,020	3,582	38,988	5,292	64,008	12 10
1888	1,971	20,400	3,793	30,729	5,764	51,129	8 87
1889	712	7,128	2,692	23,735	3,404	30,863	9 07
1890	850	8,536	4,034	33,804	4,884	42,340	8 67
1891	1,980	19,800	2,499	22,787	4,479	42,587	9 51
1892	2,462	27,610	2,821	23,577	5,283	51,187	9 69
1893	2,112	21,000	2,488	17,379	4,600	38,379	8 34
1894	2,128	16,000	1,629	16,717	3,757	32,717	8 71
1895	1,400	14,000	2,075	17,932	3,475	31,932	9 19
1896	1,450	14,500	2,263	18,810	3,713	33,310	8 97
1897	1,407	17,500	3,165	24,840	4,572	42,340	9 26
1898	1,422	12,350	3,513	32,425	4,935	44,775	9 07
1899	1,378	10,300	3,133	32,965	4,511	43,265	9 59
1900	1,411	12,600	4,128	40,850	5,539	53,450	9 65
1901	358	3,200	4,223	42,490	4,581	45,690	9 97
1902	1,074	8,118	3,559	36,000	4,633	44,118	9 52
1903	1,337	9,562	4,201	38,740	5,538	48,302	8 72
1904	1,029	7,332	3,620	35,450	4,649	42,782	9 20

Table 2.
Abrasive Materials.
Exports of Grindstones.

Calendar Year.	Value.
1884	$28,186
1885	22,606
1886	24,185
1887	28,769
1888	28,176
1889	29,982
1890	18,564
1891	28,433
1892	23,567
1893	21,672
1894	12,579
1895	16,723
1896	19,139
1897	18,807
1898*	25,588
1899*	23,288
1900*	42,128
1901*	29,130
1902*	24,489
1903*	27,659
1904*	35,612

* Including stone for the manufacture of grindstones.

Table 3.
Abrasive Materials.
Imports of Grindstones.

Fiscal Year.	Duty.	Tons.	Value.
1880		1,044	$11,714
1881		1,359	16,895
1882		2,098	30,654
1883		2,108	31,456
1884		2,074	30,471
1885		1,148	16,065
1886		964	12,803
1887		1,309	14,815
1888		1,721	18,263
1889		2,116	25,564
1890		1,567	20,569
1891		1,381	16,991
1892		1,484	19,761
1893		1,682	20,987
1894		1,918	24,426
1895		1,770	22,834
1896		1,862	26,561
1897		1,521	25,547
1898			22,217
1899			27,476
1900			34,382
1901			39,068
1902			40,838
1903			53,388
1904 Grindstones not mounted and not less than 36 inches in diameter	15 p.c.		8,144
1904 Grindstones N.E.S.	25 p.c.		7,895
			46,039

Table 4.
Abrasive Materials.
Imports of Burrstones.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$12,049	1893	$ 3,552
1881	6,337	1894	3,029
1882	15,143	1895	2,172
1883	13,242	1896	2,049
1884	5,365	1897	1,827
1885	4,517	1898	1,813
1886	4,062	1899	1,759
1887	3,545	1900	1,546
1888	4,753	1901	5,762
1889	5,465	1902	2,559
1890	2,506	1903	586
1891	2,089	1604*	35
1892	1,464		

* Burrstones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into mill-stones. Duty free.

ABRASIVE MATERIALS.

TABLE 5.

ABRASIVE MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF EMERY.

Fiscal Year.	Emery. *a.*	Mfrs. of Emery. *b.*
1885	$ 5,066	$ 4,920
1886	11,877	5,832
1887	12,023	4,598
1888	15,674	4,001
1889	13,565	3,948
1890	16,922	5,313
1891	16,179	6,665
1892	17,782	6,492
1893	17,762	5,606
1894	14,433	2,223
1895	14,569	7,775
1896	16,287	11,913
1897	16,318	11,231
1898	17,661	15,478
1899	21,454	22,343
1900	19,312	25,615
1901	16,311	22,190
1902	14,476	23,892
1903	18,058	22,177
1904	21,626	29,273

a Emery in bulk, crushed or ground. Duty free.
b Emery wheels and manufactures of emery. Duty 25 p.c.

TABLE 6.

ABRASIVE MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF PUMICE STONE.

Fiscal year.	Value.
1885	$ 9,384
1886	2,777
1887	3,594
1888	2,890
1889	3,232
1890	3,003
1891	3,696
1892	3,282
1893	3,798
1894	4,160
1895	3,609
1896	3,721
1897	2,903
1898	3,829
1899	5,973
1900	5,604
1901	5,516
1902	7,254
1903	6,152
*1904	6,537

* Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground. Duty free.

ASBESTUS.

Asbestus.

The Canadian production of asbestus is entirely derived from the province of Quebec. This mineral occurs in this province in connection with rocks of two different ages. In the Eastern Townships it is found in the serpentines which are classed in 'Quebec group' rocks. The centres of production for those deposits are Thetford, Black Lake, East Broughton and Danville. In the district to the north and north-east of Ottawa, asbestus is found in serpentinous and crystalline limestone of Laurentian age. However, only the Eastern Townships deposits are worked at present and they are responsible for the total Canadian output.

The sales of asbestus in 1903 and 1904 were as follows according to returns received by the Department :

	1903		1904	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Crude mineral	3,134	$361,867	4,410	$534,874
Mill Stock	27,995	554,021	31,201	678,628
Asbestic	10,548	13,869	12,854	12,850
	41,677	929,757	48,465	1,226,352

Mr. Obalski, Inspector of Mines for the province of Quebec, reports the production in 1902, 1903 and 1904 as follows :—

Grade of product.	1902	1903	1904
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1st class crude	1,319	930	1,645
2nd "	3,131	2,354	2,727
Fibre	15,502	9,650	7,771
Paper stock	10,682	16,327	23,336
	30,634	29,261	35,479
Asbestic	9,764	9,906	13,149
	40,398	39,167	48,628

The figures show a marked increase over the 1903 production, both in quantity and in value. The average price per ton has also been higher owing to a greater proportion of the first and second class products, although the tonnage of the mill stock, the value of which is much inferior, is also higher than the previous years. The prices of asbestus cover a wide range, from $18 or $20 a ton for the mill stock to $175 or $200 for the best first-class mineral. It is therefore not to wondered at that the average price per ton shows important variations from year to year, more especially if the production of asbestic which sells for $1 per ton, be taken into account.

ASBESTUS.

The following tables give the condition of the asbestus industry and figures of exports and imports for several years back.

TABLE 1.

ASBESTUS.

PRODUCTION.—1896 TO 1904.

	Tons.	Value.	Average Value per ton.
1896—Asbestus	10,892	$ 423,066	$ 38.84
Asbestic	1,358	6,790	5.00
	12,250	$ 429,856	$ 35.09
1897—Asbestus	13,202	$ 399,528	$ 30.26
Asbestic	17,240	45,840	2.66
	30,442	$ 445,368	$ 14.63
1898—Asbestus	16,124	$ 475,131	$ 29.46
Asbestic	7,661	16,066	2.10
	23,785	$ 491,197	$ 20.65
1899—Asbestus	17,790	$ 468,635	$ 26.34
Asbestic	7,746	17,214	2.22
	25,536	$ 485,849	$ 19.03
1900—Asbestus	21,621	$ 729,886	$ 33.76
Asbestic	7,520	18,545	2.46
	29,141	$ 748,431	$ 25.68
1901—Asbestus	32,892	$1,248,645	$ 37.96
Asbestic	7,325	11,114	1.52
	40,217	$1,259,759	$ 31.32
1902—Asbestus	30,219	$1,126,688	$ 37.28
Asbestic	10,197	21,631	2.12
	40,416	$1,148,319	$ 28.41
1903—Asbestus	31,129	$ 915,888	$ 29.42
Asbestic	10,548	13,869	1.31
	41,677	929,757	$ 22.31
1904—Asbestus	35,611	$1,213,502	$ 34.07
Asbestic	12,854	12,850	1.00
	48,465	$1,226,352	$ 25.30

Table 2. Asbestus.

Asbestus.

Production, etc.—1880 to 1895.

Calendar Year.	Production.			Exports, Average value per ton.
	Tons (2,000 lbs.)	Value.	Average value per ton.	
		$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1880	380	24,700	65.00	Exports taken as production.
1881	540	35,100	65.00	
1882	810	52,650	65.00	
1883	955	68,750	71.98	
1884	1,141	75,097	65 80	
1885	2,440	142,441	58.37	
1886	3,458	206,251	59.64	
1887	4,619	226,976	49.14	63.25
1888	4,404	255,007	57.90	70.56
1889	6,113	426,554	69.77	64.44
1890	9,860	1,260,240	127.81	75.52
1891	9,279	999,878	107.75	70.07
1892	6,082	390,462	64.19	69.35
1893	6,331	310,156	49.02	57.24
1894	7,630	420,825	55.15	59.82
1895	8,756	368,175	42.05	56.66

Table 3.

Asbestus.

Exports.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value,	Average value per ton.
1892	5,380	$373,103	$69.35
1893	5,917	338,707	57.24
1894	7,987	477,837	59.82
1895	7,442	421,690	56.66
1896	11,842	567,967	47.96
1897	15,570	473,274	30.40
1898	15,346	494,012	32.19
1899	17,883	473,148	26.46
1900	16,993	693,105	39 61
1901	32,269	1,069,918	33.16
1902	31,074	995,071	32.02
1903	31,780	891,033	28.04
1904	37,272	1,160,887	31·14

ASBESTUS.

TABLE 4.

ASBESTUS.

IMPORTS.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal year.	Value.
1885	$ 674	1895	$26,094
1886	6,831	1896	23,900
1887	7,836	1897	19,032
1888	8,793	1898	26,389
1889	9,943	1899	32,607
1890	13,250	1900	43,455
1891	13,298	1901	50,829
1892	14,090	1902	52,464
1893	19,181	1903	75,465
1894	20,021	*1904	83,827

*Asbestus in any form other than crude, and all manufactures of. Duty 25 p.c.

Details of the industry, mines in operation during 1904, description of mills, etc., will be found in the yearly report of the Inspector of Mines for the Province of Quebec. It is stated that during 1904, there were 1775 workmen employed for periods of from 5 to 12 months, receiving $460,000 in wages.

Below is given a list of companies engaged in asbestus mining or in the asbestus trade :—

Bell's Asbestus Company Ltd., Geo. R. Smith, Mgr., Thetford Mines, Que.

King's Asbestus Mines, B. Bennett, Mgr., Thetford Mines, Que.

Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, Que,

Beaver Asbestus Company, Ltd., C. H. Van Nostrand, Secretary, 220 Broadway, New York.

Standard Asbestus Company, Ltd., R. T. Hopper & Co., Montreal, Que.

Manhattan Asbestus Company, Black Lake, Que.

Glasgow and Montreal Asbestus Company. Black Lake, Que.

Canadian Asbestus Company, B. Marcuse, secretary, Montreal, Que.

Union Asbestus Mines, Black Lake, Que.

Black Lake Chrome and Asbestus Co., 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.

James Reed, M.D., Reedsdale, Que.

American Asbestus Company, Ltd., Black Lake, Que.

Asbestus and Asbestic Co., Ltd., Danville, Que.

Quebec Asbestus Co., Sherbrooke, Que.

Broughton Asbestus Co. East Broughton Sta., Que.

Brompton Lake Asbestus Co., B. Greenshield, Montreal, Que.

Ottawa Asbestus Mining Co., Ottawa, Ont.

Syracuse Asbestus Company, Black Lake, Que.

COAL.

Coal. The production of coal for the year 1904 reached a total tonnage of 8,254,595 tons representing a value of $16,592,231. This amount represents 27 per cent of the total mineral production of Canada for the year. For the first time since 1897, coal has regained the first place as contributor to our total mineral production. It was in that year that the discovery of gold in the Yukon began to increase the figure of output of that metal to an extent which made coal take a second place among the minerals which contributed the largest proportional values. However, there has been since, a steady increase of the coal figures from year to year, while on the other hand the Yukon gold production, after having reached a zenith in 1900, has since shown signs of diminution, and this year the total gold stands slightly below coal in the table of proportionate values of different mineral products. (*See* Introduction).

In the tables which follow, 1, 2 and 3, statistics are given which allow comparison of the coal production of 1904 with that of the previous year.

Table 1.

Coal.

Production by Provinces, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Province.	1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$		$
Nova Scotia.....	5,161,316	9,216,636	5,653,338	10,095,246	5,596,241	9,993,288
British Columbia	1,808,441	4,844,040	1,676,581	4,490,844	1,862,625	4,989,174
North-west Territories including Yukon.....	478,129	1,110,521	614,445	1,316,743	786,617	1,591,545
New Brunswick.	18,795	39,680	16,000	40,000	9,112	18,224
Total.....	7,466,681	15,210,877	7,960,364	15,942,833	8,254,595	16,592,231

Coal.

Table 2.

Coal.

Production. Comparison of 1903 and 1904.

Province	Increase or Decrease.			
	Tons.	Per cent.	Value. $	Per cent.
Nova Scotia	*d* 57,097	*d* 1·01	*d* 101,958	*d* 1·01
British Columbia	*i* 186,044	*i* 11·09	*i* 498,330	*i* 11·09
North-west Territories including Yukon	*i* 172,72,	*i* 28·02	*i* 274,802	*i* 20·87
New Brunswick	*d* 6,888	*d* 43·05	*d* 21,776	*d* 54·44
Dominion	*i* 294,231	*i* 3·7	*i* 692,050	*i* 4·07

i Increase. *d* Decrease.

Table 3.

Coal.

Annual Production showing the increase or decrease each year

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Average Value per Ton	Increase (*i*) or Decrease (*d*) in Tonnage.	Incr. (*i*) or Decr. (*d*) per cent.
1886	2,116,653	$3,739,840	$1 77	.....	.....
1887	2,429,330	4,388,206	1 81	*i* 312,677	*i* 14·8
1888	2,602,552	4,674,140	1 80	*i* 173,222	*i* 7·1
1889	2,658,303	4,894,287	1 84	*i* 55,751	*i* 2·1
1890	3,084,682	5,676,247	1 84	*i* 426,379	*i* 16·0
1891	3,577,749	7,019,425	1 96	*i* 493,067	*i* 16·0
1892	3,287,745	6,363,757	1 94	*d* 290,004	*d* 8·1
1893	3,783,499	7,359,080	1 95	*i* 495,754	*i* 15·1
1894	3,847,070	7,429,468	1 93	*i* 63,571	*i* 1·7
1895	3,478,344	6,739,153	1 94	*d* 368,726	*d* 9·6
1896	3,745,716	7,226,462	1 93	*i* 267,372	*i* 7·7
1897	3,786,107	7,303,597	1 93	*i* 40,391	*i* 1·1
1898	4,173,108	8,224,288	1 97	*i* 387,001	*i* 10·2
1899	4,925,051	10,283,497	2 09	*i* 751,943	*i* 18·0
1900	5,777,319	13,742,178	2 38	*i* 852,268	*i* 17·3
1901	6,486,325	12,699,243	1 96	*i* 709,006	*i* 12·3
1902	7,466,681	15,210,877	2 04	*i* 980,356	*i* 15·1
1903	7,960,364	15,942,833	2 00	*i* 493,683	*i* 6·6
1904	8,254,595	16,592,231	2 01	*i* 294,231	*i* 3·7

The percentage of production to be credited to the several provinces at various periods since 1874 is shown in the following table :— COAL.

Province.	1874.	1880.	1890.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Nova Scotia.	91	79	71	61·4	63·9	62·7	64·1	69·1	71·0	67·8
B. Columbia.	8	20	25	30·3	29·0	31·0	29·6	24·2	21·0	22·5
N. W. Territories .. } New Bruns. }	.....	.....	4	8·3	7·1	6·3	6·3	6·7	8·0	9·7

A glance at the above tables will give a general idea of the Canadian coal industry, such as the proportion contributed by each province, the increases and decreases for 1904 over 1903 etc.

The total tonnage shows an increase of 294,231, equal to 3·7 per cent, for which British Columbia and the Northwest Territories are wholly responsible. The two eastern provinces, Nova Scotia und New Brunswick, show slight decreases. However, the decreases are unlikely to be permanent, as they are almost wholly due to a decrease in the output of two of the largest operators, who have been actively pushing their development work, to the detriment of the production.

In the Northwest Territories the increase has been due to a growing activity evenly distributed over the different fields. A great part of the production is used for domestic purposes, and this market of course is growing from year to year as the country becomes more and more settled. The produce of the mines is practically the only fuel available over immense tracts of agricultural and ranching country.

In British Columbia the increase is proportionately distributed among the two producing fields of Vancouver Island and Crows Nest Pass. In the former field, the increase is due to a larger Canadian consumption of coal and somewhat greater exports, whereas in the Crows Nest, an increase in the manufacture of coke is responsible for the higher figure.

Coal.

The following tables give the statistics of exports and imports of coal.

Table 4.

Coal.

Exports.

Calendar Year.	Produce of Canada.	Not Produce.	Calendar Year.	Produce of Canada.	Not Produce.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
1873	420,683	5,403	1889	665,315	89,294
1874	310,988	12,859	1890	724,486	82,534
1875	250,348	14,026	1891	971,259	77,827
1876	248,638	4,995	1892	823,733	93,988
1877	301,317	4,829	1893	960,312	102,827
1878	327,959	5,468	1894	1,103,694	89,786
1879	306,648	8,468	1895	1,011,235	96,836
1880	432,188	14,217	1896	1,106,661	116,774
1881	395,382	14,245	1897	986,130	101,848
1882	412,682	37,576	1898	1,150,029	99,189
1883	486,811	44,388	1899	1,293,169	101,004
1884	474,405	62,665	1900	1,787,777	62,776
1885	427,937	71,003	1901	1,573,661	53,894
1886	520,703	78,443	1902	2,090,268	23,453
1887	580,965	89,098	1903	1,954,629	27,138
1888	588,627	84,316	1904	1,557,412	27,308

Table 5.

Coal.

Exports.—Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.		*British Columbia.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1874	252,124	$647,539	51,001	$ 278,180
1875	179,626	404,351	65,842	356,018
1876	126,520	263,543	116,910	627,754
1877	173,389	352,453	118,252	590,263
1878	154,114	293,795	165,734	698,870
1879	113,742	203,407	186,094	608,845
1880	199,552	344,148	219,878	775,008
1881	193,081	311,721	187,791	622,965
1882	216,954	390,121	179,552	628,437
1883	192,795	336,088	271,214	946,271
1884	222,709	430,330	245,478	901,440
1885	176,287	349,650	250,191	1,000,764
1886	240,459	441,693	274,466	960,649
1887	207,941	390,738	356,657	1,262,552
1888	165,863	330,115	405,071	1,605,650
1889	186,608	396,830	470,683	1,918,263
1890	202,387	426,070	508,882	1,977,191
1891	194,867	417,816	767,734	2,958,695
1892	181,547	407,980	599,716	2,317,734
1893	203,198	470,695	708,228	2,693,747
1894	310,277	633,398	770,439	2,855,216
1895	241,091	534,479	728,283	2,692,562
1896	380,149	787,270	679,799	2,507,752
1897	307,128	642,754	630,341	2,221,737
1898	309,158	629,363	813,843	2,948,428
1899†	459,260	827,941	781,809	2,947,369

*See foot-note, table 16. †Since 1899, exports by provinces have not been published in Trade and Navigation Report.

TABLE 6.

COAL.

IMPORTS OF BITUMINOUS COAL.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.
1880	457,049	$1,220,761	1893	1,603,154	3,967,764
1881	587,024	1,741,568	1894	1,359,509	3,315,094
1882	636,374	1,992,081	1895	1,444,928	3,321,387
1883	911,629	2,996,198	1896	1,538,489	3,299,025
1884	1,118,615	3,613,470	1897	1,543,476	3,254,217
1885	1,011,875	3,197,539	1898	1,684,024	3,179,595
1886	930,949	2,591,554	1899	2,171,358	3,691,946
1887	1,149,792	3,126,225	1900	2,439,764	4,310,964
1888	1,231,234	3,451,661	1901	2,516,392	4,956,025
1889	1,248,540	3,255,171	1902	3,047,392	5,712,058
1890	1,409,282	3,528,959	1903	3,511,412	7,776,717
1891	1,598,855	4,060,896	1904*	4,053,900	9,108,208
1892	1,615,226	4,099,221			

*Duty, 53c. per ton.

TABLE 7.

COAL.

IMPORTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.
1880	516,729	$1,509,960	1893	1,500,550	$ 6,355,285
1881	572,092	2,325,937	1894	1,530,522	6,354,040
1882	638,273	2,666,356	1895	1,104,342	5,350,627
1883	754,891	3,344,936	1896	1,574,355	5,667,096
1884	868,000	3,831,283	1897	1,457,295	5,695,168
1885	910,324	3,909,844	1898	1,460,701	5,874,685
1886	995,425	4,028,050	1899	1,745,460	6,490,509
1887	1,100,165	4,423,062	1900	1,654,401	6,602,912
1888	†2,138,627	5,291,875	1901	1,933,283	7,923,950
1889	1,291,705	5,199,481	1902	1,652,451	7,021,939
1890	1,201,335	4,595,727	1903	1,456,713	7,028,664
1891	1,399,067	5,224,452	1904*	2,275,018	10,461,223
1892	1,479,106	5,640,346			

*Coal anthracite, and anthracite coal dust. Duty free.

† In Table 7, Imports of Anthracite Coal, a very considerable increase will be noticed in 1888 over 1887, an increase of over ninety-four per cent, the falling off again in 1889 being quite as remarkable. The average values per ton for the three years 1887, 1888 and 1889, were $4.02, $2.47 and $4.03 respectively. Although a duty of fifty cents per ton on anthracite coal was removed May 13, 1887, it is hardly thought this would account for the changes indicated, and unless some error may possibly have crept into the Trade and Navigation Report, no explanation is available.

Coal.

Table 8.

Coal.

Imports of Coal Dust.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.
1880	3,565	$ 8,877	1893	109,585	44,474
1881	337	666	1894	117,573	49,510
1882	471	900	1895	181,318	52,221
1883	8,154	10,082	1896	210,386	53,742
1884	12,782	14,600	1897	225,562	59,609
1885	20,185	20,412	1898	229,445	45,556
1886	36,230	36,996	1899	276,547	44,717
1887	31,401	33,178	1900	330,174	98,349
1888	28,808	34,730	1901	414,432	275,559
1889	39,980	47,139	1902	489,548	264,550
1890	53,104	29,818	1903	550,883	420,317
1891	60,127	35,130	1904*	608,041	544,123
1892	82,091	39,840			

* Duty, 20 p. c., not over 13c. per ton.

Ontario is of course largely dependent on imports from the United States for its supply of bituminous coal. Western Quebec and Manitoba also import large quantities. This is mainly used in local industries. For domestic use the eastern provinces are altogether dependent on the anthracite from the United States, whereas the western provinces derive part of their domestic supply from the Cascades coal fields on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains through which runs the Canadian Pacific Railway, where a very good quality of anthracite is produced, and from some parts of the coal fields along the Crows Nest Pass Railway branch; which last source yields a bituminous coal, high in fixed carbon, greatly prized for household purposes.

To offset the imports from the United States, both Nova Scotia and British Columbia shew a substantial coal export trade the main market for which, are the seaboard ports of the Atlantic and of the Pacific coasts, although quite an appreciable quantity is also shipped to Montana by rail, from the Crows Nest field.

To sum up, however, while only about half the quantity of coal consumed in Canada is derived from Canadian mines, such quantities are exported that we actually produce about 60 per cent of our requirements. The following statement will show at a glance the comparison between the Canadian imports, exports, and consumption of coal during the year 1904. It is of course to be regretted that so much coal has to be imported, when we have unlimited supplies of it, but the middle provinces of Canada are so distant from the producing Canadian coal fields, that they will always have to draw their supply chiefly from the less remote United States coal districts.

COAL.

Production, Table 3	8,254,595	
Exports of coal the produce of Canada, Table 4	1,557,412	
Home consumption of Canadian coal		6,697,183
Imports of bituminous, anthracite and coal dust, Tables 6, 7 and 8	6,936,959	
Exports of coal not the produce of Canada	27,308	
Home consumption of imported coal		6,909,651
Total consumption of coal in Canada		13,606,834

TABLE 9.

COAL.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN CANADA.

Calendar Year	Canadian.	Imported.	Total.	Percentage Canadian.	Percentage Imported.	Consumption per capita.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			Tons.
1886	1,595,950	1,884,161	3,480,111	45·9	54·1	·758
1887	1,848,365	2,192,260	4,040,625	45·7	54·3	·871
1888	2,013,925	3,314,353	5,328,278	37·8	62·2	1·137
1889	1,992,988	2,490,931	4,483,919	44·4	55·6	·946
1890	2,360,196	2,581,187	4,941,383	47·8	52·2	1·031
1891	2,606,490	2,980,222	5,586,712	46·7	53·3	1·153
1892	2,464,012	3,082,429	5,546,441	44·4	55·6	1·133
1893	2,823,187	3,110,462	5,933,649	47·6	52·4	1·198
1894	2,743,376	2,917,818	5,661,194	48·5	51·5	1·130
1895	2,467,109	2,933,752	5,400,861	45·7	54·3	1·066
1896	2,639,055	3,206,456	5,845,511	45·1	54·9	1·140
1897	2,799,977	3,124,485	5,924,462	47·3	52·7	1·143
1898	3,023,079	3,274,981	6,298,060	48·0	52·0	1·200
1899	3,631,882	4,092,361	7,724,243	47·0	53·0	1·454
1900	3,989,542	4,361,563	8,351,105	47·8	52·2	1·561
1901	4,912,664	4,810,213	9,722,877	50·5	49·5	1·810
1902	5,376,413	5,165,938	10,542,351	51·0	49·0	1·927
1903	6,005,735	5,491,870	11,507,605	52·2	47·8	2·055
1904	6,697,183	6,909,651	13,606,834	49·2	50·8	2·346

If the consumption of coal is to be regarded as one of the indices of prosperity of a country, the table above will show gratifying results. Not only has the total tonnage used, greatly increased, but the per capita consumption shows from year to year a steady growth, which for the last decade does not once show retrogression.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The total production of Nova Scotia, shows a slight decrease over that for the previous year. This, however, is not to be taken as a sign of decreasing activity in the coal industry of the province. The companies which are mainly responsible for the lower figure, are two of the very important producers, viz., the Dominion Coal Company in Cape Breton county, and the Acadia Coal Company in Pictou county. With great foresight, these two companies have been pushing the development work of their collieries, and next year it is expected that the output will more than make up the slight falling off of this year.

TABLE 10.

COAL.

NOVA SCOTIA:—OUTPUT, SALES, COLLIERY CONSUMPTION, AND PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Output, Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Sales, Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Colliery Consumption, Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Production* Tons 2,240 lbs.	Output, Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Sales, Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Colliery Consumption, Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Production* Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Price per Ton. 2,240 lbs.	Value of production.
1872	880,950	785,914	110,341	896,255	986,664	880,224	123,582	1,003,806	$1 75	$1,568,446
1873	1,051,467	881,106	108,398	989,504	1,177,643	986,839	121,406	1,108,245	1 75	1,731,632
1874	872,720	749,127	119,582	868,709	977,446	839,022	133,932	972,954	1 75	1,520,240
1875	781,165	706,795	124,110	830,905	874,905	791,610	139,003	930,613	1 75	1,454,084
1876	709,646	634,207	113,788	747,995	794,804	710,312	127,443	837,755	1 75	1,308,991
1877	757,496	687,065	98,841	785,906	848,396	769,513	110,702	880,215	1 75	1,375,339
1878	770,603	693,511	88,627	782,138	863,075	776,732	99,262	875,994	1 75	1,368,741
1879	788,271	688,624	84,787	773,411	882,863	771,259	94,961	866,220	1 75	1,353,469
1880	1,032,710	954,659	96,831	1,051,190	1,156,635	1,069,218	108,451	1,177,669	1 75	1,840,108
1881	1,124,270	1,035,014	107,888	1,142,902	1,259,183	1,159,216	120,834	1,280,050	1 75	2,000,079
1882	1,365,811	1,250,179	111,381	1,361,560	1,529,708	1,400,200	124,747	1,524,947	1 75	2,382,730
1883	1,422,553	1,297,523	111,949	1,409,472	1,593,259	1,453,226	125,383	1,578,609	1 75	2,466,576
1884	1,389,295	1,261,650	116,769	1,378,419	1,556,011	1,413,048	130,781	1,543,829	1 75	2,412,233
1885	1,352,205	1,254,510	127,624	1,382,134	1,514,470	1,405,051	142,939	1,547,990	1 75	2,418,735
1886	1,502,611	1,373,666	142,421	1,516,087	1,682,924	1,538,506	159,512	1,698,018	1 75	2,653,152
1887	1,670,830	1,519,684	139,777	1,659,461	1,871,330	1,702,016	156,550	1,858,596	1 75	2,904,057
1888	1,776,128	1,576,692	157,443	1,734,135	1,989,263	1,765,895	176,336	1,942,231	1 75	3,034,735
1889	1,756,279	1,555,107	158,131	1,713,238	1,967,032	1,741,720	177,107	1,918,827	1 75	2,998,167
1890	1,984,001	1,786,111	161,240	1,947,351	2,222,081	2,000,444	180,589	2,181,033	1 75	3,407,864
1891	2,044,784	1,849,945	174,983	2,024,928	2,290,158	2,071,938	195,981	2,267,919	1 75	3,543,624
1892	1,942,780	1,752,934	175,092	1,928,026	2,175,913	1,963,286	196,103	2,159,389	1 75	3,374,046
1893	2,223,042	1,977,543	205,425	2,182,968	2,489,807	2,214,848	230,076	2,444,924	1 75	3,820,194
1894	2,250,631	2,060,920	196,206	2,257,126	2,520,707	2,308,231	219,751	2,527,982	1 75	3,949,970
1895	1,999,756	1,793,098	193,639	1,986,737	2,239,727	2,008,270	216,875	2,225,145	1 75	3,476,790
1896	2,292,675	2,046,828	192,975	2,239,803	2,567,796	2,292,447	216,132	2,508,579	1 75	3,919,655
1897	2,340,031	2,044,672	181,716	2,226,388	2,620,835	2,290,032	203,522	2,493,554	1 75	3,896,179
1898	2,262,656	2,121,126	167,428	2,288,554	2,534,175	2,375,661	187,519	2,563,180	1 75	4,004,970
1899	2,865,443	2,633,989	177,460	2,811,449	3,209,296	2,950,067	198,755	3,148,822	2 00	5,622,898
1900	3,298,791	2,998,737	236,563	3,235,300	3,694,646	3,358,585	264,951	3,623,536	2 50	8,088,250
1901	3,821,033	3,411,127	301,434	3,712,561	4,279,557	3,820,462	337,606	4,158,068	1 75	6,496,982
1902	4,725,480	4,229,120	379,198	4,608,318	5,292,538	4,736,614	424,702	5,161,316	2 00	9,216,636
1903	5,215,562	4,565,720	481,903	5,047,623	5,841,429	5,113,607	539,731	5,653,338	2 00	10,095,246
1904	5,131,985	4,551,740	441,904	4,996,644	5,747,823	5,097,949	498,292	5,596,241	2 00	9,993,288

* This Production is obtained by adding Sales and Colliery Consumption. For sales previous to 1872, see report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, 1883, page 68.

TABLE 11.

COAL.

NOVA SCOTIA :- COAL TRADE BY COUNTIES.

CALENDAR YEAR.	CUMBERLAND.		PICTOU.		CAPE BRETON.		OTHER COUNTIES.	
	Raised.	Sold.	Raised.	Sold.	Raised.	Sold.	Raised.	Sold.
	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.
1st quarter	154,643	122,989	179,234	151,502	813,719	526,038	44,706	25,334
2nd "	198,426	173,046	179,004	157,538	1,116,540	1,029,237	90,231	64,936
3rd "	177,815	156,461	171,563	157,501	1,092,956	1,153,323	111,657	89,858
4th "	200,432	168,673	181,127	155,817	950,218	904,571	85,552	61,125
Total, 1904	731,316	621,169	716,928	622,358	3,973,433	3,613,169	332,146	241,253
" 1903	679,332	590,171	792,161	695,120	4,073,824	3,590,565	296,110	237,750

Coal.

Table 12.

Coal.

Nova Scotia:—Output by Collieries during the Calendar Year 1904.

Colliery.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Colliery.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.
Cumberland County.		*Inverness County.*	
Maritime Coal Co.	54,053	Port Hood Coal Co.	84,825
Fundy Coal Co.	11,326	Mabou Coal Mining Co.	6,792
Canada Coal & Railway Co.	44,717	Inverness Ry. and Coal Co	233,502
Minudie Coal Co.	43,174	*Victoria County.*	
Ripley & Blenkkorn	2,032	Cape Breton Coal Co.	7,027
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.	566,798	*Cape Breton County.*	
Strathcona Coal Co.	9,306	Sydney Coal Co.	8,138
Pictou County.		Dominion Coal Co.	3,386,345
Acadia Coal Co.	344,417	N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	533,703
Intercolonial Coal Co.	297,427	Gowrie and Blockhouse collieries.	45,247
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co	69,084	Total.	5,747,823

The Dominion Coal Company has made a start towards developing the large submarine areas which they hold along the eastern coast of Cape Breton. After a series of conferences between the government mining inspector and the company's officials an agreement was reached as to size of pillars and rooms, main ways, barriers, thickness of corners, etc., both the safety of the workmen and the interests of the company having been considered.

The Dominion Coal Company is also opening up a new vein called Dominion No. 6 on the tongue of land between Big Glace Bay and Schooner Pond. This will be worked by slopes on the Phelan Seam. It is expected to be in shipping order in the spring of 1905. All the other collieries of the company worked steadily during the year.

The Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company have been going on with their development work at Cochrane Lake. The intention is to establish a large modern colliery; a town site (Broughton) has been laid out and a spur of railroad is being built to connect the mine with the Sydney and Louisburg Railway.

All the other mines of the Island of Cape Breton, produced steadily.

In Pictou county, the Acadia Coal Company did a great deal of development work, somewhat to the detriment of the output. This company is now sinking a pair of shafts to tap the different seams of the basin, and the intention is to ultimately concentrate all

the hoisting operations on this point. The other companies of this district, produced steadily. Coal.

In Cumberland county, the heaviest producer is the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, who operate the Spring Hill mines. Their production shows an increase over last year.

The Canada Coal and Railway Company, Joggins Mines, experienced a great deal of trouble on account of a fire and a strike. The output was materially affected by these causes, and is much lower than that of last year. The Chignecto colliery has been taken over by the Maritime Coal and Railway Company, Ltd., who have doubled last year's production and who pushed development work very actively.

The following table shows the markets to which the Nova Scotia coal finds its way. It will be observed that outside of the province itself, the main outlets are the Province of Quebec, and the exports to the United States.

TABLE 13.

COAL.

NOVA SCOTIA:—DISTRIBUTION OF COAL SOLD.

Markets.	Calendar Years.					
	1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Per cent.	Tons. 2,000 lbs.	Per cent.	Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Per cent.
Nova Scotia, transported by land	468,658	9·9	727,122	14·2	918,822	18·0
Nova Scotia, transported by sea	1,175,644	24·8	977,756	19·1	724,289	14·2
Total, Nova Scotia	1,644,302	34·7	1,704,878	33·3	1,643,111	32·2
New Brunswick	358,664	7·6	435,537	8·5	474,053	9·3
Prince Edward Island	70,316	1·5	88,649	1·7	95,177	1·9
Quebec	1,492,902	31·5	1,609,205	31·5	1,916,384	37·6
Newfoundland	118,041	2·5	155,751	3·1	155,794	3·1
United States	1,004,650	21·2	1,009,420	19·7	730,658	14·3
West Indies	6,700	·1	.....	....	.....	.....
Other countries	41,039	·9	110,167	2·2	82,772	1·6
Total	4,736,614	100·0	5,113,607	100·0	5,097,949	100·0

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The greater proportion of the New Brunswick production is derived from the Grand Lake district, which has now greatly increased shipping facilities, owing to the completion of the

Coal.

railroad which connects Newcastle and Minto to Norton on the Intercolonial Railroad. Besides this, a great deal of coal is shipped during the summer by barges to St. John and Fredericton. The coal operations in the district are on a small scale, the seams are thin, and a great deal of dead work has to be done to allow sufficient height to work.

Some work has also been done in Kent county, the Coal Branch district, and a spur of railroad has been built, which should be a great help to the industry.

Table 14.

Coal.

New Brunswick :—Production.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.
1887	10,040	$ 23,607	$2 35
1888	5,730	11,050	1 93
1889	5,673	11,733	2 07
1890	7,110	13,850	1 95
1891	5,422	11,030	2 03
1892	6,768	9,375	1 39
1893	6,200	9,837	1 59
1894	6,469	10,264	1 59
1895	9,500	14,250	1 50
1896	7,500	11,250	1 50
1897	6,000	9,000	1 50
1898	6,160	9,240	1 50
1899	10,528	15,792	1 50
1900	10,000	15,000	1 50
1901	17,630	51,857	2 94
1902	18,795	39,680	2 11
1903	16,000	40,000	2 50
1904	9,112	18,224	2 00

TABLE 15. COAL.

COAL.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES :—PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.
1887	74,152	$ 157,577	$ 2 13
1888	115,124	183,354	1 59
1889	97,364	179,640	1 85
1890	128,953	198,498	1 54
1891	174,131	437,243	2 51
1892	184,370	469,930	2 55
1893	238,395	598,745	2 51
1894	199,991	488,980	2 45
1895	185,654	414,064	2 23
1896	225,868	606,891	2 69
1897	267,163	667,908	2 50
1898	340,088	825,220	2 43
1899	334,600	811,500	2 43
1900	351,950	839,375	2 38
1901	391,139	1,008,917	2 58
1902	478,129	1,110,521	2 32
1903	614,445	1,316,743	2 14
1904	786,617	1,591,545	2 02

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—The production, as may be seen by glancing at table 15, is yearly increasing at a rapid rate, following in this the development of this part of Canada. In the North-west Territories, coal mining is mainly carried on in the Estevan district, which is in the south-eastern corner of Assiniboia ; on the Crows Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Lethbridge and the Rocky Mountains ; in the Cascade Basin on the main line of the C.P.R., and around Edmonton. In each of these districts, great developments have taken place during 1904, and the production next year will be considerably increased. In the Estevan field the heaviest producers are the Souris Coal Company. But the C.P.R. Mining and Metallurgical Department are doing a great deal of development and constructing an important surface plant at Bienfait.

Along the Crows Nest Pass Railway, several new collieries are being added to the old producers. The International Coal and Coke Company are working very actively at their Coleman colliery, where they are putting up a very modern and complete plant. The Breckenridge Lund Coal Company intend to establish at Lundbreck a complete and up-to-date colliery. Among the older producers, the Lethbridge colliery has worked very steadily. The Frank colliery, of the Canadian American Coal and Coke Company, which had been so seriously

Coal.

affected by the great landslide of April, 1903, has again started to ship, and is now in good working order. The West Canadian Colliery Company has worked two collieries, at Lille and Bellevue, near Frank. At the Bellevue colliery, the work has been mainly of a development nature. In the Cascade Basin, the mine at Canmore continued to produce steadily. One of the features of the year, has been the abandonment of the mine at Anthracite, which had been a good producer for a great many years. The product of the mine was an anthracite mainly used for domestic purposes. This kind of coal will in the future be mined by the Pacific Coal Company, who are establishing a large colliery at Bankhead, three miles north of Banff.

The mines in the vicinity of Edmonton do not show any special features. They worked more or less steadily throughout the year. There is little doubt, however, that a large and steady increase of the coal production of the North-west Territories may be looked forward to, following the growth and development of that part of Canada.

TABLE 16. COAL.

COAL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA :—PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Output Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Home Consumption, Tons, 2,240 lbs.	Sold for Export, Tons. 2,240 lbs. ‡	PRODUCTION.* Tons. 2,240 lbs.	PRODUCTION.* Tons, 2,000 lbs.	Price per ton, 2,240 lbs	Value.
						$	$
1836-52..	10,000				11,200	4 00	40,000
1852-59..	25,398				28,446	4 00	101,592
1859¶...	1,989				2,228	4 00	7,956
1860.....	14,247				15,957	4 00	56,988
1861.....	13,774				15,427	4 00	55,096
1862.....	18,118				20,292	4 00	72,472
1863.....	21,345				23,906	4 00	85,380
1864.....	28,632	From 1836 to 1873 inclusive, the output is taken as production.			32,068	4 00	114,528
1865.....	32,819				36,757	4 00	131,276
1866.....	25,115				28,129	4 00	100,460
1867.....	31,239				34,988	4 00	124,956
1868.....	44,005				49,286	4 00	176,020
1869.....	35,802				40,098	4 00	143,208
1870.....	29,843				33,424	4 00	119,372
1871-2-3.	148,459				166,274	4 00	593,836
1874.....	81,547	25,023	56,038	81,061	90,788	3 00	243,183
1875.....	110,145	31,252	66,392	97,644	109,361	3 00	292,932
1876.....	139,192	17,856	†122,329	140,185	157,007	3 00	420,555
1877.....	154,052	24,311	115,381	139,692	156,455	3 00	419,076
1878.....	170,846	26,166	164,682	190,848	213,750	3 00	572,544
1879.....	241,301	40,294	192,096	232,390	260,277	3 00	697,170
1880.....	267,595	46,513	225,849	272,362	305.045	3 00	817 086
1881.....	228,357	40,191	189,323	229.514	257,056	3 00	688,542
1882.....	282,139	56,161	232,411	288,572	323.201	3 00	865,716
1883.....	213,299	64,786	149,567	214,353	240,075	3 00	643,059
1884.....	394,070	87,388	306,478	393,866	441,130	3 00	1,181,598
1885.....	365,596	95,227	237,797	333,024	372,987	3 00	999,072
1886.....	326,636	85,987	249,205	335,192	375,415	3 00	1,005,576
1887.....	413,360	99,216	334,839	434,055	486,142	3 00	1,302,165
1888.....	489,301	115,953	365,714	481,667	539,467	3 00	1,445,001
1889.....	579,830	124,574	443,675	568,249	636,439	3 00	1,704,747
1890.....	678,140	177,075	508,270	685,345	767,586	3 00	2,056,035
1891.....	1,029,047	202,697	806,479	1,009,176	1,130,277	3 00	3,027,528
1892.....	826,335	196,223	640,579	836,802	937,218	3 00	2,510,406
1893.....	978,294	207,851	768,917	976,768	1,093,980	3 00	2,930,304
1894.....	1,012,953	165,776	827,642	993,418	1,112,628	3 00	2,980,254
1895.....	939,654	188,349	756,334	944,683	1,058,045	3 00	2,834,049
1896.....	894,882	261,984	634,238	896,222	1,003,769	3 00	2,688,666
1897.....	892,296	290,310	619,860	910,170	1,019,390	3 00	2,730,510
1898.....	1,136,485	375,423	752,863	1,128,286	1,263,680	3 00	3,384,858
1899.....	1,306,324	526,058	751,711	1,277,769	1,431,101	3 00	3,833,307
1900.....	1,590,178	685,667	914,184	1,599,851	1,791,833	3 00	4,799,553
1901.....	1,691,557	799,666	914,163	1,713,829	1,919,488	3 00	5,141,487
1902.....	1,641,626	837,871	776,809	1,614,680	1,808,441	3 00	4,844,040
1903.....	1,450,663	947,499	549,449	1,496,948	1,676,581	3 00	4,490,844
1904.....	1,685,698	1.129.465	533,593	1,663,058	1,862,625	3 00	4,989,174

*This production is obtained by adding 'Home Consumption' and 'Sold for Export,'

†52,935 of this amount was exported as sales without the division into the 'Home Consumption' and 'Sold for Export.'

‡The figures in the 'Sold for Export' column do not agree as they should with those given in Table 5, the only explanation being that the data in the two cases are from different sources, and it has not been possible to find out the cause of the difference.

¶Two months only.

Coal.

For British Columbia the total figures of production for 1904 show a substantial increase over 1903. The increase is mainly due to the larger amount of coal used in making coke. Exports of coal to the United States have slightly fallen off while on the other hand the exports of coke to that country shows a very large increase.

Statistics of coal production for 1904 are given in the annual report of the Minister of Mines as follows :—

Sales and output for year. Tons of 2240 lbs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Sold for consumption in Canada	537,744	....		
" export to U.S.A.	532,436	.....		
" " to other countries	1,157			
Total sales		....	1,071,337	
Used under colliery boilers, &c	159,651	.. ..		
Used in making coke	432,070	.....		
Total for colliery use		.....	591,721	
Stock on hand first of year	8,130	.....		
" " last of year	30,770	.....		
Difference added to stock during the year		.....	22,640	
Output of collieries for year			1,685,698	

Statistics of labour and wages are given in the same report as follows :—

NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED, DAILY WAGES PAID, &c.

Character of Labour.	Underground.		Above ground.		Total.	
	No. of employees	Average daily wage	No. of employees	Average daily wage	No. of employees	Average daily wage
Supervision and clerical assistance	89	$ 6 87	51	$ 4 50	140	$ 5 68
Whites—						
Miners	1,614	3 75	.....	.....	1,614	3 75
Miners' helpers		2 75	....	.....	.. .. ..	2 75
Labourers		2 87		2 50		2 68
	1,378		547		1,925	
Mechanics and skilled lab.		2 62	....	3 62	.....	3 62
Boys		2 87	.....	1 33	.....	1 60
Japanese	17	1 37	28	1 25	45	1 31
Chinese	181	1 37	549	1 25	729	1 31
Totals	3,278	.....	1,175	.....	4,443	

Only three fields in British Columbia are yet producing, viz., the Nanaimo field and the Comox or Cumberland field, both of which are situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island, and the Crows Nest Pass field in the East Kootenay district. On Vancouver Island the two larger companies operating are, the Western Fuel Company and the Wellington Colliery Company, who ship almost entirely by water, the market being nearly equally divided between American and Canadian ports. In the Crows Nest Pass only one company is producing at present, the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, which has three collieries, viz. at Coal Creek, Michel and Carbonado. About two-fifths of their output is used for making coke and one-quarter exported to the United States by rail, the balance being consumed in Canada. COAL.

There exist other coal fields in British Columbia, some of which could easily be developed, should the demand arise. Even now, in the Nicola Valley, extensive boring and development work is going on. In 1904 there were at least five companies who had started operations in this district. Dr. R. W. Ells has reported at length on these coal fields, in the Summary report of the Geological Survey for 1904 (pages 42 to 69).

Exploration work has been pursued in the Skeena district and extensive seams are reported to have been discovered. These fields, however, will necessarily remain dormant until the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific line and spurs.

The following figures are interesting as showing the sources of the coal which supplies the Californian market. The very important falling off in the imports, is due to the introduction of crude oil as fuel for a great many purposes.

Whence derived.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	Tons. 2,240 lbs.	Tons. 2,240 lbs.	Tons. 2,240 lbs.
British Columbia	710,330	591,732	289,890
Australia	175,959	197,328	276,186
England and Wales	52,270	95,621	61,580
Scotland		3,600	3,495
Eastern (Cumberland and Anthracite)	27,370	24 133	13,262
Seattle (Washington)	240,574	165,237	127,819
Tacoma "	433,817	209,358	256,826
Mount Diable, Coos Bay and Tesla	143,318	111,209	84,277
Japan and Rocky Mountains	51,147	47,380	102,219
Totals	1,834,785	1,445,598	1,215,554

COAL. We give below a list of the principal coal producers in Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA—

Dominion Coal Company	Glace Bay, C.B.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company	Sydney Mines, C.B.
Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Co'y	Broughton, C.B.
Gowrie and Blockhouse Collieries	Port Morien, C.B.
Sydney Coal Company, Ltd	Sydney Mines, C.B.
Cape Breton Coal Mining Co	Newcampellton, C.B.
Inverness Railway and Coal Co	Inverness, C.B.
Port Hood Coal Company	Port Hood, C.B.
Mabou Coal Mining Co	Mabou, C.B.
Nova Scotia Collieries, Ltd	Chimney Corner, C.B.
Intercolonial Coal Mining Company	Westville, N.S.
Acadia Coal Company, Ltd	Stellarton, N.S.
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. Ltd	Springhill, N.S.
Canada Coals and Railway Co. Ltd	Joggins Mines, N.S.
Minudie Coal Company, Ltd	River Hebert, N.S.
Strathcona Coal Company	" "
Maritime Coal Company	Chignecto, N.S.
Ripley and Blenkhorn	" "
Fundy Coal Company	Lower Cove, N.S.

NEW BRUNSWICK :—

New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company	Norton, N.B.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES :—

Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company	Lethbridge, Alta.
The Canadian American, Coal and Coke Co.	Frank, Alta.
West Canadian Collieries	Blairmore, Alta.
International Coal and Coke Company	Coleman, Alta.
H. W. McNeil Company	Canmore, Alta.
Breckenridge and Lund Coal Co	Lundbreck, Alta.
Pacific Coal Company	Bankhead, Alta.
C.P.R. Mining and Metallurgical Dept	Bienfait, Assa.
Souris Coal Company	Coalfields, Assa.
Roche Percee Coal Mining Company	Roche Percee, Assa
Eureka Brick and Coal Co	Estevan, Alta.
Edmonton Coal Co	Edmonton, Alta.
Mays Coal Mining Co	" "
James R. Stewart Mining Co	" "
The Knee Hill Coal Co	Knee Hill "

Coal.

British Columbia :—

The Crows Nest Coal Co.....Fernie, B.C.
The Western Fuel Co.....Nanaimo, V.I., B.C.
Wellington Colliery Co.....Ladysmith, B.C.
The Nicola Valley Coal Co.....Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.
The Coutlee Coal and Iron Co.....Colfax, Was. U.S.A.
The Nicola Coal and Iron Co.....Vancouver, B.C.
The Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Coal and Railway Co.....Ottawa, Ont.
The Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Ltd..Vancouver, B.C.

Yukon District :—

Coal Creek Coal Co., Ltd.....Dawson, Yukon.
North American Transportation and Trading Co. Cliff Creek Mines..... " "
Alaska Exploration Co. Rock Creek Mine..... " "
R. S. Ames and Geo. Miller, Five Fingers Mine. " "
White Horse Coal Co.....White Horse, "

COKE.

The total production of coke for the year 1904 shows a tonnage inferior to that of 1903, but nevertheless the total value has materially increased. This is due to the fact that the British Columbia production has grown very much, and the value per ton is greater in the west than on the Atlantic coast,

Table 1.

Coke.

Annual Production.

Coke.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Value. per Ton.
1886	35,396	$101,940	$2.88
1887	40,428	135,951	3.36
1888	45,373	134,181	2.96
1889	54,539	155,043	2.84
1890	56,450	166,298	2.95
1891	57,084	175,592	3.08
1892	56,135	160,249	2.85
1893	61,078	161,790	2.65
1894	58,044	148,551	2.56
1895	53,356	143,047	2.68
1896	49,619	110,257	2.22
1897	60,686	176,457	2.91
1898	87,600	286,000	3.26
1899	100,820	350,022	3.47
1900	157,134	649,140	4.13
1901	365,531	1,228,225	3.36
1902	502,043	1,519,185	3.03
1903	561,318	1,734,404	3.09
1904	554,083	2,032,048	3.66

Coke.

The figures show a diminution in quantity of 7,235 tons. Taking the production by provinces, we find that Nova Scotia comes in for a rather heavy decrease of 95,818 tons. This is due to several causes, the main one being the decrease in the activity of the operations of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, due to the strike of their workingmen, during which, all work was practically suspended. A renewed activity is looked forward to for the next year.

Table 2.

Coke.

Production of Coke by Provinces.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.		British Columbia.		N. W. Territories.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$		$
1897	41,532	90,950	19,154	85,507	.....	.....
1898	48,400	111,000	39,200	175,000	.....	.....
1899	62,459	178,767	38,361	171,255	.....	.....
1900	61,767	223,395	95,367	425,745	.....	.....
1901	222,694	590,560	142,837	637,665	.....	.....
1902	363,330	899,930	138,713	619,255	.....	.....
1903	371,745	888,094	189,573	846,310	.....	.....
1904	275,927	805,022	257,172	1,148,090	20,984	78,936

The coke production of the North-west Territories, which has been insignificant until this year, is now becoming quite important. The largest contributor is the International Coal and Coke Company of Coleman, who have a battery of 86 beehive coke ovens.

The West Canadian Colliery Company have 28 coke ovens in operation; these are of the Bernard type and the gas is used under the boilers. They are the only ovens of the by-product type worked in the West.

In British Columbia, we note a very large increase in the coke production, for which the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co is mainly responsible.

As remarked by the Provincial Mineralogist in his report for 1904, the consumption of coke by the British Columbia smelters has remained

about the same as in 1903, but the export has increased chiefly owing to the opening up of markets in Montana through the completion of the branch of the Great Northern Railway. The ovens of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company have not been run at their full capacity, so that the limit of the present market seems to have been reached, but there is every indication that it will be held during the coming year. Coke.

Table 3.

Coke.

Exports of Coke.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
		$
1897	2,987	6,078
1898	3,774	8,394
1899	5,557	18,726
1900	41,529	131,278
1901	57,505	176,990
1902	62,568	180,920
1903	32,608	135,957
1904	102,463	345,031

Table 4.

Coke.

Imports of Oven Coke.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.
		$			$
1880	3,837	19,353	1893	41,821	156,277
1881	5,492	26,123	1894	42,864	176,996
1882	8,157	36,670	1895	43,235	149,434
1883	8,943	38,588	1896	61,612	203,826
1884	11,207	44,518	1897	83,330	267,540
1885	11,564	41,391	1898	135,060	347,040
1886	11,858	39,756	1899	141,284	362,826
1887	15,110	56,222	1900	187,878	506,839
1888	25,487	102,334	1901	308,786	680,138
1889	29,557	91,902	1902	267,142	842,815
1890	36,564	133,344	1903	256,723	1,222,756
1891	38,533	177,605	1904 Duty free.	221,050	765,123
1892	43,499	194,429			

CHROMITE.

CHROMITE.

There was a considerable increase in the production of chromite in comparison with 1903. The returns for 1904 total up to more than $67,000, which is the largest production yet recorded and is an increase of $16,000 over 1903, and of more than $54,000 over 1902.

This mineral is mined in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, with Coleraine township as centre, the points of shipment being Black Lake, D'Israeli and Broughton on the Quebec Central Railway, The ore is graded according to its contents of sesquioxide of chromium; the first class averaging 52%. As mined it contains about 40% and has to be concentrated.

The chief market is in the United States, where it is used for the manufacture of ferro-chrome and bi-chromates, while the low grades are employed as furnace lining. The exports to this country amount to about 80 per cent of the Canadian production. The balance is mainly used by the Electric Reduction Company of Buckingham, Canada, and small quantities are also shipped to France and Holland.

TABLE 1.

CHROMITE.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Tons. (2,000 lbs.)	Average price per ton.	Value.
		$ cts	$
1886	* 60	15 75	945
1887	38	15 00	570
1888 to 1893	no output		
1894	1,000	20 00	20,000
1895	3,177	13 00	41,300
1896	2,342	11 53	27,004
1897	2,637	12 31	32,474
1898	*2,021	12 00	24,252
1899	2,010	10 86	21,842
1900	2,335	11 56	27,000
1901	1,274	13 14	16,744
1902	900	14 44	13,000
1903	3,509	14 57	51,129
1904	6,074	11 05	67,145

* Railway shipments.

TABLE 2. CHROMITE

CHROMITE.

EXPORTS.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1895	2,908	$ 42,236
1896	2,466	31,411
1897	2,106	26,254
1898	1,683	20,783
1899	1,509	19,876
1900	368	8,259
1901	2,259	25,444
1902	740	7,535
1903	1,013	20,524
1904	3,338	60,336

GRAPHITE.

GRAPHITE.

Returns from graphite producers show that this mineral was worked in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, the relative importance of each province being in the order named.

The greater proportion of the Canadian graphite production comes from the Black Donald mine in the county of Renfrew, Ontario.

Returns of output have been received from the Anglo-Canadian Graphite Company, Ltd., of Birmingham, England. This company acquired the mine and mills of the North American Graphite Company in Buckingham township.

The total Canadian production, however, only reached $11,760, which is a considerable decrease compared with the previous year.

Table 1 shows the annual production since 1886, tables 2 and 3 give the exports and imports of graphite.

GRAPHITE.

TABLE 1.

GRAPHITE.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	500	$4,000	1896	139	9,455
1887	300	2,400	1897	436	16,240
1888	150	1,200	1898	.....	13,698
1889	242	3,160	1899	1,130	24,179
1890	175	5,200	1900	1,922	31,040
1891	260	1,560	1901	2,210	38,780
1892	167	3,763	1902	1,095	28,300
1893	nil.	nil.	1903	728	23,745
1894*	3	223	1904	452	11,760
1895	220	$ 6,150			

* Exports.

TABLE 2.

GRAPHITE.

EXPORTS.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1886	$ 3,586	1895	$ 4,833
1887	3,017	1896	9,480
1888	1,080	1897	4,325
1889	538	1898	13,098
1890	1,529	1899	22,490
1891	72	1900	46,197
1892	3,952	1901	35,102
1893	38	1902	24,839
1894	223	1903	43,642

		Cwt.	
1904	Crude	3,542	$ 9,609
	Manufactures of		6,958
			$16,567

TABLE 3. GRAPHITE.

GRAPHITE.

IMPORTS OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED GRAPHITE

Fiscal Year.	Duty.	Plumbago.	Manufactures of plumbago.	
			Black-lead.	Other Manufactures.
1880		$1,677	$18,055	$2,738
1881		2,479	26,544	1,202
1882		1,028	25,132	2,181
1883		3,147	21,151	2,141
1884		2,891	24,002	2,152
1885		3,729	24,487	2,805
1886		5,522	23,211	1,408
1887		4,020	25,766	2,830
1888		3,802	7,824	22,604
1889		3,546	11,852	21,789
1890		3,441	10,276	26,605
1891		7,217	8,292	26,201
1892		2,988	13,560	23,085
1893		3,293	16,595	23,051
1894		2,177	17,614	16,686
1895		2,586	13,922	21,988
1896		2,865	18,434	19,497
1897		1,406	17,863	20,674
1898		1,862	19,638	32,653
1899		4,979	21,334	36,490
1900		4,437	22,078	38,440
1901		2,357	25,646	49,890
1902		3,649	20,467	43,656
1903		2,870	22,559	47,117
1904 — Plumbago, not ground, &c.	10 p.c.	$1,802		
1904 — Black-lead	25 "	.....	$26,053	
1904 — Plumbago, ground and manufactures of N.E.S.	25 "	.....	.....	$12,737
1904 — Crucibles, clay or plumbago	.....	.....	.....	28,773
Total, 1904	.....	$1,802	$26,053	$41,510

GYPSUM.

GYPSUM. For the last few years the production of gypsum has been very steady, showing little fluctuation. In 1904 it amounted to 345,961 tons, representing a value of $373,474. This is an increase in quantity but a decrease in the total value as compared with the previous year. The average value per ton for 1904 is $1.08.

GYPSUM.

TABLE I.

GYPSUM.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1886	162,000	$178,742	$ 1.10
1887	154,008	157,277	1.02
1888	175,887	179,393	1.01
1889	213,273	205,108	0.96
1890	226,509	194,033	0.86
1891	203,605	206,251	1.01
1892	241,048	241,127	1.00
1893	192,568	196,150	1.02
1894	223,631	202,031	0.90
1895	226,178	202,608	0.89
1896	207,032	178,061	0.86
1897	239,691	244,531	1.02
1898	219,256	232,515	1.06
1899	244,566	257,329	1.05
1900	252,101	259,009	1.02
1901	293,799	340,148	1.16
1902	333,599	379,479	1.14
1903	314,489	388,459	1.24
1904 Crude gypsum	322,450	245,686	.76
1904 Ground gypsum	5,068	13,155	2.60
1904 Plaster of Paris and wall plaster	18,443	114,633	6.21
Total	345,961	373,474	1.08

As usual the largest production, as to tonnage, is assigned to Nova-Scotia; this amounted to 218,580 tons, of a value of $153,600. In quantity New Brunswick follows with a tonnage of 120,991, but as a greater proportion of this is calcined to plaster of Paris the value is greater than that of the Nova Scotia production; it is valued at $187,524. Both of these provinces possess practically inexhaustible quantities of gypsum in the immense deposits of lower carboniferous age, and the supply is only limited by the demand. In Ontario small quantities of gypsum are obtained from the deposits along the Grand river, which belong to the Onondaga formation. In 1904 the tonnage was 2,390, valued at $18,350. It is utilized for the most part in the manufacture of wall-plaster and other materials such as kalsomine, etc., hence its comparatively high value per ton. The same remark applies to Manitoba where gypsum has been quarried for a few years past.

TABLE 2.

GYPSUM.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES.

CALENDAR YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		ONTARIO.		MANITOBA.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$		$		$
1887.....	116,346	116,346	29,102	29,216	8,560	11,715		
1888.....	124,818	120,429	44,369	48,764	6,700	10,200		
1889.....	165,025	142,850	40,866	49,130	7,382	13,128		
1890.....	181,285	154,972	39,024	30,986	6,200	8,075		
1891.....	161,934	153,955	36,011	33,996	5,660	18,300		
1892.....	197,019	170,021	39,709	65,707	4,320	5,399		
1893.....	152,754	144,111	36,916	41,846	2,898	10,193		
1894.....	168,300	147,644	52,962	48,200	2,369	6,187		
1895.....	156,809	133,929	66,949	63,839	2,420	4,840		
1896.....	136,590	111,251	67,137	59,024	3,305	7,786		
1897.....	155,572	121,754	82,658	118,116	1,461	4,661		
1898.....	132,086	106,610	86,083	121,704	1,087	4,201		
1899.....	126,754	102,055	116,792	151,296	1,020	3,978		
1900.....	138,712	108,828	112,294	145,850	1,095	4,331		
1901.....	170,100	136,947	121,595	189,709	1,504	5,692	600	7,800
1902.....	206,087	181,425	124,041	170,153	1,917	7,699	1,554	20,202
1903	189,427	173,881	119,182	172,080	2,720	21,988	3,160	20,510
1904.....	218,580	153,600	190,991	187,524	2,390	18,350	4,000	14,000

The greater part of the Canadian production of gypsum is exported to the United States in the crude state. In 1904 out of a production of 345,961 tons the exports of crude amounted to 298,211 tons, practically all from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Gypsum.

Table 3.

Gypsum.

Exports of Crude Gypsum.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Ontario.		Total.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		$		$		$		$
1874	67,830	68,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,830	68,164
1875	86,065	86,193	5,420	5,420	.....	.....	91,485	91,613
1876	87,720	87,590	4,925	6,616	120	180	92,765	94,386
1877	106,950	93,867	5,030	5,030	.....	.....	111,980	98,897
1878	88,631	76,695	16,335	16,435	489	675	105,455	93,805
1879	95,623	71,353	8,791	8,791	579	720	104,993	80,864
1880	125,685	111,833	10,375	10,987	875	1,240	136,935	124,060
1881	110,303	100,284	10,310	15,025	657	1,040	121,270	116,349
1882	133,426	121,070	15,597	24,581	1,249	1,946	150,272	147,597
1883	145,448	132,834	20,242	35,557	462	837	166,152	169,228
1884	107,653	100,446	21,800	32,751	688	1,254	130,141	134,451
1885	81,887	77,898	15,140	27,730	525	787	97,552	106,415
1886	118,985	114,116	23,498	40,559	350	538	142,833	155,213
1887	112,557	106,910	19,942	39,295	225	337	132,724	146,542
1888	124,818	120,429	20	50	670	910	125,508	121,389
1889	146,204	142,850	31,495	50,862	483	692	178,182	194,404
1890	145,452	139,707	30,034	52,291	205	256	175,691	192,254
1891	143,770	140,438	27,536	41,350	5	7	171,311	181,795
1892	162,372	157,463	27,488	43,623	.....	.....	189,860	201,086
1893	132,131	122,556	30,061	36,706	.....	.....	162,192	159,262
1894	119,569	111,586	40,843	46,538	.....	.....	160,412	158,124
1895	133,369	125,651	56,117	67,593	.....	.....	189,486	193,244
1896	116,331	109,054	64,946	77,535	.....	.....	181,277	186,589
1897	122,984	116,665	66,222	80,485	.....	.....	189,206	197,150
1898	99,215	93,474	70,399	81,433	.....	.....	169,614	174,907
1899	104,795	99,984	96,831	108,094	*½	12	201,626	208,090
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188,262	201,912
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236,247	231,594
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289,600	295,215
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,496	311,580
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298,211	316,436

*Exported from British Columbia.

Table 4.

Gypsum.

Exports of Ground Gypsum.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Ontario.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1890	.....	.....	.....	105
1891	.....	.....	.....	588
1892	.....	.....	.....	20,255
1893	.....	.....	.....	22,132
1894	2,124	17,930	.....	20,054
1895	3,364	18,827	42	22,233
1896	1,270	19,246	751	21,267
1897	1,655	5,024	84	6,763
1898	1,548	4,900	.....	6,448
1899	205	7,898	20	8,123
1900	.....	.....	.....	19,834
1901	.....	.....	.....	15,337
1902	.....	.....	.....	5,101
1903	.....	.....	.....	12,457
1904	.....	.....	.....	2,333

TABLE 5. GYPSUM.

GYPSUM.

IMPORTS OF GYPSUM, ETC.

Fiscal Year.	Crude Gypsum.		Ground Gypsum.		Plaster of Paris.	
	Tons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1880	1,854	$3,203	1,606,578	$ 5,948	667,676	$ 2,376
1881	1,731	3,442	1,544,714	4,676	574,006	2,864
1882	2,132	3,761	759,460	2,576	751,147	4,184
1883	1,384	3,001	1,017,905	2,579	1,448,650	7,867
1884	.....	3,416	687,432	1,936	782,920	5,226
1885	1,353	2,354	461,400	1,177	689,521	4,809
1886	1,870	2,429	224,119	675	820,273	5,463
1887	1,557	2,492	13,266	73	594,146	4,342
1888	1,236	2,193	106,068	558	942,338	6,662
1889	1,360	2,472	74,390	372	1,173,996	8,513
1890	1,050	1,928	434,400	2,136	693,435	6,004
1891	376	640	36,500	215	1,035,605	8,412
1892	626	1,182	310,250	2,149	1,166,200	5,595
1893	496	1,014	140,830	442	552,130	3,143
1894	.....	1,660	23,270	198	422,700	2,386
1895	603	960	20,700	88	259,200	1,619
1896	1,045	848	64,500	198	297,000	2,000
1897	....	772	45,000	123	969,900	4,489
1898	1,147	1,742	35,700	293	329,600	2,025
1899	325	692	33,900	338	496,300	3,120
1900	77	958	6,300	69	849,100	6,492
1901	286	1,125	65,400	1,097	502,200	3,978
1902	541	1,697	56,700	249	475,300	2,641
1903	1,076	2,187	68,700	228	630,800	3,599
1904	249	663	*106,800	559	625,100	2,885

*Equivalent to 356 barrels.

Crude gypsum, duty free. Ground gypsum, duty 15%. Plaster of Paris, duty 12½c. per 100 lbs.

MANGANESE.

MANGANESE. The Canadian manganese industry has not assumed any important proportions this year. As a whole the production is very irregular. The returns for 1904 show that the output did not exceed 66 tons, having a value of $2,740, which gives an average of $41.51 per ton The total production was obtained from Nova Scotia.

TABLE 1.

MANGANESE.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Value per ton.
1886	1,789	$41,499	$23.20
1887	1,245	43,658	35.07
1888	1,801	47,944	26.62
1889	1,455	32,737	22.50
1890	1,328	32,550	24.51
1891	255	6,694	26.25
1892	115	10,250	89.13
1893	213	14,578	68.44
1894	74	4,180	56.49
1895	125	8,464	67.71
1896*	123½	3,975	32.19
1897*	15¼	1,166	76.46
1898	50	1,600	32.00
1899	1,581	20,004	12.65
1900	30	1,800	60.00
1901*	440	4,820	10.95
1902*	172	4,062	23.62
1903	91	2,775	30.49
1904	66	2,740	41.51

*Exports.

Tables 2 and 3 which follow, give figures relating to the Canadian manganese trade, table 2 gives figures of exports, and table 3, the figures of imports.

TABLE 2.

MANGANESE.

EXPORT OF MANGANESE ORE.

CALENDAR YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1873			1,031	$20,192	1,031	$20,192
1874	6	$ 12	776	16,961	782	16,973
1875		200	194	5,314	203	5,514
1876	21	723	391	7,316	412	8,039
1877	106	3,699	785	12,210	891	15,909
1878	106	4,889	520	5,971	626	10,860
1879	154	7,420	1,732	20,016	1,886	27,436
1880	79	3,090	2,100	31,707	2,179	34,797
1881	200	18,022	1,504	22,532	1,704	40,554
1882	123	11,520	771	14,227	894	25,747
1883	313	8,635	1,013	16,708	1,326	25,343
1884	134	11,054	469	9,035	603	20,089
1885	77	5,054	1,607	29,595	1,684	34,649
1886	(a) 441	30,854	1,377	27,484	(a)1,818	58,338
1887	578	14,240	837	20,562	1,415	34,802
1888	87	5,759	1,094	16,073	1,181	21,832
1889	59	3,024	1,377	26,326	1,436	29,350
1890	177	2,583	1,729	34,248	1,906	36,831
1891	22	563	233	6,131	255	6,694
1892	84	6,180	59	2,025	143	8,205
1893	123	12,409	10	112	133	12,521
1894	11	720	45	2,400	56	3,120
1895	108	6,348	$\frac{3}{10}$	3	$108\frac{3}{10}$	6,351
1896	$123\frac{1}{2}$	3,975			$123\frac{1}{2}$	3,975
1897	$15\frac{1}{4}$	1,166			$15\frac{1}{4}$	1,166
1898	11	325			11	325
1899	67	2,328	3	82	70	2,410
1900					34	1,720
1901					440	4,820
1902					172	4,062
1903					135	1,889
1904					123	2,706

(a) 250 tons from Cornwallis should more correctly be classed under the heading of mineral pigments.

TABLE 3.

MANGANESE.

IMPORTS: OXIDE OF MANGANESE.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1884	3,989	$ 258	1895	64,151	$2,781
1885	36,778	1,794	1896	108,590	4,075
1886	44,967	1,753	1897	79,663	2,741
1887	59,655	2,933	1898	130,456	5,047
1888	65,014	3,022	1899	141,356	5,539
1889	52,241	2,182	1900	126,725	4,155
1890	67,452	3,192	1901	272,134	8,176
1891	92,087	3,743	1902	476,331	5,360
1892	76,097	3,530	1903	279,611	8,051
1893	94,116	3,696	1904 Duty free	275,696	7,051
1894	101,863	4,522			

Mica.

MICA.

The figures of production of mica for the year 1904 are below those of the previous year as to the value. This is probably due to the greater use of micanite, which seems to be employed in place of the whole mica sheets in many cases. This micanite consists of thin leaves of mica cemented together and pressed. Small pieces of mica are used in the manufacture of large sheets of micanite, which of course makes a much cheaper product than large sheets of split mica.

Both provinces, Quebec and Ontario, contributed to the production, the former being responsible for about two-thirds of the total.

The greater part of the Canadian production is exported to the United States, as will be seen by glancing at the following tables which give the status of the mica industry for several years back.

Table 1.

Mica.

Annual Production.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1886	$ 29,008	1896	$60,000
1887	29,816	1897	76,000
1888	30,207	1898	118,375
1889	28,718	1899	163,000
1890	68,074	1900	166,000
1891	71,510	1901	160,000
1892	104,745	1902	135,904
1893	75,719	1903	177,857
1894	45,581	1904	160,777
1895	65,000		

Table 2.

Mica.

Exports.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1887	$ 3,480	1896	$47,756
1888	23,563	1897	69,101
1889	30,597	1898	110,507
1890	22,468	1899	153,002
1891	37,590	1900	146,750
1892	86,562	1901	152,553
1893	70,081	1902	(a) 391,812
1894	38,971	1903	196,029
1895	48,525	1904	198,482

(a) Probably includes some material manufactured from mica.

TABLE 3. MICA.

MICA.

*IMPORTS OF MICA INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANADA, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1895	546,905	$ 39,637
1896	570,750	53,719
1897	404,080	53,399
1898	465,779	53,854
1899	1,024,098	131,310
1900	1,097,067	136,981
1901	967,904	161,741
1902	854,167	184,287
1903	834,035	196,456
1904	573,035	137,191

* The Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

MINERAL WATERS.

MINERAL WATERS.

As has been stated in our previous reports the following figures of production of mineral waters must be taken more or less as approximations. At a number of places in Canada where mineral springs occur, the water is being used for drinking or bathing, and often bottled and sold more or less regularly. Moreover at several points hotels have been erected near springs the waters of which have curative properties. It is therefore very difficult to obtain returns which would enable us to present accurate statistics of the industry.

TABLE 1.

MINERAL WATERS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Gallons.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Gallons.	Value.
1888	124,850	$ 11,456	1897	749,691	$141,477
1889	424,600	37,360	1898	555,000	100,000
1890	561,165	66,031	1899		100,000
1891	427,485	54,268	1900		75,000
1892	640,380	75,348	1901		100,000
1893	725,096	108,347	1902		100,000
1894	767,460	110,040	1903		100,000
1895	739,382	126,048	1904		100,000
1896	706,372	111,736			

Mineral Waters.

Table 2.

Mineral Waters.

Imports.

Fiscal Year.		Value.
1880		$41,797
1881		55,763
1882		57,953
1883		49,546
1884		48,613
1885		55,864
1886		47,006
1887		52,989
1888		54,891
1889		66,331
1890		71,521
1891		15,721
1892		17,913
1893		27,909
1894		28,130
1895		27,879
1896		32,674
1897		22,142
1898		33,314
1899		38,046
1900		30,343
1901		40,802
1902		91,871
1903		108,130
1904	Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle.....D. ty free..	$ 721
	Mineral and aerated waters..... " 20 p.c.	136,583
	Total.....	$137,304

NATURAL GAS.

Natural Gas.

The total value of the natural gas production in Canada in 1904 shows a very large increase over the previous years. From $202,210 in 1903, it rose to $328,376 in 1904 and Ontario is almost wholly responsible for the difference. The main field in Ontario is that of Welland county, and the largest producers are the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company. This company has, this year, extended their distributing pipe line to the town of Niagara Falls, Ont., and to Chippawa, an adjoining village.

A new field has been opened in the county of Haldimand. The company operating in it intend to eventually supply natural gas to Hamilton.

According to the report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines there were 176 gas wells producing at the close of the year of which, 36 had been bored in 1904, the gas production being distributed through 231 miles of pipe. NATURAL GAS.

Outside of Ontario the only returns of natural gas which were received were from Medicine Hat, in Assiniboia, where the town is operating a municipal natural gas plant.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are at present putting down some wells at the same place, but they are not producing yet.

TABLE 1.

NATURAL GAS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Value.
1892	$ 150,000
1893	376,233
1894	313,754
1895	423,032
1896	276,301
1897	325,873
1898	322,123
1899	387,271
1900	417,094
1901	339,476
1902	195,992
1903	202,210
1904	328,376

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

Under this heading are included ochres and barytes only. Other Canadian minerals are probably used in the manufacture of paints, but they are not recorded. MINERAL PIGMENTS.

Mr. C. W. Willimott of this department has just concluded a long series of experiments on the Canadian minerals which can be used as mineral pigments, and the result will be published shortly in the form of a bulletin.

Ochres.—The output of ochre has been mainly derived from the deposits which are near Three Rivers, Champlain county, Quebec. The returns received show a production of 3,925 tons, valued at $24,995. This is a decrease as compared with the output for 1903.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

We give below a list of the firms engaged in this production :—

Canada Paint Company, 572 William St., Montreal, Que.

Champlain Oxide Company, Three Rivers, Que.

Thos. H. Argall, Three Rivers, Que.

Ontario Mineral Paint Works, Campbellville, Ont.

TABLE 1.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF OCHRES.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	350	$ 2,350
1887	485	3,733
1888	397	7,900
1889	794	15,280
1890	275	5,125
1891	900	17,750
1892	390	5,800
1893	1,070	17,710
1894	611	8,690
1895	1,339	14,600
1896	2,362	16,045
1897	3,905	23,560
1898	2,226	17,450
1899	3,919	20,000
1900	1,966	15,398
1901	2,233	16,735
1902	4,955	30,495
1903	6,266	32,760
1904	3,925	24,995

Mineral Pigments.

TABLE 2.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

IMPORTS OF OCHRES.

Fiscal Year.		Duty.	Pounds.	Value.
1880			571,454	$ 6,544
1881			677,115	8,972
1882			731,526	8,202
1883			898,376	10,375
1884			533,416	6,398
1885			1,119,177	12,782
1886			1,100,243	12,267
1887			1,460,128	17,067
1888			1,725,460	17,664
1889			1,342,783	12,994
1890			1,394,811	14,066
1891			1,528,696	20,550
1892			1,708,645	22,908
1893			1,968,645	23,134
1894			1,358,326	18,951
1895			793,258	12,048
1896			1,159,494	16,954
1897			1,504,044	18,504
1898			2,126,592	26,307
1899			2,444,698	31,092
1900			2,474,537	32,017
1901			2,092,067	27,267
1902			2,530,743	33,909
1903			3,215,346	42,243
1904	Ochres and ochrey earths and raw siennas	20 p. c.	1,163,939	$ 13,303
	Oxides, dry fillers, fire-proofs umbers and burnt siennas N.E.S.	25 "	1,603,641	23,333
	Total, 1904		2,767,580	$36,636

TABLE 3.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

EXPORTS OF MINERAL PIGMENTS, IRON OXIDES, ETC.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1897	512	$7,706
1898	283	4,227
1899	308	5,408
1900	651	7,154
1901	401	8,233
1902	352	6,182
1903	676	12,770
1904	416	7,260

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

Barytes.—The output of barytes amounted to 1,382 tons, valued at $3,702. Nova Scotia and Quebec are the only provinces from which returns are made. In the first named province deposits are worked at Cape Rouge, Inverness county, while in Quebec, the main deposits are in Hull township, Wright county. The output is practically all used in the manufacture of paint.

TABLE 4.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF BARYTES.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1885	300	$ 1,500
1886	3,864	19,270
1887	400	2,400
1888	1,100	3,850
1889	....	.....
1890	1,842	7,543
1891	.....	.....
1892	315	1,260
1893	.....	.....
1894	1,081	2,830
1895	.....	.....
1896	145	715
1897	571	3,060
1898	1,125	5,533
1899	720	4,402
1900	1,337	7,605
1901	653	3,842
1902	1,096	3,957
1903	1,163	3,931
1904	1,382	3,702

TABLE 5.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

IMPORTS OF BARYTES.

Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1880	2,230	$ 1,525
1881	3,740	1,011
1882	497	303
1883	....	185
1884	....	229
1885	7	14
1886	.....	62
1887	379	676
1888	236	214
1889	1,332	987
1890	1,322	978

Table 6. Mineral Pigments.

Mineral Pigments.

Miscellaneous Imports, Fiscal Year, 1904.

—	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.
			$
Paint, ground or mixed in, or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid dryers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish..... Lbs.	25 p. c.	51,379	3,623
Paints and colours, rough stuff and fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints commonly used for ship hulls, N.E.S..... "	25 "	981,714	40,397
Paris green, dry.. ..... "	10 "	279,770	36,524
Paints and colours ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers ..... Galls.	$1.12½ per gallon..	796	2,683
Putty..... .... Lbs.	20 p. c.	265,871	3,942
Total	....	.....	87,169

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum.

Ontario is as yet the only Province in Canada to be credited with an output of petroleum. The Canadian production is altogether derived from the oil pools of the south-western part of the Ontario peninsula, of which the Petrolia oil field is the most important.

In Manitoulin Island several holes were drilled during the year, and in the West a great deal of work has been done in south-west Alberta, but authentic reports of the operations are not yet available.

The details of production for the past four years are as follows:—

Crude Oil.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Received at refineries	508,677	443,333	410,280	455,074
Direct sales for industrial purposes	113,715	87,291	76,357	48,400
Total sales of crude oil.....	622,392	530,624	486,637	503,474
" in gallons....	21,783,720	18,571,840	17,032,295	17,621,590

PETROLEUM.

TABLE 1.

PETROLEUM.

CANADIAN OILS AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL.

Calendar Year.	Refined Oils Inspected.	Crude Equivalent Calculated.	Ratio of Crude to Refined.	Equivalent in Barrels of 35 Gallons	Average Price per Barrel of Crude.	Value of Crude Oil.
	Gallons.	Gallons.				
1881	6,457,270	12,914,540	100:50	368,987		
1882	6,135,782	13,635,071	100:45	389,573		
1883	7,447,648	16,550,328	100:45	472,866		
1884	7,993,995	19,984,987	100:40	571,000		
1885	8,225,882	20,564,705	100:40	587,563		
1886	7,768,006	20,442,121	100:38	584,061	$0 90	$525,655
1887	9,492,588	24,980,494	100:38	713,728	0 78	556,708
1888	9,246,176	24,332,042	100:38	695,203	1 02⅜	713,695
1889	9,472,476	24,664,144	100:38	704,690	0 92¾	653,600
1890	10,174,894	26,776,037	100:38	795,030	1 18	902,734
1891	10,065,463	26,435,430	100:38	755,298	1 33¾	1,010,211
1892	10,370,707	27,291,334	100:38	779,753	1 26¼	984,438
1893	10,618,804	27,944,221	100:38	798,406	1 09½	874,255
1894	11,027,982	29,018,637	100:38	829,104	1 00¾	835,322
1895	10,674,232	25,414,838	100:42	726,138	1 49⅝	1,086,738
1896	10,684,284	25,438,771	100:42	726,822	1 59	1,155,647
1897	10,434,878	24,844,995	100:42	709,857	1 42½	1,011,546
1898	11,148,348	26,543,685	100:42	758,391	1 40	1,061,747
1899	11,927,981	28,399,955	100:42	808,570	1 48⅝	1,202,020
1900	13,428,422	24,867,449	100:54	710,498	1 62	1,151,007

TABLE 2.

PETROLEUM.

VALUE OF THE PRODUCTION OF CANADIAN OIL REFINERIES.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1887	$1,288,109	1896	1,876,913
1888	1,401,459	1897	1,672,429
1889	1,414,184	1898	1,825,265
1890	1,638,420	1899	1,490,870
1891	1,534,509	1900	1,620,705
1892	1,782,365	1901	1,251,373
1893	1,675,784	1902	1,222,641
1894	1,567,134	1903	1,302,104
1895	1,806,237	1904	975,840

TABLE 3.

PETROLEUM.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF OIL INSPECTED, CANADIAN AND IMPORTED.

Fiscal Year	Canadian.	Imported.	Total.	Canadian.	Imported.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1881	6,406,783	476,784	6,883,567	93·1	6·9
1882	5,910,747	1,351,412	7,262,159	81·4	18·6
1883	6,970,550	1,190,828	8,161,378	85·4	14·6
1884	7,656,001	1,142,575	8,798,586	87·0	13·0
1885	7,661,617	1,278,115	8,939,732	85·7	14·3
1886	8,149,472	1,327,616	9,477,088	86·0	14·0
1887	8,243,962	1,665,604	9,909,566	83·2	16·8
1888	9,545,895	1,821,342	11,367,237	84·0	16·0
1889	9,462,834	1,767,812	11,230,646	84·3	15·7
1890	10,121,210	2,020,742	12,141,952	83·4	16·6
1891	10,270,107	2,022,002	12,292,109	83·6	16·4
1892	10,238,426	2,429,445	12,667,871	80·8	19·2
1893	10,683,806	2,641,690	13,325,496	80·2	19·8
1894	10,824,270	5,633,222	16,457,492	65·8	34·2
1895	10,936,992	5,650,994	16,587,986	65·9	34·1
1896	10,533,951	5,807,991	16,341,942	64·5	35·5
1897	10,506,526	6,248,743	16,755,269	62·7	37·3
1898	10,796,847	6,880,734	17,677,581	61·1	38·9
1899	11,005,804	7,232,348	18,238,152	60·3	39·7
1900	13,014,713	*8,216,207	21,230,920	61·3	38·7
1901	12,674,977	*9,232,165	21,907,142	57·9	42·1
1902	10,494,874	*10,916,396	21,411,270	49·0	51·0
1903	8,615,892	*14,479,176	23,095,068	37·3	62·7
1904	7,292,113	*17,369,930	24,662,043	29·6	70·4

* Item (*a*) Table 5.

TABLE 4.

PETROLEUM.

EXPORTS OF CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM.

Calendar Year.	Crude Oil.		Refined Oil.		Total.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1881					501	$ 99
1882					1,119	286
1883					13,283	710
1884					1,098,090	30,168
1885					337,967	10,562
1886					241,716	9,855
1887					473,559	13,831
1888					196,602	74,542
1889					235,855	10,777
1890					420,492	18,154
1891	446,770	$ 18,471	585	$104	447,355	18,575
1892	310,387	12,945	1,146	100	311,533	13,045
1893	107,719	3,696	2,196	394	109,915	4,090
1894	53,985	2,775	5,297	513	59,282	3,286
1895	22,831	1,044	10,237	2,023	33,068	3,067
1896	601	101	7,489	999	8,090	1,100
1897			342	49	342	49
1898	96	4	12,735	3,001	12,831	3,005
1899			3,425	859	3,425	859
1900	40	2	8,559	2,394	8,599	2,396
1901	14,168	691	375	66	14,543	757
1902	400	40	626	146	1,026	186
1903	350	15	1,013	190	1,363	205
1904	4,207	213	2,126	470	6,333	683

PETROLEUM.

TABLE 5.

PETROLEUM.

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM AND PRODUCTS OF.

Fiscal Year.	Gallons.	Value.
		$
1880	687,641	131,359
1881	1,437,475	262,168
1882	3,007,702	398,031
1883	3,086,316	358,546
1884	3,160,282	380,082
1885	3,767,441	415,195
1886	3,819,146	421,836
1887	4,290,003	467,003
1888	4,523,056	408,025
1889	4,650,274	484,462
1890	5,075,650	515,852
1891	5,071,386	498,330
1892	5,649,145	475,732
1893	6,002,141	446,389
1894	6,597,108	439,988
1895	7,577,674	525,372
1896	8,005,891	735,913
1897	8,415,302	697,169
1898	9,074,311	724,519
1899	10,394,208	763,303
1900	9,633,647	864,833
1901	11,082,822	982,640
1902	13,220,005	1,107,207
1903	18,799,312	1,643,371

		Duty.	Gallons.	Value.
				$
1904	Oils :—			
	Mineral :			
	(*a*) Coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined, naphtha and petroleum, N.E.S.	2½c. p. gall.	17,369,930	1,526,989
	(*b*) Products of petroleum	2½c. "	855,383	100,609
	(*c*) Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils (other than naphtha, benzine or gasoline) when imported by manufacturers (other than oil refiners) for use in their own factories, for fuel purposes or for the manufacture of gas	1½c. "	4,318,569	275,515
	(*d*) Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon	20 p. c.	10,076	3,646
	(*e*) Lubricating oils composed wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than 25 cents per gallon	2½c. p. gall.	1,967,157	245,864
	Total		24,521,115	2,152,623

TABLE 6.* PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

IMPORTS OF CRUDE AND MANUFACTURED OILS, OTHER THAN ILLUMINATING.

Fiscal Year.	Gallons.	Fiscal Year.	Gallons.
1881	960,691	1893	1,481,749
1882	1,656,290	1894	1,860,829
1883	1,895,488	1895	1,106,993
1884	2,017,707	1896	1,079,965
1885	2,489,326	1897	802,286
1886	2,491,530	1898	1,047,026
1887	2,624,399	1899	1,017,278
1888	2,701,714	1900	1,406,700
1889	2,882,462	1901	1,838,966
1890	3,054,908	1902	2,296,353
1891	3,049,384	1903	4,316,010
1892	3,047,199	1904	7,141,109

* The figures for the years from 1881 to 1894, inclusive, represent the total imports of petroleum and products, less the quantity of imported illuminating oils, inspected by the Inland Revenue Department. For 1895 and subsequent years, the Table is composed of items (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) of Table 5.

TABLE 7.

PETROLEUM.

IMPORTS OF PARAFFINE WAX.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1883	43,716	$ 5,166
1884	39,010	6,079
1885	59,967	8,123
1886	62,035	7,953
1887	61,132	6,796
1888	53,862	4,930
1889	63,229	5,250
1890	239,229	15,844
1891	753,854	50,275
1892	733,873	48,776
1893	452,916	38,935
1894	208,099	15,704
1895	163,817	11,579
1896	150,287	10,042
1897	138,703	7,945
1898	103,570	5,987
1899	92,242	4,025
1900	47,400	3,529
1901	118,848	9,639
1902	225,885	12,750
1903	592,642	28,674
1904 (Duty, 30 p. c.)	418,967	18,440

PETROLEUM.

TABLE 8.

PETROLEUM.

IMPORTS OF PARAFFINE WAX CANDLES.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1880.....	10,445	$2,269	1893.....	8,351	$1,735
1881.....	7,494	1,683	1894.....	10,818	1,685
1882.....	5,818	1,428	1895.....	19,448	2,541
1883.....	7,149	1,734	1896.....	25,787	4,072
1884.....	8,755	2,229	1897.....	25,114	2,929
1885.....	9,247	2,449	1898.....	60,802	4,427
1886.....	12,242	2,587	1899.....	62,331	5,856
1887.....	21,364	3,611	1900.....	27,663	3,671
1888.....	22,054	2,829	1901.....	44,562	3,588
1889.....	8,038	1,337	1902.....	51,120	5,752
1890.....	7,233	1,186	1903.....	83,377	9,025
1891.....	10,598	2,116	1904. . (Duty,		
1892.....	9,259	1,952	30 p.c.)	83,471	9,078

In August 1904, the Dominion parliament passed an Act providing for the payment of a bounty on crude petroleum produced in Canada. The full text of the Act and the regulations respecting it are reproduced below. This bounty stimulated the work of prospecting and boring in various parts of the Dominion, but, so far, no production has been reported from any new districts outside the Ontario area.

"An Act to provide for the payment of bounties on crude petroleum from Canadian wells.

(Assented to 10th August 1904.)

His Majesty, by and with the consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Petroleum Bounty Act, 1904.

2. The Governor in Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of a bounty of one and one-half cent per imperial gallon on all crude petroleum produced from wells in Canada on and after the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and four, the said bounty to be paid to the producer of the petroleum.

3. The Governor in Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of a bounty of one and one-half cent per imperial gallon on all crude petroleum produced from wells in Canada and held in storage tanks or other storage receptacles on the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and four, the said bounty to be paid to the actual owner of the petroleum on that day.

4. The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall be charged with the administration of this Act, and may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make such regulations as he deems necessary respecting the payment of the said bounties,

5. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and four."

Regulations under the provisions of the Petroleum Bounty Act, 1904, intituled—

"An Act to provide for the payment of a Bounty on Crude Petroleum from Canadian Wells."

1. The Minister of Trade and Commerce having been charged with the administration of the Act has, with the approval of the Governor in Council, made the following regulations respecting the payment of Bounties.

2. All producers of crude petroleum from wells in Canada who desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act above quoted, and to be paid a bounty, before making claim for such bounty, shall notify the Minister of their intentions to claim under the provision of the Act and shall for registration purposes, declare where or approximately where their wells are situated, the number thereof, their estimated monthly production, the place and names of the purchasers of the crude product, and in the case of a co-partnership the names of the individual partners, and in the case of an incorporated company, the names of the President, Secretary and Manager, as well as the name and address of the official authorized to make the claim.

3. The books of the claimants and those of the refineries, tanking companies, gas companies, fuel oil companies and sundry purchasers, shall be at all times open to the examination of the supervising officer, and of any officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce who may be detailed by the Minister for such purpose.

4. All claims shall be substantiated by the certificate of the receiving stations, tanking companies, refineries, gas companies, fuel oil companies, manufacturers of lubricating oils, or other purchasers as well as that of the supervising officer.

5. Samples must be taken at time of delivery of all crude oil sold by claimants and a record of same kept by the receivers and buyers.

6. The supervising officer may, at any time, make examination of samples or take samples at any of the receiving stations, fuel oil companies, tanking companies, refineries, gas companies, or at any purchasers or receivers of crude oil.

7. Claims for bounty may be made monthly when amounting to $25 or more per month, and quarterly, when for a less sum.

8. Claims when made and certified as above, shall be forwarded by the supervising officer to the Department of Trade and Commerce for payment.

9. No claim will be recognized or paid unless the claimant has conformed to the requirements of regulation 2, and unless claim is made and substantiated as per regulation 4 and in form hereto attached.

10. All claims to be made in duplicate.

PHOSPHATE.

PHOSPHATE.

In 1904 the production of phosphate only reached 817 tons, valued at $4,590. This is a large decrease as compared with 1903, but the phosphate output is necessarily very irregular, for the mineral is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the working of the mica mines of Labelle and Wright counties, Quebec, The larger proportion of the production is used in the manufacture of phosphorus, and the balance is made into fertilizer.

TABLE 1.

PHOSPHATE.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Average Value per ton.	Value.
1886	20,495	$14.85	$304,338
1887	23,690	13.50	319,815
1888	22,485	10.77	242,285
1889	30,988	10.21	316,662
1890	31,753	11.37	361,045
1891	23,588	10.24	241,603
1892	11,932	13.20	157,424
1893	8,198	8.65	70,942
1894	6,861	6.00	41,166
1895	1,822	5.25	9,565
1896	570	6.00	3,420
1897	908	4.39	3,984
1898	733	5.00	3,665
1899	3,000	6.00	18,000
1900	1,415	5.02	7,105
1901	1,033	6.07	6,280
1902	856	5.79	4,953
1903	1,329	6.18	8,214
1904	817	5.62	4,590

TABLE 2. PHOSPHATE.

PHOSPHATE.

EXPORTS.

Calendar Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Totals.	
	Tons.	*Value.	Tons.	*Value.	Tons.	*Value.
1878	824	$12,278	9,919	$195,831	10,743	$208,109
1879	1,842	20,565	6,604	101,470	8,446	122,035
1880	1,387	14,422	11,673	175,664	13,060	190,086
1881	2,471	36,117	9,497	182,339	11,968	218,456
1882	568	6,338	16,585	302,019	17,153	308,357
1883	50	500	19,666	427,168	19,716	427,668
1884	763	8,890	20,946	415,350	21,709	424,240
1885	434	5,962	28,535	490,331	28,969	496,293
1886	644	5,816	19,796	337,191	20,460	343,007
1887	705	8,277	22,447	424,940	23,152	433,217
1888	2,643	30,247	16,133	268,362	18,776	298,609
1889	3,547	38,833	26,440	355,935	29,987	394,768
1890	1,866	21,329	26,591	478,040	28,457	499,369
1891	1,551	16,646	15,720	368,015	17,271	384,661
1892	1,501	12,544	9,981	141,221	11,482	153,765
1893	1,990	11,550	5,748	56,402	7,738	67,952
1894	1,980	10,560	3,470	29,610	5,450	40,170
1895			250	2,500	250	2,500
1896	1	5	299	2,990	300	2,995
1897	70	450	165	400	235	850
1898	21	240	702	8,000	723	8,240
1899	215	1,850	93	1,725	308	3,575
1900					Nil	Nil
1901					6	120
1902					70	1,880
1903					1	20
1904					191	5,348

*These values do not compare with those in Table 1 above; the spot value is adopted for the production whilst the exports are valued upon quite a different basis.

PYRITES.

Ontario and Quebec are the only provinces from which returns of production of pyrites have been received. In Quebec the principal producers are the Eustis Mining Company, Eustis, Que., and the Nichols Chemical Company, Capelton. In Ontario the American Madoc Mining Company operates two deposits, while the British American Mining Company is also doing some work. The Ontario production is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, as is also the ore from the Quebec deposits, which however is also treated for the recovering of the copper contents.

Table 1.

Pyrites.

Annual Production.

Calendar Year.	Tons. 2,000 lbs.	Value.
		$
1886	42,906	193,077
1887	38,043	171,194
1888	63,479	285,656
1889	72,225	307,292
1890	49,227	123,067
1891	67,731	203,193
1892	59,770	179,310
1893	58,542	175,626
1894	40,527	121,581
1895	34,198	102,594
1896	33,715	101,155
1897	38,910	116,730
1898	32,218	128,872
1899	27,687	110,748
1900	40,031	155,164
1901	35,261	130,544
1902	35,616	138,939
1903	33,982	127,713
1904	37,180	134,033

Table 1 shows the figures of production since 1886. The output for 1904 shows an increase over 1903, and according to all appearances the figures will continue to grow, as the Eustis Mining Company has just completed some installations which will enable them to greatly increase their production.

TABLE 2. PYRITES.

PYRITES.

IMPORTS :—BRIMSTONE AND CRUDE SULPHUR.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
		$
1880	1,775,489	27,401
1881	2,118,720	33,956
1882	2,375,821	40,329
1883	2,336,085	36,737
1884	2,195,735	37,463
1885	2,248,986	35,043
1886	2,922,043	43,651
1887	3,103,644	38,750
1888	2,048,812	25,318
1889	2,427,510	34,006
1890	4,440,799	44,276
1891	3,601,748	46,351
1892	4,769,759	67,097
1893	6,381,203	77,216
1894	5,845,463	61,558
1895	4,900,225	56,965
1896	6,934,190	63,973
1897	8,672,751	87,719
1898	38,026,798	373,786
1899	24,517,026	265,799
1900	21,128,656	215,433
1901	23,856,651	270,608
1902	24,640,735	325,307
1903	24,412,737	259,123
1904*	19,364,730	204,663

*Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour, and sulphur in roll or flour. Duty free.

SALT

As in former years, the salt production was limited to the western part of the Ontario peninsula.

This industry is only limited by the demand, for immense quantities of salt exist in the underlying formations of that part of the country at depths varying from 975 ft. to 1,400 ft.

In 1904, the production slightly exceeded that of 1903, the total value having reached $321,778.

As will be seen by glancing at the tables, the output of salt does not vary very much from year to year, but on the whole there is a steady increase which follows the growth of the market caused by the increase of population.

SALT.

The imports of salt are divided into two classes, which are given in tables 3 and 4 respectively. Table 3 gives the imports of salt paying a duty of 5 cts. to 7½ cts. per 100 lbs. comprising salt not for use of fisheries, imported from other countries than the United Kingdom. Table 4 gives the more important item of salt imported free of duty from the United Kingdom, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries. This for the year 1904 amounted to $338,082, of which over $300,000 came from some part of the British Empire.

TABLE 1.

SALT.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	62,359	$227,195
1887	60,173	166,394
1888	59,070	185,469
1889	32,832	129,547
1890	43,754	198,857
1891	45,021	161,179
1892	45,486	162,041
1893	62,324	195,926
1894	57,199	170,687
1895	52,376	160,455
1896	43,960	169,693
1897	51,348	225,730
1898	57,142	248,639
1899	59,339	254,390
1900	62,055	279,458
1901	59,428	262,328
1902	64,456	292,581
1903	62,452	297,517
1904	69,477	321,778

TABLE 2.
SALT.
EXPORTS.

Calendar Year.	Bushels.	Value.
1880	467,641	$46,211
1881	343,208	44,627
1882	181,758	18,350
1883	199,733	19,492
1884	167,029	15,291
1885	246,794	18,756
1886	224,943	16,886
1887	154,945	11,526
1888	15,251	3,987
1889	8,557	2,390
1890	6,605	1,667
1891	5,290	1,277
1892	2,000	504
1893	4,940	1,267
1894	4,639	1,120
1895	4,865	959
1896	3,842	899
1897	5,383	1,193
1898	5,202	1,252
1899	11,205	2,773
1900	37,653	8,997
1901	39,224	6,510
1902	9,331	3,798
	Pounds.	
1903	1,915,648	5,927
1904	1,006,026	4,186

TABLE 3.
SALT.
IMPORTS :—SALT PAYING DUTY.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1880	726,640	$ 3,916	1892	18,648,191	$ 65,963
1881	2,588,465	6,355	1893	21,377,339	79,838
1882	3,679,415	12,318	1894	15,867,825	53,336
1883	12,136,968	36,223	1895	8,498,404	29,881
1884	12,770,950	38,949	1896	7,665,257	24,550
1885	10,397,761	31,726	1897	11,911,766	33,470
1886	12,266,921	39,181	1898	11,068,785	32,792
1887	10,413,258	35,670	1899	11,781,453	32,839
1888	10,509,799	32,136	1900	11,028,337	30,180
1889	11,190,088	38,968	1901	11,625,688	34,087
1890	15,135,109	57,549	1902	13,892,849	39,605
1891	15,140,827	59,311	1903	14,554,693	41,785

		Duty.		
1904	Salt, coarse, N.E.S	5c. per 100 lbs.	10,094,505	$23,594
	Salt, fine, in bulk	5c. "	2,361,290	5,468
	Salt, N.E.S., in bags, barrels or other packages	7½c. "	17,323,478	44,764
	Total		29,779,183	73,826

Salt.

Table 4.

Salt.

Imports :—Salt not Paying Duty.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1880.....	212,714,747	$400,167	1893.....	191,595,530	281,462
1881.....	231,640,610	488,278	1894	196,668,730	328,300
1882	166,183,962	311,489	1895.....	201,691,248	332,711
1883.....	246,747,113	386,144	1896..... ...	205,005,100	338,888
1884.	225,390,121	321,243	1897.....	215,844,484	312,117
1885.....	171,571,209	255,719	1898.....	202,634,927	293,410
1886.	180,205,949	255,359	1899.....	183,046,365	267,520
1887.....	203,042,332	285,455	1900.....	193,554,550	295,253
1888.....	184,166,986	220,975	1901.....	216,271,603	339,887
1889.....	180,847,800	253,069	1902...	238,648,737	385,629
1890.....	158,490,075	252,291	1903.....	232,708,675	361,185
1891.	195,491,410	321,239	1904*.....	198,634,047	338,082
1892.....	201,831,217	314,995			

*Salt imported from the United Kingdom, or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.

We give a list of the chief salt works in Ontario, most of which were in operation in 1904 :

The Canadian Salt Co., Ltd., E. G. Henderson, Vice-Pres., Windsor, Ont.
Saginaw Lumber and Salt Co., Sandwich, Ont.
Mooretown Salt Co., Ltd., Mooretown. Ont.
Carter and Kittermaster, Mooretown, Ont.
Sarnia Salt Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
Sarnia Bay Mills Co., Sarnia, Ont.
Cleveland Lumber and Salt Co., Sarnia, Ont.
Elarton Salt Works Co , Ltd., C. V. Morris, Warwick, Ont.
Parkhill Salt Co., A. K. Hodgins, Parkhill, Ont.
Exeter Salt Works Co., J. B. Carling, Sec'y., Exeter, Ont.
Hensall Salt Works, Geo. McEwan, Hensall, Ont.
Lake Huron and Manitoba Milling Co., Ltd., P. A. McGaw, Sec'y., Goderich, Ont.
R. and J. Ransford, Clinton, Ont.
Operating the following plants :—
Coleman Salt Works, Seaforth, Ont.
Stapleton Salt Works, Clinton, Ont.
North American Chemical Co., Goderich, Ont.
Goderich Salt Works, Goderich, Ont.
Brussels Salt Works, Brussels, Ont.
Clinton Salt Works, John McGarva, Clinton, Ont.

Maitland Salt Works, John S. Platt, Goderich, Ont. SALT.
The Grey, Young and Sparling Co. of Ont., Ltd., F. G. Sparling, Wingham, Ont.
The Ontario People's Salt and Soda Co., Ltd., Jno. Tolmie, Sec'y., Kincardine, Ont.
Western Salt Co., Mooretown, Ont.
Empire Salt Co., Sarnia, Ont.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

These comprise building stone, granite, marbles, slate, flagstone, cements, lime, etc., as well as the manufactures of clay such as building bricks, tiles, drain pipe, earthenware and coarse pottery.

It is impossible to obtain accurate figures of production. Many of these industries, such as quarrying, brick making, etc., are intermittent, and are scattered over such a large area as Canada that it is not possible to obtain anything like full returns, so that a large proportion has to be estimated. These remarks, however, do not apply to the manufacture of cement, for which if has been found possible to obtain as accurate records as of any other well established and continuous industry.

TABLE 1.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF BUILDING STONE.

Calendar Year.	Value.
1886	$ 642,509
1887	552,267
1888	641,712
1889	913,691
1890	964,783
1891	708,736
1892	609,827
1893	1,100,000
1894	1,200,000
1895	1,095,000
1896	1,000,000
1897	1,000,000
1898	1,300,000
1899	1,500,000
1900	1,520,000
1901	1,650,000
1902	1,900,000
1903	1,975,000
1904	1,930,000

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

TABLE 2.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

EXPORTS OF STONE AND MARBLE, WROUGHT AND UNWROUGHT.

Calendar Year.	Wrought.	Unwrought.
1890	$21,725	$43,611
1891	13,398	46,162
1892	7,698	47,424
1893	9,102	12,532
1894	22,576	34,130
1895	8,587	51,616
1896	4,934	32,897
1897	9,415	42,034
1898	2,526	65,370
1899	5,092	101,931
1900	5,933	115,711
1901	5,917	157,739
1902	8,632	124,829
1903	7,684	46,295
1904	4,760	17,802

TABLE 3.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF BUILDING STONE.

Calendar Year	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1880	$ 35,970	1892	$95,550
1881	58,149	1893	56,510
1882	33,623	1894	52,908
1883	35,061	1895	44,282
1884	51,088	1896	54,130
1885	30,491	1897	38,714
1886	41,675	1898	28,495
1887	54,368	1899	48,040
1888	86,373	1900	64,533
1889	100,314	1901	46,078
1890	132,155	1902	99,074
1891	170,890	1903	87,866
1904 — Flagstones, granite and rough freestone, sandstone, and all building stone, not hammered or chiselled. Duty 15 p.c.			$59,864
1904 — Granite and freestones, dressed; all other building stone dressed, except marble. Duty 20 p.c.			33,914
			$93,778

Structural Materials.

TABLE 4.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF STONE OR GRANITE, N.E.S.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$29,408	1892	$39,479
1881	36,877	1893	49,323
1882	37,267	1894	49,510
1883	45,636	1895	51,050
1884	45,290	1896	51,499
1885	39,867	1897	34,026
1886	41,984	1898	41,240
1887	41,829	1899	60,148
1888	47,487	1900	57,039
1889	61,341	1901	66,639
1890	84,396	1902	72,397
1891	61,051	1903	78,629

1904	Granite—Sawn only	Duty,	20 p.c.	$ 7,930
	" Finished and polished	"	35 p.c.	
	" Manufactures of N.O.P	"	35 p.c.	75,428
	Paving blocks	"	20 p.c.	38,336
	Manufactures of stone, N.O.P	"	30 p.c.	19,471
				$141,165

TABLE 5.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MARBLE.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	501	$9,900
1887	242	6,224
1888	191	3,100
1889	83	980
1890	780	10,776
1891	240	1,752
1892	340	3,600
1893	590	5,100
1894	Nil.	Nil.
1895	200	2,000
1896	224	2,405
1897 to 1904 inclusive	Nil.	Nil.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

TABLE 6.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF MARBLE.

Fiscal Year.			Value.
1880			$ 63,015
1881			85,977
1882			109,505
1883			128,520
1884			108,771
1885			102,835
1886			117,752
1887			104,250
1888			94,681
1889			118,421
1890			99,353
1891			107,661
1892			106,268
1893			96,177
1894			94,657
1895			83,422
1896			90,065
1897			77,150
1898			95,894
1899			101,879
1900			94,017
1901			96,159
1902			130,424
1903			153,481
		Duty.	
1904	Marble and manufactures of :—		
	Marble sawn only	20 %	$117,186
	Finished and polished	35 %	.....
	Rough, not hammered or chiselled	15 %	11,922
	Manufactures of, N.O.P.	35 %	52,403
	Total, marble and manufactures of		$181,511

TABLE 7.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF GRANITE.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	6,062	$63,309	1896	18,717	106,709
1887	21,217	142,506	1897	10,345	61,934
1888	21,352	147,305	1898	23,897	81,073
1889	10,197	79,624	1899	13,418	90,542
1890	13,307	65,985	1900		80,000
1891	13,637	70,056	1901		155,000
1892	24,302	89,326	1902		210,000
1893	22,521	94,393	1903		260,000
1894	16,392	109,936	1904		150,000
1895	19,238	84,838			

Table 8.

Structural Materials.

Annual Production of Slate.

Structural Materials.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	5,345	$64,675
1887	7,357	89,000
1888	5,314	90,689
1889	6,935	119,160
1890	6,368	100,250
1891	5,000	65,000
1892	5,180	69,070
1893	7,112	90,825
1894	.....	75,550
1895	.....	58,900
1896	.....	53,370
1897	.....	42,800
1898	.....	40,791
1899	.....	33,406
1900	.....	12,100
1901	715	9,980
1902	.....	19,200
1903	.....	22,040
1904	.....	23,247

Table 9.

Structural Materials.

Exports of Slate.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1884	539	$6,845
1885	346	5,274
1886	34	495
1887	27	373
1888	22	475
1889	26	3,303
1890	12	153
1891	15	195
1892	87	2,038
1893	178	3,168
1894	187	3,610
1895	36	574
1896	301	8,913
1897	Nil.	Nil.
1898	Nil.	Nil.
1899	Nil.	Nil.
1900	Nil.	Nil.
1901	16,750	10,000
1902	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....
1904	.....	.....

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

TABLE 10.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF SLATE.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$21,431	1892	$50,441
1881	22,184	1893	51,179
1882	24,543	1894	29,267
1883	24,968	1895	19,471
1884	28,816	1896	24,176
1885	28,169	1897	21,615
1886	27,852	1898	24,907
1887	27,845	1899	33,100
1888	23,151	1900	53,707
1889	41,370	1901	72,187
1890	22,871	1902	72,601
1891	46,104	1903	84,437

		Duty.	
1904	Slate and manufactures of—		
	Mantels	30 %	
	Roofing slate	25% not over 75c per square	$38,245
	School writing slates	25 %	28,091
	Slate pencils	25 %	2,357
	Slate of all kinds and manufactures of, N.E.S.	30 %	17,364
	Total		$86,057

TABLE 11.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF FLAGSTONE.

Calendar Year.	Quantity, Sq. ft.	Value.
1886	70,000	$ 7,875
1887	116,000	11,600
1888	64,800	6,580
1889	14,000	1,400
1890	17,865	1,643
1891	27,300	2,721
1892	13,700	1,869
1893	40,500	3,487
1894	152,700	5,298
1895	80,005	6,687
1896		6,710
1897		7,190
1898		4,250
1899		7,600
1900		5,250
1901		4,575
1902	87,300	7,760
1903	79,200	6,688
1904	75,600	6,720

Structural Materials.

Table 12.
Structural Materials.
Imports of Flagstone.

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.
1881	23	$ 241	1893	884	8,500
1882	90	848	1894	218	2,429
1883	10	99	1895	15	84
1884	137	1,158	1896	Nil.	Nil.
1885	205	1,756	1897	13	227
1886	1,602	9,443	1898	587	1,540
1887	1,316	10,966	1899	Nil.	Nil.
1888	2,642	21,077	1900	9	63
1889	1,669	15,451	1901	14	116
1890	5,665	48,995	1902	232	1,231
1891	3,770	36,348	1903	Nil.	Nil.
1892	1,571	15,048	*1904	Nil.	Nil.

* Flagstones dressed. Duty, 20%. (See table 3).

Cement.—There is a notable increase this year in the Canadian production of cement, and also in the imports, which added together give the largest consumption yet attained in Canada. The actual sales and shipments in 1904 of cement manufactured in Canada reached 967,172 barrels, valued at $1,338,239, an increase over 1903, of 247,179 barrels, representing an increase in value of $112,992. These figures include both natural and Portland cement. The production of the natural rock cement is, however, fast decreasing, having been this year only 56,814 barrels, whereas, five years ago, it was nearly 150,000 barrels.

Table 13.
Structural Materials.
Annual Production of Cement.

Calendar Year.	Natural Rock Cement.		Portland Cement.		Total.	
	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
		$		$		
1887					69,843	$ 81,909
1888					50,668	35,593
1889					90,474	69,790
1890					102,216	92,405
1891					93,473	108,561
1892					117,408	147,663
1893					158,597	194,015
1894					108,142	114,637
1895					128,294	173,675
1896					149,090	201,651
1897	85,450	65,893	119,763	209,380	205,213	275,273
1898	87,125	73,412	163,084	324,168	250,209	397,580
1899	147,387	119,308	255,366	513,983	396,753	633,291
1900	125,428	99,994	292,124	562,916	417,552	662,910
1901	133,328	94,415	317,066	565,615	450,394	660,030
1902	127,931	98,932	594,594	1,028,618	722,525	1,127,550
1903	92,252	74,655	627,741	1,150,592	719,993	1,225,247
1904	56,814	50,247	910,358	1,287,992	967,172	1,338,239

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

The imports of Portland cement for this year were 2,476,388 cwt, representing 619,097 barrels of 400 lbs. This added to the production,gives a total consumption of 1,586,269 barrels.

Following is an estimate of the consumption of cement in Canada for the past eight years.

	Canadian	Imported	Total
	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.
1897	119,763	210,871	330,634
1898	163,084	268,264	431,348
1899	225,366	325,106	550,472
1900	292,124	325,340	617,464
1901	317,066	403,108	720,174
1902	594,594	492,904	1,087,498
1903	627,741	579,213	1,206,954
1904	967,172	619,097	1,586,269

TABLE 14.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

EXPORTS OF CEMENT.

Calendar Year.	Value.
1891	$ 2,881
1892	938
1893	1,172
1894	482
1895	937
1896	1,328
1897	644
1898	2,117
1899	2,733
1900	3,296
1901	1,514
1902	2,267
1903	2,851
1904	5,494

Structural Materials.

TABLE 15.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF CEMENT IN BULK OR BAGS.

Fiscal Year.	Bushels.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Bushels.	Value.
1880	65	$ 28	1893	12,534	$ 2,909
1881	579	298	1894	9,027	2,618
1882	386	86	1895		2,112
1883	1,759	548	1896		3,672
1884	4,626	1,236	1897		4,318
1885	4,598	1,315	1898		3,263
1886	6,808	1,851	1899		8,929
1887	5,421	1,419	1900		10,452
1888	23,919	5,787	1901		4,890
1889	32,818	10,668	1902		12,234
1890	21,055	5,443	1903		16,281
1891	11,281	2,890	1904*		14,305
1892	14,351	3,394			

*Cement, N.E.S., and manufactures of cement, Duty 20 per cent.

TABLE 16.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Fiscal Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1880	10,034	$ 10,306
1881	7,812	7,821
1882	11,945	13,410
1883	11,659	13,755
1884	8,606	9,514
1885	5,613	5,396
1886	6,164	6,028
1887	6,160	8,784
1888	5,636	7,522
1889	5,835	7,467
1890	5,440	9,048
1891	3,515	6,152
1892	2,214	2,782
1893	4,896	8,060
1894	1,054	985
1895	5,333	7,001
1896	5,688	8,948
1897	2,494	3,937
	Cwt.	
1898	16,033	7,097
1899	1,678	694
1900	10,418	4,711
1901	17,784	6,865
1902	29,585	17,755
1903	13,690	6,333
1904 (Cement hydraulic or waterlime)*	12,088	5,391

*Duty, 12½c. per 100 lbs.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

TABLE 17.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

Fiscal Year.	Barrels.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1880		$ 55,774	1893	229,492	$316,179
1881		45,646	1894	224,150	280,841
1882		66,579	1895	196,281	242,813
1883		102,537	1896	204,407	242,409
1884		102,857	1897	210,871	252,587
1885		111,521		Cwt.	
1886		120,398	1898	1,073,058	355,264
1887	102,750	148,054	1899	1,300,424	467,994
1888	122,402	177,158	1900	1,301,361	498,607
1889	122,273	179,406	1901	1,612,432	654,595
1890	192,322	313,572	1902	1,971,616	833,657
1891	183,728	304,648	1903	2,316,853	868,131
1892	187,233	281,553	1904 (Portland)*	2,476,388	995,917

* Duty, 12½c. per 100 lbs.

Natural rock cement was made by four firms in Ontario and one in Manitoba, and the total sales during the year amounted to 56,814 barrels, valued at $50,247. This is a decrease of 35,438 barrels in quantity and $24,408 in value.

The firms engaged in the manufacture of natural rock cement in 1904, were the following:

Hamilton Cement Works..... Hamilton, Ont.
Queenston Cement Works..... Hamilton, Ont.
Battle's Thorold Cement Works.. Thorald, Ont.
The Toronto Lime Company..... Toronto, Ont.
The Manitoba Union Mining Company Ltd..... Winnipeg, Man.

Portland Cement.—That the use of Portland cement is increasing rapidly, is shown by the returns received at this office. The sales for the year amounted to 910,358 barrels representing a value of $1,287,992, while the stock on hand at the end of the year was 112,051 barrels. The total quantity of Portland cement manufactured during the year was 908,990 barrels and the stock on hand at the beginning of the year was 113,419 barrels.

It is only since the last three years that the quantity of cement manufactured in Canada, exceeded that of the imported product. In 1897, the imported cement represented more than 63 per cent of the Canadian consumption, while in 1904 the proportion had fallen to

38 per cent. Foreign cement is mainly imported from the United States, Belgium, Great Britain and Germany, the relative quantity from each country being in the order given, with small amounts from other countries. STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

We give below a list of the companies engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement during 1904 :—

Crescent Cement Works, Longue Point, Que.

Canadian Portland Cement Co., Deseronto, Ont.

Lakefield Portland Cement Co., Lakefield, Ont.

Imperial Cement Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.

Owen Sound Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.

Grey and Bruce Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.

Sun Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.

Hanover Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Hanover, Ont.

National Portland Cement Co., Toronto and Durham, Ont.

Ontario Portland Cement Co., Brantford, Ont.

Companies with works completed or in process of erection, and companies proposing to erects plants :—

International Portland Cement Co., Toronto, Ont. and Hull, Que.

Colonial Portland Cement Co., Wiarton, Ont.

Belleville Portland Cement Co., Belleville, Ontario

Raven Lake Portland Cement Co., Toronto and Victoria Rd., Ont.

Superior Portland Cement Co., Orangeville, Ont.

St Mary's Portland Cement Co., Orangeville, Ont.

Standard Portland Cement Co., Toronto, Ont.

Royal Cement Co., Montreal, Que.

Manitoba Portland Cement Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Vancouver Portland Cement Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Sydney Cement Co., Sydney, C.B.

Statistics of the other items classed under the heading of structural material are given in the following tables.

Structural Materials.

Table 18.

Structural Materials.

Production of Roofing Cement.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1890	1,171	$ 6,502
1891	1,020	4,810
1892	800	12,000
1893	951	5,441
1894	815	3,978
1895	.....	3,153
1896	86	430
1897 to 1904 inclusive	Nil.	Nil.

Table 19.

Structural Materials.

Annual Production of Lime.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1886	$283,755	1896 estimated	650,000
1887	394,859	1897 "	650,000
1888	339,951	1898 "	650,000
1889	362,848	1899 "	800,000
1890	412,308	1900 "	800,000
1891	251,215	1901 "	830,000
1892	411,270	1902 "	892,000
1893 estimated	900,000	1903 "	900,000
1894 "	900,000	1904 "	780,000
1895	700,000		

Table 20.

Structural Materials.

Exports of Lime.

Calendar Year.	Value.
1891	$119,853
1892	121,535
1893	86,623
1894	83,679
1895	71,597
1896	70,820
1897	53,177
1898	49,594
1899	73,565
1900	80,852
1901	99,194
1902	116,009
1903	131,412
1904	73,838

Table 21.

Structural Materials.

Imports of Lime.

Fiscal Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1880	6,100	$ 6,013
1881	5,796	4,177
1882	5,064	5,365
1883	7,623	9,224
1884	10,804	11,200
1885	12,072	11,503
1886	11,021	9,347
1887	10,835	8,524
1888	10,142	7,537
1889	13,079	9,363
1890	8,149	5,360
1891	6,259	4,273
1892	6,132	4,241
1893	6,879	4,917
1894	6,766	4,907
1895	12,008	5,743
1896	10,239	7,331
1897	16,108	10,529
1898	12,850	9,002
1899	15,720	11,124
1900	12,865	11,211
1901	19,657	14,534
1902	24,602	17,584
1903	31,108	22,479
1904 Duty, 20 p.c.	54,359	39,639

Table 22.

Structural Materials.

Annual Production of Building Bricks.

Calendar Year.	Value.
1886	$ 873,600
1887	986,689
1888	1,036,746
1889	1,273,884
1890	1,266,982
1891	1,061,536
1892	1,251,934
1893	1,800,000
1894	1,800,000
1895	1,670,000
1896	1,600,000
1897	1,600,000
1898	1,900,000
1899	2,195,000
1900	2,275,000
1901	2,400,000
1902	2,593,000
1903	2,832,000
1904	2,983,000

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

TABLE 23.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

EXPORTS OF BRICKS.

Calendar Year.	M.	Value.
1891	246	$ 1,163
1892	1,963	12,192
1893	6,073	44,110
1894	1,095	7,405
1895	1,655	8,665
1896	983	5,678
1897	573	2,679
1898	65	442
1899	172	1,351
1900	546	4,528
1901	646	5,189
1902	2,110	12,786
1903	891	5,699
1904	696	5,357

TABLE 24.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF BUILDING BRICK.

Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$ 2,067
1881	4,281
1882	24,572
1883	14,234
1884	20,258
1885	14,632
1886	5,929
1887	2,440
1888	20,720
1889	24,585
1890	12,500
1891	9,744
1892	5,075
1893	14,108
1894	18,320
1895	4,705
1896	23,189
1897	10,336
1898	6,652
1899	21,306
1900	19,305
1901	20,677
1902	33,802
1903	28,493
1904	Duty, 20 p.c. 117,468

Table 25. Structural Materials.

Structural Materials.

Production of Terra Cotta, &c.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1888	$ 49,800	1897	155,595
1889	Not available.	1898	167,902
1890	90,000	1899	220,258
1891	113,103	1900	259,450
1892	97,239	1901	278,671
1893	55,704	1902	276,241
1894	65,600	1903	405,796
1895	195,123	1904	(a)
1896	83,855		

(a) Included in Table 22.

Table 26.

Structural Materials.

Production of Sewer Pipes, &c.

Calendar Year	Value.
1888	$266,320
1889	Not available.
1890	348,000
1891	227,300
1892	367,660
1893	350,000
1894	250,325
1895	257,045
1896	153,875
1897	164,250
1898	181,717
1899	161,546
1900	231,525
1901	248,115
1902	301,965
1903	317,970
1904	440,894

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

TABLE 27.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF DRAIN TILES AND SEWER PIPES.

Fiscal Year.			Value.
1880			$ 33,796
1881			37,368
1882			70,065
1883			70,699
1884			71,755
1885			69,589
1886			57,953
1887			71,203
1888			101,257
1889			83,215
1890			77,434
1891			87,195
1892			59,537
1893			39,001
1894			24,625
1895			21,053
1896			19,296
1897			34,286
1898			29,611
1899			33,898
1900			39,149
1901			56,083
1902			55,530
1903			57,352
		Duty.	
1904	Drain tile, not glazed	20 %	$ 1,637
	Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, chimney tops and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed	35 %	53,958
	Total		$55,595

TABLE 28.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF POTTERY.

Calendar Year.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Value.
1888	$ 27,750	1897	129,629
1889	Not available	1898	214,675
1890	195,242	1899	185,000
1891	258,844	1900	200,000
1892	265,811	1901	200,000
1893	213,186	1902	200,000
1894	162,144	1903	200,000
1895	151,588	1904	140,000
1896	163,427		

TABLE 29. STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

IMPORTS OF EARTHENWARE.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$322,333	1892	$748,810
1881	439,029	1893	709,737
1882	646,734	1894	695,514
1883	657,886	1895	547,935
1884	544,586	1896	575,493
1885	511,853	1897	595,822
1886	599,269	1898	675,874
1887	750,691	1899	916,727
1888	697,082	1900	959,526
1889	697,949	1901	1,114,677
1890	695,206	1902	1,275,093
1891	634,907	1903	1,406,610

		Duty.	
1904	Earthenware and china :—		
	Baths, tubs and washstands, of earthenware, stone cement or clay, or of other material, N.O.P.	30 %	$ 70,927
	Brown or coloured earthen and stoneware, and Rockingham ware	30 %	35,445
	Decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S.	30 %	714,061
	Demijohns, churns and crocks	30 %	8,265
	White granite or ironstone ware, C.C. or cream coloured ware	30 %	250,100
	China and porcelain ware	30 %	420,851
	Earthenware tiles	35 %	55,319
	Manufactures of earthenware, N.E.S.	30 %	56,388
	Total		1,611,356

TABLE 30.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

EXPORTS OF SAND AND GRAVEL.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
		$
1893	329,116	121,795
1894	324,656	86,940
1895	277,162	118,359
1896	224,769	80,110
1897	152,963	76,729
1898	165,954	90,498
1899	242,450	101,640
1900	197,558	101,666
1901	197,302	117,465
1902	159,793	119,120
1903	355,792	124,006
1904	399,809	129,803

MISCELLANEOUS,

NON-METALLIC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arsenic.—The Deloro mine in Hastings county, province of Ontario, was closed down in 1903, and remained idle in 1904. This had hitherto been the source of the Canadian production of arsenic, which was recovered in the process of treating auriferous mispickel.

However, there was a small production of arsenic in 1904 derived from a new source. This was obtained from the cobalt and nickel arsenides, which are responsible for the total output this year; it amounted to 72 tons valued at $903, according to returns made to the Ontario Bureau of Mines.

TABLE [1].

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ARSENIC.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1885	440	$17,600
1886	120	5,460
1887	30	1,200
1888	30	1,200
1889	Nil.	Nil.
1890	25	1,500
1891	20	1,000
1892	Nil.	Nil.
1893	"	"
1894	7	420
1895	Nil.	Nil.
1896	"	"
1897	"	"
1898	"	"
1899	57	4,872
1900	303	22,725
1901	695	41,676
1902	800	48,000
1903	257	15,420
1904	(a) 72	903

(a.) Arsenic in ore, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

IMPORTS OF ARSENIC.

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1880	18,197	$ 576	1893	447,079	$12,907
1881	31,417	1,070	1894	292,505	10,018
1882	138,920	3,962	1895	1,115,697	31,932
1883	51,953	1,812	1896	664,854	27,523
1884	19,337	773	1897	152,275	8,378
1885	49,080	1,566	1898	291,967	14,270
1886	30,181	961	1899	582,383	24,203
1887	32,436	1,116	1900	230,730	11,035
1888	27,510	1,016	1901	159,263	8,361
1889	69,269	2,434	1902	106,857	6,004
1890	138,509	4,474	1903	298,375	11,824
1891	115,248	4,027	1904 Duty free.	414,065	12,421
1892	302,958	9,365			

TABLE 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

IMPORTS OF CHALK.

Fiscal Year.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Value.
1880	$2,117	1893	$ 9,966
1881	2,768	1894	11,308
1882	2,882	1895	7,730
1883	5,067	1896	6,467
1884	2,589	1897	7,432
1885	8,003	1898	9,338
1886	6,583	1899	10,461
1887	5,635	1900	12,212
1888	5,865	1901	11,629
1889	5,336	1902	11,337
1890	7,221	1903	16,497
1891	8,193	1904*	19,163
1892	9,558		

* Chalk prepared. Duty, 20 p. c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE 4.
MISCELLANEOUS.
NON-METALLIC.
IMPORTS OF WHITING.

Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1880	84,115	$26,092	1893	88,835	$25,563
1881	47,480	16,637	1894	103,633	26,649
1882	36,270	16,318	1895	102,751	25,441
1883	76,012	29,334	1896	113,791	27,322
1884	76,268	28,230	1897	102,453	22,541
1885	67,441	23,492	1898	166,293	25,761
1886	65,124	25,533	1899	134,884	34,310
1887	47,246	15,191	1900	127,455	34,575
1888	76,619	20,508	1901	209,868	60,878
1889	84,658	22,735	1902	153,982	42,136
1890	96,243	27,471	1903	139,804	39,867
1891	84,679	27,504	1904*	186,919	42,507
1892	102,985	26,867			

*Whiting or whitening, gilder's whiting, and Paris white. Duty free

Feldspar.—Ontario is responsible for the total production of feldspar in 1904. Two producers made returns, viz., The Kingston Feldspar Mining Company and Mr. Charles Jenkins. No output of feldspar is reported from the province of Quebec this year.

The following are interested in the feldspar industry :—

W. A. Allan, Victoria Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Kingston Feldspar Mining Company, Kingston, Ont.

Pennsylvania Feldspar Company, Gerard Inst. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

Charles Jenkins, Petrolia, Ont.

TABLE 5.
MISCELLANEOUS.
NON-METALLIC.
PRODUCTION OF FELDSPAR.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1890	700	$3,500
1891	685	3,425
1892	175	525
1893	575	4,525
1894	Nil.	Nil.
1895	.....	*2,545
1896	972	*2,583
1897	1,400	3,290
1898	2,500	6,250
1899	3,000	6,000
1900	318	1,112
1901	5,350	10,700
1902	7,576	15,152
1903	13,928	18,966
1904	11,083	22,166

* Exports.

Fire-clay.—The production of fireclay in 1904 according to the returns received amounted to 1,997 tons valued at $8,592. This yield was altogether derived from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. No production can be reported from British Columbia because no returns were received from that province although in previous years the output of fireclay in this province has amounted to more than half the total production. The material is usually obtained in connection with coal mining from the beds underlying the coal seams, it is mostly used locally in the construction and repairs of coke ovens and in connection with metallurgical operations. MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

PRODUCTION OF FIRE-CLAY.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1889	400	$4,800
1890	Nil.	Nil.
1891	250	750
1892	1,991	4,467
1893	540	700
1894	539	2,167
1895	1,329	3,492
1896	842	1,805
1897	2,118	5,759
1898	670	1,680
1899	599	1,295
1900	1,245	4,130
1901	3,979	5,920
1902	2,741	4,283
1093	2,639	3,523
1904	1,997	8,592

Moulding Sand.—The figures given in Table 7, are derived chiefly from the returns of railway shipments and do not, therefore, nearly represent the total production. Deposits of sand answering the requirements of moulding sand are known to occur in almost every province and in many cases are worked for the local wants. Of those it is almost impossible to obtain returns of output from the producers. The greater proportion of the above railway shipments is derived from deposits in the Ontario Peninsuala, and is exported to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

PRODUCTION OF MOULDING SAND.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1887	160	$ 800
1888	169	845
1889	170	850
1890	320	1,410
1891	230	1,000
1892	345	1,380
1893	4,370	9,086
1894	6,214	12,428
1895	6,765	13,530
1896	5,739	11,478
1897	5,485	10,931
1898	10,572	21,038
1899	13,724	27,430
1900	6,181	12,316
1901	14,705	29,410
1902	13,352	27,651
1903	3,658	7,256
1904	3,423	6,790

TABLE 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF QUARTZ.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1890	200	$ 1,000
1891	.....	.....
1892	.....	.....
1893	100	500
1894	.....	.....
1895	.....	.....
1896	10	50
1897	.....	.....
1898	284	570
1899	600	1,260
1900-1904	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

IMPORTS OF "SILEX"—CRYSTALLIZED QUARTZ.

Fiscal Year.	Cwt.	Value.
1880	5,252	$ 2,290
1881	3,251	1,659
1882	3,283	1,678
1883	3,543	2,058
1884	3,259	1,709
1885	3,527	1,443
1886	2,520	1,313
1887	14,533	5,073
1888	4,808	2,385
1889	5,130	1,211
1890	1,768	2,617
1891	3,674	1,929
1892	1,429	1,244
1893	2,447	1,301
1894	2,451	1,521
1895	2,882	1,881
1896	3,289	2,174
1897	2,564	3,415
1898	3,104	2,773
1899	3,951	2,595
1900	4,021	2,876
1901	3,562	2,106
1902	4,388	3,858
1903	3,514	2,762
1904	Duty free. 5,547	4,409

Magnesite.—A production of 200 tons of magnesite is reported from British Columbia. This is a new addition to the list of Canadian mineral products, and as such it is interesting to note. However, there seems to be more than mineralogical interest regarding this, and we feel justified in quoting the Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia concerning this occurrence and its possibilities:—

"A very curious and unusual occurrence of magnesite is found actually within the townsite of Atlin and less than a hundred yards from the Government office. The formation in the vicinity of the town is composed of the magnesian rocks. On these rocks overlain with wash, is the townsite, rising from the lake to a height of about 200 feet. Skirting the townsite on the rear—that is, the east—is a low depression or flat 'draw,' swampy in character, devoid of trees, and in places showing 'hummocks' of white magnesite which seems to be growing up from the swamp level: for certainly these deposits are constantly rising higher and higher, and now form mounds 5 to 8 feet above the swamp level. The deposit is exposed on the surface over several acres and is, when dry, perfectly white. It

MISCELLANEOUS.

has been dug into for a depth of about 10 feet, and continues equally pure and clean from all foreign matter such as clay or gravel, as on the surface. This deposit was at first considered to be simply an accumulation of magnesite formed from the decomposition of the surrounding rocks and deposited by surface waters in this swamp. If such was its origin, it seems incredible that the deposit should be so free from clay and other materials, equally portable by water, and that it should be deposited in mounds above the water level. It seems probable, therefore, that the deposit is not from water, but that underlying this draw some particular stratum in the magnesian rock occurred, which, being softer, was more easily worn away, so forming the draw, and being more susceptible to the action of swamp waters carrying carbonic acid, was altered from an oxide of magnesia into the carbonate of magnesia or 'magnesite' in which operation it would be greatly increased in bulk, and so rise in mounds, seeming to 'grow up' from below. In this connexion attention is drawn to the analysis, given further on, of a mineral spring in the vicinity.

"The magnesite deposit has been staked as a mineral claim by A. C. Hirschfeld, of Atlin, who, during the season of 1904, dug from the surface exposures some 200 tons of the material which was sacked and shipped to San Francisco, Cal., as an experimental lot. The transportation companies are understood to have given a rate of $8 per ton from Atlin to California, which apparently still leaves a margin of profit for the producers. It is understood that this shipment was intended to be used in the manufacture of 'magnesia brick' for furnace linings. The remarkable purity of the deposit would seem, however, to render it applicable for other uses, and this would justify a higher price being paid for it than is at present realized."

"The writer saw the magnesite being mined and no selection of the material was necessary; it was simply shovelled into sacks. A sample from the shipment brought by the writer to Victoria, and analysed in the Government laboratory, gave the following:—

Iron	Trace	Silica	1.12%
Alumina	"	Carbonate Magnesia ($MgCO_3$)	88.62%
Sulphates	None	Oxide (Mg. O.)	9.44%
Chlorides	"	Moisture	0.80%

"Near the north end of the townsite of Atlin and flowing out underground from the swamp in which the magnesite deposit occurs, is a mineral-bearing spring. In 1900 Mr. J. C. Gwillim, then of the Geological Survey, took some of this water to Ottawa for analysis, upon which Dr. Hoffmann, chemist of the Survey, reports as follows:—

'This water was found to contain: Potassa, traces; soda, very small quantity; lime, very small quantity; magnesia, somewhat large quantity; ferrous oxide, trace; sulphuric acid, very small quantity; carbonic acid, large quantity; chlorine, very small quantity; silica, trace; organic matter, faint traces. MISCELLANEOUS.

'The magnesia amounted approximately to 1·834 parts in 1,000, an amount which would correspond to 3·851 of magnesium carbonate, or 5·869 of magnesium bicarbonate. It is more than probable that it is to the water of this and similar springs in the vicinity that the deposits of hydro-magnesite occurring back of Atlin owe their origin.'"

In the Province of Quebec, in the township of Grenville, Argenteuil county, magnesite has been found both in situ and in boulders. Mr. W. B. McAllister in 1904, shipped two tons of the mineral as an experiment. A series of analyses of specimens from the deposit gave contents of magnesium carbonate of 76 to 83 per cent, while picked specimens contained as much as 95·50 per cent. A full description of the deposit with analyses, etc., will be found in the report of the Section of Chemistry and Mineralogy of the Geological Survey, Vol. XIII, Part R.

Molybdenite.—Some molybdenite ore was mined in 1903, in the township of Sheffield, county of Addington. Many occurrences of this mineral have been reported and there is good demand for it, but the deposits so far located do not seem to be large enough to be worked profitably. The molybdenite is usually found disseminated in quartz veins, and great difficulty has been experienced in concentrating it sufficiently for the market. At the request of the Geological Survey, some experiments in mechanical concentration of molybdenite were conducted in the laboratories of McGill University a few years ago, and the result seemed to show that, for the samples dealt with, after ordinary cobbing and hand picking it was not economical to submit the ore to any further process of extraction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SOAPSTONE AND TALC.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.	Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1886	50	$ 400	1896	410	1,230
1887	100	800	1897	157	350
1888	140	280	1898	405	1,000
1889	195	1,170	1899	450	1,960
1890	917	1,239	1900	1,429	6,365
1891	Nil	Nil	1901	259	842
1892	1,374	6,240	1902	689	1,804
1893	717	1,920	1903	990	2,739
1894	916	1,640	1904	840	1,875
1895	475	2,138			

Tripolite.—Only a very limited quantity of tripolite was produced in 1904. The only deposits worked are in Nova Scotia, and as a rule a sufficient quantity of the material is produced in one season to last two years. This accounts for the apparent spasmodic and irregular production.

TABLE 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NON-METALLIC.

PRODUCTION OF TRIPOLITE.

Calendar Year.	Tons.	Value.
1896	644	$ 9,960
1897	15	150
1898	1,017	16,660
1898	1,000	15,000
1900	336	1,950
1901	850	15,300
1902	1,052	16,470
1903	835	16,700
1904	320	6,400

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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1905

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1906

[No. 27—1906.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, December 13, 1905.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, December 2, 1905.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The number of tribes, their different stages of development, the variety of their environments, and the geographical range of their habitats combine to produce much difficulty in generalizing with regard to Indian conditions; but fortunately there has been during the year a sufficient uniformity in the main directions which make for prosperity to greatly simplify the task.

In so far as it has been possible to keep a record of them the aggregate earnings of the Indians from all sources exclusive of interest moneys, annuities and rentals, have reached the considerable total of $4,524,773.00, and thus exceeded those of the preceding year, itself a fairly prosperous one, by $248,973.00, figures which not only bear testimony to the material welfare of the Indians, but further prove that its enjoyment has been gained in a manner calculated rather to benefit than impoverish the country.

General health has been rather above the average; and so far as moral progress can be gauged, there has been improvement in that direction.

For the correctness of these conclusions and such details as cannot be given in a general review, I beg to refer you to the various reports from the department's officials, officers and agents, together with the statistical statements hereto appended.

With regard to progress in a direction which these sources of information fail to disclose, viz.: the acquisition of the higher spirit of citizenship, I may refer to a remark made two years ago in my first report, viz.: that Indians, so far from having

availed themselves of the machinery provided for enfranchisement, had rather shown an inclination to adhere to tribal customs.

At the same time there is, or may be, aroused a stronger and more widespread desire among the more advanced, especially of the younger generation, to break loose from the limitations imposed by existing legislation, than superficial appearances would indicate, and that among many of them the desire to perpetuate tribal memories and customs may not be by any means incompatible with the spirit of national amalgamation.

The indifference generally manifested may be attributed largely to the machinery provided for emancipation. The adoption of a simpler system is not unworthy of consideration.

There seems little room for doubt that a workable plan for enfranchisement may enable the Indian to make a start in the direction which Indian legislation has at any rate for its theoretical object, viz.: the breaking up of separate racial communities which have in whole or in part reached the highest point of development attainable under tutelage, and their amalgamation with other national elements.

Nothing of special importance during the year has varied the routine of Indian affairs excepting the arrival at a determination to make a treaty with Indians who had not been included in the Robinson Treaties, and the taking of steps to give effect thereto.

This measure was adopted in pursuance of the old established policy of keeping sufficiently in advance of settlement to avert the danger of complications or, worse still, conflict with the aboriginal claimants of the soil.

The immediate cause in this instance was the projected passage of the new transcontinental railway through their territory, and the increasing influx of prospectors which seemed to have ripened the time for acceding to the requests in this direction which the Indians had been urging upon the government for some years past.

In defining the limits of the proposed new treaty, it was not considered wise to be guided strictly by artificial or legal boundaries ; but so far to overstep those which legally separate the province from the Northwest Territories as to include such of the closely allied tribes as had been excluded from treaties formerly made with Indians of that region.

Two commissioners were, therefore, appointed to act on behalf of the Dominion Government, viz.: Duncan C. Scott and Samuel Stewart, Esquires, both officers of the Department of Indian Affairs, with whom was associated a third, viz.: Daniel G. MacMartin, Esquire, of Perth, who represented the interests of the province in fulfilment of an understanding between it and the Dominion, based on the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, Clause 6, Chap. 5, 54-55 Vic.

The territory covered may be generally described as bounded on the south by the height of land referred to in the Robinson Treaties as separating 'the territory covered by the charter of the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company' from the tracts

ceded by the said treaties, on the east by the western boundary of the province of Quebec, on the north and west by a line drawn from the northeast angle of Treaty No. 3 along the height of land separating the waters which flow into Hudson's bay by the Severn and Winish rivers from those which flow into James bay by the Albany and Attawapiskat rivers.

Such Indians as were met gladly accepted the terms offered them : but as it was impossible to overtake all of the bands concerned, scattered as they are over so wide a district, the work will, it is hoped, be resumed and finished next season, and meanwhile it is deemed better to withhold a fuller report pending completion of the work and approval by the provincial government of the selection of reserves.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The first of the following tables gives the number of births and deaths respectively during the year in the provinces and outside territory within treaty limits ; the second shows the result of the census as compared with that of the preceding year.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario	593	495	98	
Quebec	294	175	119	
Nova Scotia	71	85		14
New Brunswick	77	56	21	
Prince Edward Island	11	15		4
British Columbia	768	865		97
Manitoba	301	227	74	
Northwest Territories	584	508	76	
	2,699	2,426	388	115

The excess of births over deaths is 273, which surpasses by eleven the increase of population from the same source during the year before.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario	21,191	20,850		341
Quebec	11,149	11,218	69	
Nova Scotia	1,998	1,993		5
New Brunswick	1,694	1,699	5	
Prince Edward Island	292	288		4
British Columbia	25,234	25,142		92
Manitoba	6,775	6,870	95	
Northwest Territories	17,561	17,493		68
Outside Treaty Limits	22,084	22,084		
	107,978	107,637	169	510

The comparison of population is deceptive without the following explanation, which will serve to convert an apparent decrease into an actual increase of population.

In one agency in the province of Ontario 430 souls have been deducted from the count through the agent's recognition of an error by which they had been formerly returned under two distinct headings.

Again, the returns this year from Treaty No. 8 have only taken account of Indians who came in and presented themselves for payment, thus omitting from the census some 227 souls.

It is clear, therefore, by adding 227 to the given population of the Northwest Territories, and making allowance for the 430 omitted from that of Ontario, there have been in so far as concerns actual growth respective increases of 59 and 89, which makes the true aggregate increase for the Dominion within treaty limits 296, of which number 273 represent natural increase and 23 result from migratory fluctuation.

As to Indians outside treaty limits, the numbers given make no claim to even approximate accuracy, but are brought forward from year to year unchanged, unless some very exceptional opportunity for their partial revision may occur.

The above showing may be regarded under existing conditions as very satisfactory, although the conditions and consequently the showing are susceptible of considerable improvement.

HEALTH.

The appointment of a General Medical Superintendent permits for the first time of the presentation of a professional report relative to the most important subject of health.

The available data are not such as to render this report by any means exhaustive, but none the less sufficient to make it not only directly, but also for inferential purposes, of interest and value.

So far the main contention which the department has for years past advanced as accounting for the slowness of the rate at which the Indian population has been growing, appears to be confirmed.

The high death-rate is attributed chiefly to the presence of tuberculosis and kindred scrofula, aggravated by the conditions attending the earlier stages of transition from the aboriginal to the civilized environment.

The radical remedial measures for this evil, viz.: close and frequent inspection and removal of infected persons to sanatoria, hospitals or tents, and placing the work under medical officers of known ability, &c., &c., have in past reports been more or less fully discussed, and all that need be here remarked is that the department's difficulty in giving effect to the necessary measures will be readily recognized by a comparison of its resources financial and other with those of the provinces and municipalities, and the remembrance that although some two thousand deaths are said to result annually in Ontario alone from the ravages of 'the white plague' (if the writer's information be correct), only one municipality has seen its way so far to providing a home for the segregation of the infected.

Meanwhile such amelioration of existing conditions, especially in the direction of producing resisting power, as may result from gradual improvement of food, clothing, housing, personal habits, and morals, is more or less apparent.

Doubtless less intermingling in marriage among members of small communities which the existing system of keeping bands apart on their individual reserves encourages, would tend by the infusion of new blood to reduce the prevalence of scrofula and benefit health generally.

Even in outlying districts some progress has been made in substituting enlightened ideas and practices, for the incantations and mummeries of the native medicine men and such primitive measures for gaining relief as rolling naked in the snow to reduce the fevered temperature, and the indiscriminate use of a form of vapour bath as a panacea for all forms of disease.

Since the avowed sources of the Medical Superintendent's report are professional returns from certain specified agencies, it may not be superfluous to supplement it somewhat from the more extended if possibly less exact sources of the agents' reports.

In Ontario and Quebec these reports show that the health ranged from good to excellent (that is judged by the Indian standard) ; that in Nova Scotia, although not quite so good, it was very fairly so ; but in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island it was less satisfactory.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the general condition was, if anything, above the average, and it is gratifying to find that a very marked improvement occurred with respect to some bands which, as was pointed out last year, were in an exceptionally unhealthy condition.

In British Columbia, while in some districts improvement resulting from better material conditions is reported, in others the ravages of tuberculosis are said to be, if anything, on the increase.

The Kwawkewlth agency appears to be in the worst condition in this respect, which is attributed to conditions which were last year inadvertently ascribed to the 'West Coast agency' instead of to an agency on the West Coast (Kwawkewlth having been intended), viz.: the accompaniments and sequences of potlaches, to which the Indians there cling with peculiar obstinacy.

Small-pox, which has been lingering more or less since its introduction from the United States some four years ago, effected an entrance into the Walpole Island, Goulais Bay, Gros Cap, Sault Ste. Marie and Batchawana bands, in the province of Ontario, and appeared at Timiskaming, in Quebec, also reappeared at Saddle lake, in the Northwest Territories, where it was prevalent the year before in a somewhat severe form ; but in every case the type was extremely mild, and prompt and energetic measures prevented any spread of the disease.

Of diphtheria, which in the past has been a rare complaint among the Indians, there were some few cases at Walpole island and among the Six Nations, in Ontario, also at Oka and at Mingan on the lower St. Lawrence, in Quebec.

The last-mentioned outbreak is reported to have been a serious one, some 43 cases having occurred, attended by six fatalities, and it would doubtless have spread with yet more disastrous consequences but for the efficient services of the medical

officer who was sent to the assistance of the Indians. The disease furthermore appeared in New Brunswick, but was promptly stamped out, as also at the St. Mary's Mision school, in the Fraser River agency, in British Columbia.

As mentioned by the Indian Commissioner in his report, a very serious outbreak of virulent diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles occurred at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, and although a medical man and nurses were promptly sent to the assistance of the sufferers, many fatalities occurred before the distance and means of communication allowed of their arrival on the scene.

Influenza, or grippe, still continues to select bands apparently somewhat capriciously for its attacks, which this year were of a more virulent character than for some time past, and caused some deaths at Cape Croker, in Ontario, and a good many, especially among infants and those at the other extreme of life, in some of the agencies in British Columbia.

HOUSES.

The character of dwellings is so intimately connected with the condition of health that this subject may appropriately be taken up as next in order, although viewed in another aspect, viz.: that of effect upon morals and higher development, it might about as logically be considered in connection with them.

The size, plan, material and structure of Indians' abodes are as varied as the development, circumstances and surroundings of their occupants.

Among the hunting and fishing Indians, the further they recede from contact with civilization the less ambition for a good class of dwelling is found to exist, and at the same time the greater is the difficulty experienced in procuring the material, such as lumber, shingles, window frames, glass, &c., necessary for its construction.

The first stage in the process of evolution constitutes no great advance upon the teepee or wigwam, and consists of a small low-roofed cabin made of logs, with a floor of mud, a roof of the same material or of thatch, with or without an opening for a window, and another in the roof as an outlet for the smoke from the fire kindled in a hole or within a circle of stones in the centre of the single room.

Even this advance is not to be despised in so far as it may indicate fixity of abode, which is the fundamental essential for the civilization of a nomadic race.

No great difficulty is experienced in securing some advance upon this primitive type; but the introduction of light, ventilation, partitioning into separate rooms and finally of adornment is a very gradual process.

It is true that on the one hand even among bands which have been longest dwelling within a civilized environment, a comparatively poor class of structure is much too common, but that condition is by no means confined to Indian communities, and on the other hand surprising strides have been made in the younger provinces in the desired direction, and Indians are to be met with commonly and in increasing numbers who voluntarily spend hardly earned funds in improving their abodes, and a fair pro-

portion who go a step beyond the strictly utilitarian limits, and endeavour to render them attractive.

These remarks apply not only to the buildings themselves, but also to their internal arrangement and furnishings.

AGRICULTURE.

Viewed in relation to the Indians, agriculture may be regarded in two aspects, first, as a direct means of maintenance, second as a medium for civilizing and creating habits of industry which may later on be diverted into other channels.

It is in the prairie country of Manitoba and what was until quite recently known as the Northwest Territories that this value has been most extensively and distinctly demonstrated, and for years the practice of agriculture has been insisted upon.

As a consequence the Indians who have already or are being fast overtaken by settlement, are for the most part either in a position to provide for their maintenance by farming, or to avail themselves of such other openings for industry as the changing conditions may afford.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of encouraging Indians to continue the occupation of farming, as experience proves that they thus accumulate much more property than through less stable pursuits and at the same time are less exposed to various temptations.

In the older provinces there is some fluctuation in the number of those engaged in agriculture, corresponding with the condition of other industries, and the dearth or abundance of openings for employment.

The following table will show in relation to population and in comparison with the previous year the extent of acres cultivated, products harvested and numbers of live stock held in the various provinces, the comparative value of products being added in a separate statement.

Province.	Population.	Acres.	Grain and roots harvested.	Horned stock.	Horses.
Ontario	20,850	16,926¾	545,392½	6,638	3,714
Quebec	11,218	4,804	118,291	1,890	848
Nova Scotia	1,993	206	9,000	287	56
New Brunswick	1,699	527¾	11,428	171	64
Prince Edward Island	288	78	3,553	49	11
British Columbia	25,142	8,045¾	304,482	8,047	15,085
Manitoba	6,870	1,112½	46,116	2,647	759
Northwest Territories	17,493	12,495¾	226,442¾	25,243	12,582
Total for 1905		44,196½	1,264,705½	44,972	33,119
Total for 1904		45,101¼	1,365,086½	37,827	32,635
Increase				7,145	484
Decrease		904	100,381¼		

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	330,986 63	351,255 93	20,269 30	
Quebec	115,416 25	120,863 00	5,452 75	
New Brunswick	12,496 50	8,752 50		3,744 00
Nova Scotia	13,157 50	14,815 50	1,658 00	
Prince Edward Island	1,830 00	1,145 00		685 00
British Columbia	295,077 75	273,532 00		21,545 75
Manitoba	51,396 50	54,480 00	3,083 50	
Northwest Territories	288,280 07	304,423 96	16,143 89	

Conditions affecting the seeding, growth and maturing of crops naturally differed very considerably in the various provinces and districts, covering such an expanse of territory.

In Ontario the area cultivated bears the relation of 81 per cent of an acre to each unit of the population, but the bulk of cultivation is done in the district south of an imaginary line drawn from Parry island on the west to Golden lake on the east.

As to conditions during 1904, the season under review, the general average characteristic of the spring was a tendency to wet and cold, but not on the whole unfavourable for seeding and planting.

The summer months were rather cool and moist, suitable for growth and maturing, and as a consequence although the area cultivated was slightly less than during the preceding year, the harvest was somewhat larger and of better quality and of fully greater financial value.

In Quebec less interest is taken in farming, the acreage cultivated being proportionately only about half of that in Ontario or ·42 of an acre per capita.

Pretty much the same conditions prevailed as in Ontario, with like results proportionately.

In New Brunswick the proportion of cultivation is ·31 of an acre to each unit of population, in Nova Scotia ·10, and in Prince Edward Island ·27. In these maritime provinces the season up to June was propitious, but during that month drought set in and continued more or less for the balance of the season.

As a consequence in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there was an appreciable shrinkage in the quantities harvested, with corresponding reduction of value; but in Nova Scotia the comparative lightness of the crop was more than counterbalanced by the increased area cultivated.

In the Northwest Territories the proportion of cultivation is ·71 of an acre per capita, and approximates to the condition in Ontario much more closely than in any other province. This is accounted for by the comparative dearth of opportunities for hunting, trapping and fishing, and earning wages, which shuts the Indians up very much to farming for their maintenance in the prairie districts.

In Manitoba the proportion is ·16 of an acre to the unit, the bulk of the Indians still being remote from settlement and settled near the big lakes where fish are abundant, and the game and fur animals have been comparatively little disturbed.

Conditions in the Northwest Territories were not very favourable on the whole, as the spring was somewhat backward, the summer rather dry, and when rains set in in August they tended to prolong growth and retard ripening in time to escape frost.

As was to have been expected under the circumstances, the crops were smaller than the year before, but none the less enhanced prices imparted value exceeding what was realized from larger crops the year before.

In Manitoba conditions were somewhat more favourable and increased quantities rather than enhanced prices accounted for the augmented aggregate value.

In British Columbia the per capita average area cultivated is ·31 of an acre, the Indians along the coast depending almost entirely upon salmon and other fish, and numbers inland upon salmon and proceeds of the hunt.

LIVE STOCK.

In approaching the question of the cattle industry, it seems natural to turn first to the Northwest Territories, for there the Indians are in possession of one and one-quarter times as many horned stock as the aggregate number held by Indians throughcut the whole of the rest of the Dominion.

Various circumstances contribute to account for this large preponderance in favour of the Territories, but the main reason for it is what has been pointed out in another connection, as to the prairie Indians, since the disappearance of the buffalo, having been left pretty well dependent upon agriculture and its kindred industries.

The cattle industry has, therefore, been a matter of necessity rather than of choice, and in fact had to be practically forced upon the bands in Treaty No. 7, although a complete change has gradually come over their views in this respect and the difficulty now is rather to keep pace with their demand for cattle. The experimental discovery of the market value has brought about this revolution of feeling, which manifests itself in various ways, such as the fencing in of pasture-fields, the erection of better shelter, the more abundant provision of hay, and increased care generally.

The natural available supply of both hay and pasture is being rapidly and considerably curtailed by settlement, and before long much more will have to be done in the direction of cultivating grass and making pasture.

In the ranching districts the welfare of the herds during the winter depends mainly upon the depth of snow and comparative freedom from storms.

Fortunately for the prosperity of the live stock industry, the haying season was most propitious and the winter one of the shortest and mildest experienced for years past.

Under these circumstances the animals came through in excellent condition and with little loss, and despite the steadily increasing extent to which the Indians are be-

ing required to furnish their own beef, and the resultant demands upon the herds, there was a net increase in them during the course of the year of 6,391 head.

In point of number of cattle held, British Columbia comes next, having 8,047 head distributed among a population of 25,142, which bears a curiously near proportion to the tenure of 6,638 held by Ontario with a population of 20,850.

The haying season in this province was not so favourable as in the Territories, the drought having had the effect of somewhat reducing the weight of the hay-crop, but the season was of the same mild character and the cattle wintered well.

The increase was only some 472 head, a good deal less in proportion than in the Territories; but the curtailment of resources caused by the poverty of the season for salmon, and some other kindred conditions, would naturally lead to a supplementary demand upon their cattle.

In Ontario and Quebec a comparatively wet season fostered a heavy growth of hay, which was the more fortunate as it enabled provision to be made for the unusually severe and prolonged winter that ensued.

In the maritime provinces the winter was likewise long and severe and unfortunately the preceding growth of hay was so poor as to enhance rather than relieve the situation; however, the whole number of cattle concerned in these provinces is insignificant, and, if they came through in poor condition, there was little, if any, actual loss.

Horse-raising is becoming a more important industry in the Territories, the department having been experimenting during the last few years in the direction of introducing sires wherewith to breed from the native mares a class of horse serviceable for general purposes, and of market value.

In British Columbia the Indians have managed to improve their horses to some extent and possess not a few equal to any in the province.

On the other hand in both the Territories and British Columbia there still exist as a survival of nomadic days a number of ponies which are valueless for industrial purposes, but the introduction of better blood and the curtailment of pasturage before the advance of settlement will gradually serve to get rid of them.

In Ontario horses although comparatively few in number are mostly of a good class, well adapted for farm work, and in the Northwest Territories a start has been made in the direction of allowing Indians to substitute horses of the same class for the oxen which under the old conditions were and for the most part still are considered best adapted for their use.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

Again this year there has been a marked advance in earnings from the marketing of labour direct and through the medium of some industry, the distribution of which is shown in the following tables.

Wages Earned.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	462,476 00	502,542 75	40,066 75	
Quebec	377,091 00	491,605 00	114 514 00	
New Brunswick	49,550 00	51,750 00	2,200 00	
Nova Scotia	27,750 00	23,851 00		3,899 00
Prince Edward Island	280 00	230 00		50 00
British Columbia	425,694 00	431,231 00	5,537 00	
Manitoba	38,875 00	29,225 00		9,650 00
Northwest Territories	88,415 14	91,294 99	2,879 85	
	1,470,121 14	1,621,729 74	165,197 60	13,599 00

Other Industries.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	93,956 65	99,071 70	5,115 05	
Quebec	104,023 00	102,770 00		1,253 00
New Brunswick	18,575 00	22,350 00	3,775 00	
Nova Scotia	20,320 00	22,775 00	2,455 00	
Prince Edward Island	17,400 00	17,400 00		
British Columbia	227,210 00	260,821 00	33,611 00	
Manitoba	17,510 25	28,254 00	10,743 75	
Northwest Territories	113,815 87	138,739 28	24,923 41	
	612,810 77	692,180 98	80,623 21	1,253 00

The combined increase from these sources has been $203,968, in close proximity to that of the year before as compared with its predecessor, which was $228,236.

It will be observed that the increase from wages has been proportionately greater in the older provinces and that from industries in the younger.

It is not, however, always easy to draw a distinct line for classification between these methods of earning.

In so far as the nature of a transaction permits, the department makes it an invariable rule that the sale of natural products from off a reserve shall be made an opportunity for affording the Indians concerned an opening for profitably disposing of their labour, and the equivalent for the labour paid by the purchaser for preparation or removal of the product would be classified under the head of wages earned.

If, on the other hand, an Indian makes a ton of hay or prepares a cord of dead wood for fuel and then disposes of it, the proceeds would be regarded as derived from 'various industries or earnings.'

Possibly no great importance attaches to the distinction, so long as the Indian gets the best obtainable value for the products, and has been compelled to enhance its value as much as possible by the application of his industry, but the fact that

there are far more opportunities in some provinces than others for Indians disposing individually and directly of natural products will help to explain what may perhaps excite observation, viz.: the preponderance of earnings from wages in some districts and from industries in others.

While the ultimate explanation of the large and steady expansion of these earnings during the past few years is that the Indian communities have been affected in their own sphere and way by the wider impetus received by the country at large, there are immediate causes to account for the extent to which they have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded.

For example, in British Columbia there can be little doubt that the increased activity in industries was the result of a creditable enterprise and self-reliance searching round for means to supply deficiency in the usual sources of earning at the canneries.

What may be called a peculiarly Indian industry, viz. : the manufacture of native wares and fancy-work, is of by no means inconsiderable consequence as a source of revenue, particularly in the eastern provinces and more particularly in Quebec.

This work is done for the most part by the women and the home market is furnished mainly by tourists from abroad, and the foreign by visitors to holiday resorts across the boundary line.

Naturally this kind of market is among the first to respond to any conditions which adversely affect the public purse, and for some years past has been somewhat slowly recovering from a severe depression, until now it has pretty well recovered its former tone.

In another yet more important direction, at any rate so far as concerns the province of Quebec, there has been a strong recovery of a market which of recent years was seriously languishing, that is, for the manufacture of moccasins, mits, and kindred articles.

These improved conditions account for the Indians of this province having been able to increase so largely their earnings from industries, in addition to their surprising strides in the direction of wages.

There was a time not many years ago when it seemed that conditions would have compelled these Indians to devote much more attention to agriculture, but as things appear to be going now, they seem likely to be able more fully to follow their natural bent.

Although with only about half the population of Ontario, they have earned nearly as much in wages and actually more by various industries, but only cultivated about half the proportionate area of land.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

What are meant by natural resources, are game, fur, fish and their supplementary adjuncts, such as wild berries, rice, roots, maple sugar, &c., which contribute to or

entirely provide the maintenance of a large proportion of the Indian population, not only directly as food and covering, but further as articles of commerce.

In Quebec the hunting and trapping Indians are for the main part scattered along the St. Lawrence river, from Bersimis to its mouth.

In this district pelts were decidedly more plentiful than the year before, and while prices for some, such as bear and fox, were below the average, marten, mink and otters ranged well above it.

At Mingan conditions were even better, but the Seven Islands band were as a consequence of the failure of caribou, their food-supply, unable to prosecute their hunt, and so lost the benefit of the greater prevalence of fur and the higher prices.

However, the crusade made a year or two ago against the liquor traffic with these Indians and the vigilance exercised to continue its suppression have so bettered their condition as to make them comparatively independent of fluctuations in the sources of supply and in the markets.

In Ontario the Indians along the great lakes had a good fishing season, particularly in Lake Superior ; but elsewhere it was not up to the average.

The whole way along to the border of Manitoba both game and fur were fairly plentiful, and for the latter the market rate was good, so that on the whole the Indians dependent upon these resources fared by no means badly.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the hunters and fishers are for the most part to be found along Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and in the district north and northwest of them, and much the same conditions obtained as among the same class in Ontario, viz.: game and fur somewhat plentiful, with good market prices, fishing not quite so good.

In no other province do Indians depend upon fishing to the same extent as they do in British Columbia. Along the coast a large part of this support comes from salt water fishing, but the great staple for coast and inland Indians alike is some variety of salmon, which not only furnishes a direct supply of food, but also affords extensive opportunity for earning wages at the canneries which the men do by catching the salmon and the women by cutting up and cleaning them for the factories.

For the season of 1904 the sock-eye salmon fishing at the Fraser river, where the bulk of the Indians repair, was extremely poor, which was the more unfortunate because their usual numbers had been augmented by the accession of others driven there by a strike at the Skeena river.

Those on the Northwest coast who remained at home had much better fortune at Rivers inlet and Nass river.

Fortunately the fall run of dog salmon, upon which the Indians mainly depend to put up their winter's supply, was good all over.

Game, such as elk, deer, geese, ducks, grouse, &c., and fur animals, such as bear, otter and mink, were plentiful in the West Coast, Kwawkewlth, Williams Lake and

Babine agencies ; but a good deal less so in the Northwest Coast agency, and somewhat scarce in the Kamloops-Okanagan district, while in the Fraser river regions game was plentiful, but fur animals scarce.

However, prices for pelts, although somewhat fluctuating, were sufficiently good to compensate to some extent for scarcity of furs, where such existed.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

1905.

Province.	Hunting.	Fishing.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	85,073 90	67,462 55
Quebec	77,359 00	4,494 00
New Brunswick	7,500 00	10,075 00
Nova Scotia	5,590 00	5,140 00
Prince Edward Island	55 00	845 00
British Columbia	195,731 00	310,222 00
Manitoba	43,685 00	31,440 00
Northwest Territories	195,026 59	37,280 00
	610,020 49	466,958 55

MORALITY.

Temperance, the exercise of which is equally enjoined with regard to all things, seems in the view of many estimable philanthropists to have had its application very much narrowed down to intoxicating drink.

Nor perhaps need it cause much surprise that those who are constantly battling with this form of evil and witnessing the nature and extent of its direct effects and its destructiveness of power to resist other vices that accompany it, come to regard it as the one great parent of them all.

Intemperance, like other evils, can only be dealt with successfully, if at all, by ascertaining the causes, and taking rational measures to counteract or remove them.

It has, however, to be pointed out that intemperance among the Indians is by no means the widespread evil that some seem to suppose.

The fact that it is unlawful to furnish liquor to an Indian at all (unless medicinally) attracts unusual attention to any sign of his having imbibed it, and his natural excitable temperament and the comparative infrequency with which as a rule he gets it, tend to publish abroad the slightest indulgence on his part.

It is admitted that the evil is sadly prevalent among some bands and that in most bands habitually within reach of liquor there are individuals whose indulgence is only bounded by the limitations of their finances and opportunities for purchasing, but it may be asserted with truth that among the better class intemperance and indeed indulgence to any extent whatsoever, is extremely rare.

In the outlying districts where drinking might be most commonly provoked by absolute penury or temporary hardship it can only be procured if at all in very limited quantities and at long intervals.

In this connection what the Medical Superintendent points out with regard to the fewness of cases of alcoholism met with in the course of Indian practice, is well deserving of consideration.

The department is always on the alert to enforce the law and in the course of the year has succeeded in securing convictions with fines aggregating in the neighbourhood of $9,000.

Since this is exclusive of the province of British Columbia, and throughout, of cases in which the penalty has been imprisonment, and remembering the difficulty in getting convictions consequent upon having to depend so largely upon Indian evidence, as well as for other reasons, it will be accepted as evidence of no little activity in the direction of suppression.

Especially successful work has been done in checking the illegal traffic at Desceronto, Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Oka and Maniwaki, and valuable experience has been gained as to the best methods of procedure, which will be of use in the future.

It must, however, be admitted that after all the department has to rely mainly on the good sense and self-control of the Indians themselves.

It is gratifying to observe that the tone of the agents' reports relative to this matter is very encouraging, and that while some report no perceptible advance, and a few frankly confess that any change is in the wrong direction, the majority declare that there is very little drinking or that, where it has gone on to any extent in the past, there is a marked improvement taking place.

These reports of improvement have by no means been confined to the liquor habit, for no decided growth in that direction could fail to be attended by progress in others.

As to marital relations it must not be forgotten that while Indians are increasingly abandoning their pagan ideas and tribal customs in favour of Christian and civilized ones, the influence of the former still prevails to a considerable extent.

As to honesty the Indian naturally takes a high place when judged according to his own standard.

Moreover, his earliest acquaintance with commercial honesty is in contact with the trader, and his prospect of securing fresh supplies wherewith to prosecute his season's trapping, depends upon his fidelity in repaying prior advances, the element of utility early serves to correct any tendency begotten of his native state to discriminate to the prejudice of another nationality.

This is perhaps the more fortunate in view of the fact that his status largely protects him from the operation of the ordinary civil process for enforcement of the payment of his debts, but remembering that such is the case and without too severe anal-

ysis of his motives, it may be said that generally speaking he manifests a laudable desire to discharge his obligations.

From actual criminal offences, especially of a grave character, the Indian communities are singularly free, which is the more remarkable when the distance from the arm of the law at which so many of them are situated, is remembered, and how little they have been accustomed to restrain their passions.

It is most creditable to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force, that while they have almost invariably secured and retained the good will of the tribes in the Northwest Territories, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties they have often had to overcome, the Indians' estimate of the elastic properties of the arm of the law has increased rather than diminished upon closer acquaintance.

No discussion of the moral progress of the Indians would be complete without strong recognition of the earnest and self-denying efforts of the missionaries of various churches and denominations which occupy the fields, and of the extent to which the country generally has entered into the fruit of their labours.

EDUCATION.

The numbers of schools of various classes in operation throughout the Dominion during the year were as follows :—

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario	72	1	5
Quebec	18		
Nova Scotia	11		
New Brunswick	6		
Prince Edward Island	1		
British Columbia	33	8	9
Manitoba	46	5	4
Northwest Territories (including Treaty No. 8)	35	33	6
Outside Treaty Limits	10		
	232	47	24

As will be observed, there were 232 day, 47 boarding and 24 industrial, making a total of 303 schools, which constitutes an increase of 4 day and 1 boarding over that of the previous year.

Of these 303 schools, 47 are undenominational, 104 Roman Catholic, 86 Church of England, 49 Methodist, 16 Presbyterian and 1 Salvation Army.

The total enrolment for the year was 10,131, of which 5,188 were boys and 4,943 girls, an increase of 107 boys and 239 girls, or a net increase of 346 pupils as compared with the year before.

The average attendance for the year was 6,341 pupils, representing a gain of 333 pupils.

The percentage of attendance was 62·59 as compared with 61·40 for the preceding year.

In Ontario 2 day schools were closed, viz.: Buzwah and Spanish River, and 1 new school was started (Goulais Bay) and 2 day schools re-opened, viz.: Red Rock and Thomas.

In Quebec 2 new day schools were opened at Congo Bridge and Escoumains, respectively, and 1 was closed at Becancourt.

In British Columbia 1 day school was closed and 4 started viz.: Clayoquot (Protestant), New Town, Ohiaht and Yuquot.

In Manitoba 4 day schools were closed, viz.: Crane River, Fort Alexander (R.C.), Canoe River, Stangecoming and Wabuskang, and new schools were opened at Eagle Lake, Little Grand Rapids and Seine River.

One industrial (St. Boniface) was closed on May 31, 1905, and the pupils transferred to other schools.

In the Northwest Territories 1 day school was closed and 3 re-opened, viz.: Keeseekoni e, Oak River Sioux, and Upper Peace River ; 1 boarding, viz.: Hay River, was i opened.

Outside treaty limits, 3 day schools were closed and 2 new day schools started.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that there was an appreciable increase in the number of children under instruction, and in order to arrive at the total number who have been brought under educational influences, consideration must be given to attendance by Indian pupils at schools maintained by other classes of the community.

Education is naturally followed by Indians as by most others rather as a means to an end than an end in itself, and is appreciated in proportion as its material advantages are apparent to them, and this bears a distinct relation to the comparative crudity of their social relations and commercial enterprises.

Until the Indians amalgamate in a manner they have not so far done with other classes of the community, it need not be expected that beyond the rare exceptions occasionally met with, they will manifest any desire for higher education. In so far, however, as concerns direct material benefit, increasing contact with civilization extends their appreciation of a certain standard of instruction.

In outlying districts there is little incentive in the way of the desire to hold their own with their neighbours, but yet an important step is being made as the superstition which induces the belief that education involves separation of the children from the parents in the great hereafter, is being broken down.

To overcome the great difficulty to the maintenance of day schools among the outlying and largely nomadic class, something is being undertaken in the direction of the establishment of boarding schools ; but great caution has to be observed to avoid the danger of unfitting the pupils for the surroundings to which their destiny confines them.

As to industrial schools, in so far as their intention may be to directly improve the future condition of the pupils on the reserves, and furthermore through them to exert an elevating influence upon their brethren, it is gratifying to observe the encouraging account given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of the progress of the experiment in the direction of the establishment of colonies of pupils on the reserves.

As to the other intention of industrial education, viz., the equipment of individuals to go out into other communities and maintain themselves, while extending settlement must to a certain extent furnish more openings in such direction, they are not likely to be many in purely agricultural districts.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in the Indian Land Statement, on page 56, Part II, and during the past fiscal year 33,840·33 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $56,980.96. During the fiscal year 249 Crown grants were issued and recorded. Returns of patents to the number of 51 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts concerned, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario of lands patented within the province.

On May 19 last, the Stony band of Indians, in the province of Alberta, surrendered to the Crown to be sold for their benefit 22½ sections of their reserve, which tract of land is being subdivided in order to carry out the expressed wish of the Indians.

The Hurons of Lorette having surrendered the Quarante Arpents reserve, in the county of Quebec, the same was duly subdivided into lots and offered for sale by public auction at the village of St. Ambroise on August 3, 1904, and realized the sum of $12,155.50, all the reserve being sold except a few lots upon which there were occupants who had improvements thereon.

The Rocmont reserve, in the township of Rocmont, in the county of Portneuf, Quebec, containing 9,600 acres, having been surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit, was sold by public auction at Jeune Lorette on August 3, 1904, for the sum of $7,501.

MINERALS.

During the year, a few applications were received for permission to explore and a few mining permits were granted in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title, under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual Indians for land on reserves, were issued to the number of 42, and at the close of the fiscal year there were current 1,350 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued in triplicate to white men at the request of the Indian locatees, to the number of 124. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,230 leases current.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Renewed and in force	23
New licenses issued	2
Berths not worked	5
Berths vacant	7
Berths worked, but licenses not renewed	2

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were performed during the year :—

Ontario.

A light-house site and park at the west end of Grenadier island, one of the Thousand Islands in the River St. Lawrence.

A park in the Kettle Point reserve, county of Lambton.

Two small reserves situated at Chapleau and Missanabie, on the Canadian Pacific railway, district of Algoma.

The boundaries were retraced of the Long Sault reserves, Rainy River district.

New Brunswick.

The rear boundary retraced of the Burnt Church reserve, county of Northumberland.

The boundaries were retraced of lot A, in the Big Hole Tract reserve, county of Northumberland.

British Columbia.

The subdivision into village lots of the Indian village of Kitimat, Northwest Coast agency.

Resurvey of Coquencet's reserve, No. 23, Seshelt band, Fraser agency.

Resurvey of part of the boundaries of the Cowichan reserve, Cowichan agency, to replace a number of corner posts which had been lost.

Survey of reserves Nos. 1 and 2 of the Tahltan band, Northwest Coast agency.

Subdivision of parts of the Bella Coola reserve.

The boundaries of the Hartley Bay reserve, No. 4 of the Kitkata band, were retraced.

Manitoba.

Two roads (one on each side of the Little Saskatchewan river) in the Riding Mountain reserve. The boundaries of this reserve were re-established, and a small cemetery adjoining surveyed.

The boundaries of the Fort Alexander reserve were retraced, and the whole reserve except a small portion at the northeast corner subdivided into farm lots.

Saskatchewan.

Nine sections surrendered for sale along the south boundary of the Assiniboine reserve were surveyed.

Twenty-two and a half sections in Grizzly Bears Head and Lean Man reserves, which have been surrendered for sale, were surveyed.

Alberta.

The boundaries of the Alexis reserve were retraced.

A small portion of the Stony reserve was surveyed to be given in exchange for an equal area of the land belonging to the Methodist Mission at Morley.

A part of the boundary of the addition to the Stony reserve was surveyed.

A preliminary survey and report were made of a proposed irrigation ditch on the Blood reserve.

Treaty No. 8.

Surveys were made at Dunvegan and at Peace River landing. The surveyor with his party went to Sturgeon lake and Lesser Slave lake, but, owing to the opposition of the Indians, did not proceed with any surveys.

Yukon District.

A reserve at Carcross, on Nares lake, has been surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

Miscellaneous.

The dredge cuts in Walpole island, Ontario, have been completed.

The road across the Doncaster reserve, Quebec, which was commenced last year has been completed.

Groins and dams have been repaired and new ones constructed on the Cowichan reserve, B.C., to prevent the river from further damaging the land along its banks.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $4,476,907.81, had increased to $4,545,756.53.

The balance sheet of this fund will be found in Part II of this report, page 167.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, voted by parliament for the purposes of the department, was $1,177,364.43.

On June 30 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and ranching expenses, was $38,353.16. Deposits and interest during the year aggregated $21,190.44, and withdrawals amounting to $19,331.51 were made during the same period.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian island, situated at the southern end of Georgian bay, on the steamboat route from Collingwood to Parry Sound and from Collingwood to Midland and Penetanguishene.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases were prevalent on the reserve during the year. All sanitary regulations are closely observed. Their houses are very comfortable and clean. We have had, however, one case of consumption which carried off a bright and well-educated young man.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve. The young men act as guides during the summer to the tourists ; they also work at the mills in the vicinity loading barges, for which they are well paid. During the winter cord-wood is taken out for the steamers. Fishing is good in the vicinity of the reserve, large quantities being caught. Baskets and fancy-work are made by the women, so that, taking everything into consideration, the Indians on this reserve are comfortable and prosperous.

Stock.—The Indians have excellent cattle, having purchased thoroughbred sires. The good water and rich grass are such that a poor animal is never seen on the island during the summer.

Education.—The school has been taught by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who has brought the children on well. A new school has been built, furnished with up-to-date desks, and it would be hard to find a more comfortable or pleasant-looking school-room.

Temperance.—As a general thing the Indians are law-abiding and temperate, the law being strictly enforced, as Indians will not improve if allowed to get liquor. Several prosecutions have been before the police magistrate during the year and convictions secured.

The principal men of this band are strictly temperate and of good habits and ability.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. McGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
VACHELL, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island, being five miles from Jackson's Point, a popular summer resort, where many people spend the summer months each year. Snake island is a part of the reserve, and is twelve miles further west and one mile from Morton Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres, and is a good clay soil, and is well adapted for raising grain, roots and stock.

Population.—The population of this agency is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been pretty good during the past year. Consumption is still doing its deadly work among the Indians. They take precautions against the disease as far as their means will afford, but some of them are too poor to take good care of themselves or family.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of more than half of the Indians, and the rest raise more or less vegetables. Some of the young men work out part of the time, others hunt and fish and dig roots and peel bark, which they sell to the druggists. The women make baskets and fancy-work, which they sell readily for good prices. As a rule the women are more industrious than the men.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of wood. There are fifteen frame houses, three frame barns and the rest are built of logs. There will be considerable repairs this summer made to both houses and outbuildings and at least one house built.

Stock and Implements.—The stock is fair. There are some fine horses and cows, but not enough of either. There are a few sheep. All the stock is well kept. The implements are pretty good and enough for the use of the Indians. There is one horse-power threshing-machine in fair repair, also two binders, two mowers, horse rakes, seed drills and fanning-mills.

Education.—There is a day school on Georgina island, taught by Mr. H. L. Tweed. The attendance is quite small, as there are only a few children of school age on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are fairly industrious and are making some progress. Those that farm most get along best ; some of them take matters easy : if they can get enough to eat and wear, they seem quite contented. Others provide ahead like white people and improve their farms and buildings. Among this class I may mention John Ford, who has bought a fine team and started farming and clearing his land. James Ashquabe also procured a horse and cleared and cropped quite a piece of land. John E. Bigeanoe, George McCue and Morris Charles are clearing some land.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians of this band never drink liquor nor use profane language ; but a few of them, mostly young men, will drink if they get a chance. To my knowledge none of the women drink.

General Remarks.—Nearly all the Indians dress well and all speak the English language well, but among themselves they use the Indian language. This band sustained a great loss in the death of Chief Bigeanoe's only daughter, Lizzie, a few weeks ago. She was well educated, a good musician, very strict and lady-like in conduct, and exercised a strong moral influence over the rest of the band.

I have, &c.,
JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, July 22, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly 16,000 acres, about sixty per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Population.—This band numbers 383 on the pay-list, and about 25 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, the dwellings white-washed and the rubbish burnt up. There was an exception to the good health of the Indians for about two months last winter, when there appeared to be an epidemic of influenza or grippe ; the white people in this section of the country were affected in the same way. In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean, and would compare favourably with any white community in this section of the country.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits this tribe is doing a good deal better than last year, they have fully twenty-five per cent more crop in than usual. Twenty-eight families are working their holdings well and depend almost exclusively on farming for their living; they have good farming implements and good teams. The rest of the Indians work out in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting, some work for white farmers during the summer and in winter in the lumber woods A number of the women make baskets and pick berries and gather ginseng root for sale in season. They all get good wages and the industrious ones can make a good living. The Indians took out a considerable quantity of timber last winter, purchasing a number of good heavy horses, harness and sleighs. They have a good fishing reserve and their annual catch averages $4,000 worth of fish.

Stock.—There has been a splendid increase in every department of their live stock during the past year. They have secured and added to their horses a number of splendid heavy teams; their cattle are increasing steadily, as also are their hogs and sheep.

Education.—There are three day schools on this reserve, all of which are making very good progress. The school buildings are in good order and well equipped, being supplied with good teachers. I think they have done better in the past year than ever before.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that a large majority of this band are strictly temperate and have temperance societies. There are still a few noted characters that on days of large gatherings outside get unscrupulous white men to procure them whisky. I have trouble with these, but on the whole there continues to be a decided improvement in this respect. The Indians continue to improve in morality, but when an officer of the department comes up from Ottawa they tell everything on one another. This makes it appear worse than it would be with an equal number of white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—The industrial Indians are getting along well and making a good living, and their progress on the whole is fair. They have an

increased acreage under crop this year and the prospects are good; everything looks well. They are steadily improving their buildings and fences and are putting up several new buildings. Any person who would look into their mode of living a few years ago and at the present day must see a marked improvement in themselves and their surroundings. It is their intention to continue holding the Nawash Indian Fall Agricultural Show, and now that a new landing pier has been built this summer at the portage, there will be a better chance for outside visitors to attend the fair.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ORILLIA, July 24, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report together with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve.—Beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the town of Orillia, Rama reserve has an area of 2,000 acres of fairly good farming land.

Population.—The population of Rama reserve is 226.

Health and Sanitation.—Although the Indians suffered somewhat from the severities of last winter, no epidemic prevailed among them and their general health has been good. Vaccination, the removal of all garbage and all other sanitary precautions are carefully attended to.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal means of the Indians for gaining a livelihood. The increasing number of summer tourists affords excellent employment as guides to the male portion of the band, while the Indian women's basket and bead work is also more in demand. In the fall and winter months those Indians engaged in hunting and trapping find a convenient and brisk market for their furs with the different fur-dealers in Orillia. A number of the young men work in the lumber camps and as river-drivers in the winter and spring months.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—A large percentage of the buildings on the reserve are frame and all are kept clean and in good repair.

Although there are a few good horses on the reserve, the stock and farm implements are not up to modern standards.

Education.—The school-room is situated under the council-hall and is roomy, bright and well ventilated. Their teacher, the Rev. J. Lawrence, shows persistent zeal in both the moral and intellectual education of his pupils, and those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Rama Indians are peaceable and law-abiding, but they make no progress. The young men instead of overstepping their fathers are content to run in the old groove.

Temperance and Morality.—The great percent of the tribe abstain entirely from all intoxicants and the public spirit denounces as disgraceful the conduct of any member of the band who indulges at all.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, September 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in my agency. Sarnia reserve, bordering on the River St. Clair for a distance of four miles, and Kettle and Stony Point reserves, situated on Lake Huron, in Lambton county. The combined area of the three reserves is about 9,700 acres.

Population.—The combined population of the three reserves is 443.

Health.—During the winter there was an epidemic of measles on the reserves. Schools had to be closed. A case of small-pox broke out on the Sarnia reserve, but it did not spread.

Education.—There are two schools open: one on the Sarnia reserve, taught by Miss Alice Matthews, of Sarnia, and one at Kettle Point, taught by Miss Maud Erb. The attendance is fairly good at both schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, as a rule, are quiet and law-abiding. The progress at farming is not marked. A good many of them find employment in Sarnia at the docks and oil refinery.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of the Indians are inclined to drunkenness; otherwise they would be called moral men and women.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPAWA HILL, July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of the Indian affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres of land, which is principally of a light, swampy character and has considerable stone upon it. About one-half of this land is still covered with timber.

Population.—The band consists of 396 persons.

Health and Sanitation—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The most prevalent disease on this reserve is consumption; five of the six

deaths which occurred were due to this disease The Indians observe sanitary precautions fairly well.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians is mixed farming. A limited amount of timber is sold during the year. Indians of both sexes are engaged as hired help among white people. A considerable income is derived from the manufacture of baskets and rustic-work, also from berry-picking and the gathering of medical herbs and roots.

Buildings.—A small number of new buildings has been erected during the year, but the Indians continue to make improvements on the buildings that they have.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The Indians also have poultry of considerable value. If any change in the number or value of stock has taken place, it is not a very marked one.

Farm Implements.—Many of the Indians possess all the implements necessary for the cultivation of their holdings and for harvesting of their crops.

Education.—The three schools on the reserve are situated in the southeast and northern portions of the reserve respectively. The question of education has received the attention of many of the parents, but it is difficult to get a regular attendance in the schools. The progress made during the year has been very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the reserve are generally law-abiding. With few exceptions they lack thrift and ambition; but although they are not getting much richer, they are living more comfortably.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians of this reserve are temperate. Unfortunately a few are addicted to the use of intoxicants and are not strictly moral.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.
DELAWARE, August 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains 5,271 acres of choice farming land.

Population.—The population of the band is 778.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year ; no epidemic broke out ; consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is day labour. There are a few good farmers. They have very good vegetable gardens. They earn a large amount of money from pulling flax, berry-picking, cutting wood among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket-making and mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they

have is of average breeding. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance has been fair and the progress made by the children during the year has been very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There are a few members of the band who are progressing very well, but as a whole, their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors, and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising about 8,702 acres, which for the most part is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country.

Population.—The population of this band is 479.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. No epidemic broke out during the year. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labouring and farming. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. They do not raise much stock. Their horses are fair.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve. The schools are well equipped. The attendance was fair during the year. The children made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and fairly industrious. They do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies 2,098 acres, a portion of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic broke out during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labouring and farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired. They do not raise much stock. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance was fair during the year. The children have made good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county, and has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good. All that died were old people, with the exception of one child that died from summer complaint. Their houses are kept pretty clean, and I think compare very well with their neighbours'.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is working in the shanties in winter and on the drives in the spring. There are only three out of the whole band who are trying to live by farming, as most of them are young men who would sooner work out while wages are good.

Education.—The children are progressing rapidly under the management of Miss Casey, who is a very good teacher.

Temperance.—I think the Indians of this reserve are becoming more temperate, as I have not heard of a case of intemperance this spring.

I have, &c.,
MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my agency for the year ending June 30, 1905.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin island. It has an area of about 1,250 acres.

Population.—Fifty-three is the population of the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredations on the reserve. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal

occupations are working in the lumber camps and making ties and posts in the winter and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. Their construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements.

They have few cattle and horses, in fact little stock of any kind ; but what implements and rolling stock they buy are good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but an arrangement has been made for the children to be educated in the industrial school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober and industrious and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has had a good effect and their isolation has kept them in their primitive state of morality, which is above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and are inclining more to agricultural pursuits and manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island. The soil is sandy and clay loam, producing good crops ; it is timbered with hardwood with patches of cedar and soft woods, and comprises in all thirteen square miles within its limits.

Population.—This band numbers 340.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are being fairly well carried out ; the houses are neat and clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were the result of old age and consumption. No epidemic made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming in which they make good progress. Some 20 or 25 families live on their farms permanently and are making good progress. Their seeds are well selected and adapted to the locality and requirements.

They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. Sugar-making, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are neat and comfortable, many of the houses being well furnished and comparing favourably with the average settlers, both as to cleanliness and interior fittings.

Their stock of cattle and horses is increasing both in number and quality ; the implements purchased are modern and are being well cared for.

Education.—A fine school has been erected in the West Bay village. Many of the pupils read and write well, both in Indian and English. In addition to the regular school courses, sewing and making of all kinds of clothing are taught.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, they are copying the white settlers in many respects and are doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Along these lines there is an improvement and few complaints are made in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band is progressive. Following the lead of the white agriculturist, they are improving their lands and taking an interest in repairing their roads. The past season was not suitable for grain, but the hay and root crops were good ; the winter was very severe, but the abundance of feed brought the stock out in good form and the increase is healthy and strong. They are well dressed and drive good vehicles and horses.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of only six persons. Their reserve is located on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, Manitoulin island. The area is about 400 acres. Some of it is exceptionally well timbered with hardwood. The members of this band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen and in the winter make ties and posts and in the summer earn quite a sum peeling posts and ties and loading vessels.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about 5,000 acres, fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar and spruce.

Population.—This band numbers 159.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. There appears to be a virulent disease among them of a scrofulous nature. The sanitary regulations are well carried out and the houses are neat and clean and their clothing well made and adapted to their work.

Occupations.—Farming and gardening are the chief occupations. Some sixteen families reside permanently on their farms cultivating the land and raising stock. Others are employed in the camps and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs hewed outside and in and whitewashed. They are kept clean and neat, some being well furnished with musical instruments, sewing-machines and other luxuries.

Their stock is well cared for ; cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. The implements used are modern. Covered buggies, democrats and wagons are in general use, and a threshing-machine is owned by the band.

Education.—The school is well attended. Good work is being done, not only in teaching the usual courses, but practical housework. The cutting out and manufacture of clothing are taught to the young girls and some of the work shows unusual skill.

Characteristics and Progress—Those of the band who are farmers are doing well but need more cleared lands. Their children are the best educated and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole the band is fairly temperate. Some families are rather unsettled but appear to be improving.

General Remarks.—Some of the Indians of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons and Wegonnowenahs have erected good houses on their farms, where they reside permanently. During the past year the department furnished seed grain to this band, and although the season was unfavourable the yield was good. Hay and roots were also good and with the abundance of fooder all the stock came out well with a good increase. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well provided with money.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band during the past year has been good ; all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their buildings.

Resources and Occupations.—A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are, farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, basket-making and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a fair state of repair. What stock they have is fairly well cared for and they have all the farm implements they require.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended by the children who live on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and easily obtain employment at good wages ; they are law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and up to the standard in morality.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good ; no contagious diseases have been prevalent during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. These Indians farm on a small scale, fish, hunt, pick berries in the summer and work for the lumber firms in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable log dwellings, have very little stock and very few farm implements.

Education.—They have no school at the reserve ; the children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on the whole, are industrious, but they do not yet devote as much attention to agricultural pursuits as is desirable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a moral people and intemperance is rare.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of 43,755 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 162.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Nearly all the residents of the reserve have been successfully vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden on a very small scale, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber and mining camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are constructed of logs and are kept in a very good state of repair. Their stock is numerically small and they have very few farm implements.

Education.—They have two schools on this reserve—one at Naughton and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are in charge of competent teachers and are well conducted, but the attendance is very small, owing to the absence of a large number of the Indians who devote nearly their whole time to hunting.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and of the average intelligence, but make very slow progress in the way of farming. The greater portion of them give their whole time to hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae, on the north shore of Georgian bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, at or near Wikwemikong.

Population.—This band has a population of 191.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health, observed the sanitary regulations and kept their premises in good order.

Resources and Occupations.—The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing, berry-picking, basket-making and fancy bark work are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of log, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of the average quality and the possession of ploughs, harrows, wagons, buggies and mowers bespeaks advancement in the cultivation of the soil.

Education.—The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious, they are law-abiding and steadily improving in agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and are up to the standard in morality.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this agency number 44. They live at West Bay, and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. In the winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 341. They reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of

the Indians of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin island. The area of the reserve is 599 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farm implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and there are no children of school age in this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty and they are progressing very favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is excellent.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 106.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, only one death being recorded during the year. Their dwellings are kept clean and neat.

Resources and Occupations.—The soil, which is a rich sandy and clay loam, is very well cleared, and all the Indians on this reserve are farmers in a small way. During the summer season, after the crops are planted, they find steady employment at good wages in the lumber mills at Little Current.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on the reserve stand well in comparison with those in the township. Their farm implements are of the latest pattern, and their system of agriculture is as good on the average as that of the ordinary Canadian farmer. Their stock is of a good quality, for which they find a ready market with outside drovers.

Education.—These Indians have a school on the reserve. The children attend fairly well and are making as good progress as can be expected.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and are progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of 5,106 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been satisfactorily observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year. A number of these Indians work at loading vessels with lumber in the summer and find employment in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are mostly of logs and are kept in a good state of repair. Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for. They have what farm implements they require.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted and the children are making good progress in their studies.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians is a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island, about twelve miles south of Manitowaning.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, no deaths having occurred. All of their dwellings have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief resource of these Indians is agriculture. They farm, fish in the summer and take out timber and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are neatly constructed and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a good day school on their reserve. It is very competently conducted and the children are making good progress in their studies, due to the untiring efforts of their teacher, Miss Z. St. James.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are nearly all industrious and are making fair progress in agricultural pursuits and in the line of education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 648.

Health and Sanitation.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians for the past year has been good. The majority of their houses are kept neat and clean, and are comfortably furnished.

Resources and Occupations.—Many of these Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance, and last winter they took out 33,000 cedar railway ties and 4,987 posts, all of which the department sold for them to good advantage. The loading of timber during the summer also assists them materially. Besides these occupations they do a good deal of basket and bark-work for which they find a ready sale; berry-picking also adds further to their sources of income. These Indians having surrendered the oil and gas privileges on their reserve some time ago, a company is now drilling and exploring for oil, with good indications that oil in paying quantities will be found, which will add materially to the other lucrative occupations of the Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and tastefully constructed. Barns and other outbuildings are kept well renovated. Their stock is of fair quality and more attention is given to the raising thereof. A goodly number of farm implements are utilized to advantage, and of these Indians it may be said that they are certainly succeeding.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day school at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well-qualified staff of manage-

ment, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious every year as is evidenced by their growing interest in general farming. They are law-abiding and are specially to be praised for the good work accomplished this year in road improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few Indians in this band who indulge in strong drink whenever they have the opportunity, but, on the whole, the band is temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, September 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and statistical statement in connection with the above named Indians for the year ended June 30 last, which I believe is about as correct as it is possible to get it.

Reserve.—About 3,308·89 acres are in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland ; the reserve also comprises Sugar island and Hickory island, both in Rice lake ; the former contains 100 acres and the latter about 10 acres. Of the reserve proper about 1,700 acres are rented to white tenants.

Population.—When I took the census of the band last spring it numbered 232.

Health and Sanitation—The health of the band at the present time is good. I do not know of one case of sickness in it.

Occupations.—Eight families are engaged in farming and are doing fairly well not only by raising grain but by selling milk to the cheese factories as well as selling fat hogs, for which there is always a ready and good market. Many of the young men work on the rivers driving saw-logs and work for farmers in the summer season.

Robert Franklin, one of our chief farmers, gave up farming in the fall of 1904, sold his stock and implements and has retired ; hence there is in some things a falling off in farm products, but more particularly in the value of stock, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements—Nearly all the buildings on the reserve are frame and are fairly well kept, the Indian women are generally clean and keep their houses clean and tidy. The stock is mostly good and in many cases well kept, and those who farm have all the modern machinery.

Education—The progress of the school was not what it should have been, partly owing to the irregularity of the attendance of the children.

Characteristics and Progress—The Indians of this band are in general doing fairly well, building good fences about their lands and repairing their buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the members of the band never touch liquor, but I am sorry to say that several of the young men will get it whenever they can.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT.
HAGERSVILLE, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the Credit reserve for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve—The reserve is situated partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand; it comprises 6,000 acres, of which 4,800 are in Tuscarora and the remaining 1,200 in the township of Oneida. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south and east of the Grand River reservation ; about 85 per cent of the reserve is good tillable land, largely under cultivation, with very little timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 255.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been good, only one having died from consumption, one from pneumonia, one from old age, and one man accidentally killed on the railroad at Mattawa.

The officers of a board of health go over the reserve twice a year and see that all sanitary measures are faithfully attended to, and there is a marked improvement in the dwelling-houses upon this reserve.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve is farming, and some of the farms are in a good state of cultivation, well stocked, and everything about them shows care and thrift. Many of the women and children and some of the men spend most of the summer in the fruit-growing districts in Lincoln, Welland and Halton counties, where they get good wages, and return to the reserve for the winter.

Buildings.—There has been some improvement in the buildings on this reserve, and most of the Indians have fairly comfortable dwellings and outbuildings.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and swine, mostly of common breeds. There is room for considerable improvement in the cattle and swine.

Farm Implements.—These embrace a fair number of ploughs, harrows, hay rakes, fanning-mills, with a few reapers and mowers, one hay-press and one threshing machine.

Education.—There is a well conducted public school on the reserve under the charge of Miss L. Mitchell. A majority of the children are progressing favourably.

Characteristics and Progress.—A good number of these Indians are industrious and hardworking, and improving their financial condition from year to year, while a small number seem indolent and inclined to live on their interest and what little rent they receive.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are moral and with a very few exceptions are temperate.

I have, &c.,
W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, July 20, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres of land, of which about 855 acres are cleared ; about 270 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. Sanitary measures are very well observed on this reserve.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are trapping, and gathering wild rice. Some of the men work in the lumber camps in winter and on drives in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve, with few exceptions, are frame and are kept in a very good state of repair. The stock is good and well cared for and the Indians have a very good supply of agricultural implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve attend the white school, with Miss Doris as teacher, and are making fair progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band indulge very little in strong drink, and as a rule are very well behaved and law-abiding.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains 2,000 acres, of which about 300 acres are cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 182.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good. Sanitary measures are very well observed and the houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations.—A good many of the Indians in this band work in the lumber camps in the winter. In agricultural pursuits some of them are making very steady improvement.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve with the exception of the hall, are of log and frame, and are kept in good repair. The stock is very fair and a good many of the Indians are supplied with farm implements.

Education.—The children on this reserve have as their teacher, Mr. Alfred McCue, a member of the band, and they appear to be making fair progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance among the members of this band and they appear to be very well behaved and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,
WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, September 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated on the northern and western portion of Scugog island, in Lake Scugog, about eight miles from Port Perry. The total area of land is 800 acres, of which 740 acres are highly adapted for grain-growing, the remainder comprising woodland and pasture. About 500 acres are rented to whites.

Population.—The total population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is good, as the location of the reserve is admirably situated to prevent contagious diseases. The women are careful about their homes and keep everything neat and clean.

Occupations.—The older members of the band fish and hunt, but in doing this they have to go to the north lakes, as game is scarce here and the fish were almost totally destroyed in the severe winter of a year ago. The younger generation are engaged as farmers and farm hands. Aside from their house duties, the women engage in basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Comfortable homes are now enjoyed by the Indians, only one of the old log type remaining. There is little, if any, improvement in the quality or quantity of live stock. The farm implements although good, are not properly cared for.

Education.—The school in the village, although not exclusively for the Indians, is properly conducted by a good teacher. Negligence is the only excuse for their not being too well educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The younger generation are inclined to be industrious and desirous of making progress. They seem to work better for others than for themselves.

Temperance.—Intemperance is not general, although some of the older ones give way sometimes when tempted.

General Remarks.—While we cannot see much change in any of the different lines, we feel satisfied that there is no tendency towards a backward movement among these Indians.

I have, &c.,
A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
BELLEVILLE, August 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings on the north shore of the bay of Quinte, extends from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and contains approximately 17,000 acres of land; the greater part of this reserve is good tillable land, almost wholly stripped of timber and largely under cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,297.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the dwellers on this reserve has been good during the year, with remarkable freeness from contagious diseases, but last winter was an unusually trying one to many families on account of the continuous cold weather, deep snow and high price of fuel ; it was equal to or worse than the preceding year.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief employment of the Indians of this reserve is farming, and some of the farms are kept in a splendid state of cultivation and everything about them is neat and shows care and thrift.

Some forty-seven white families occupy Indian lands on the reserve, under leases, and the rents received from them are in part applied on improvements of the farms and the balances are used up in living expenses, along with the wages the locatees earn working in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere. Two Indian girls have been teaching on the reserve and quite a few others are out at service. The hay and grain crops are heavy as far as straw is concerned, and the yield will be quite equal this year to the average, and there are most favourable prospects for abundant root crops.

Three years ago a few members of the band established 'The Bay of Quinte Mohawk Agricultural Asssociation,' the Indian council having loaned a part of the lands adjoining the council-house to the said association for the purposes of an annual fair.

Two successful exhibitions have been held on the said grounds by the association, and a bigger and better show is expected this fall. Very many of the families on the reserve take a great interest in this enterprise.

Buildings.—A few new buildings have been erected and many others have been repaired, but many more need repairs. Arrangements were made last year for repairing Christ Church by an expenditure out of the capital fund of the band of over $2,000. The work was completed last fall and a good job done, and the church is now in first class condition throughout.

Stock.—The horses and cattle on the reserve are of mixed breeds and of a pretty good quality. Dairying in this county has grown into a most important industry and the Indians contribute to the business. Their cows are well looked after and the milk for the cheese factories is carefully attended to and many pigs are raised and sold.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of modern machinery for farming purposes are used on this reserve.

Education.—There are four public schools on this reserve, two Indian and two union of whites and Indians.

The mission school is taught by an Indian girl and the western school, too ; and the central school was for part of the year ; the other school is taught by a white teacher.

The schools were but indifferently attended last winter on account of the deep snow and intense cold, but so far this summer they are doing well and the Indian children are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians, both male and female, are industrious and law-abiding ; all such are improving their circumstances and properties, but some still are indolent and they are getting poorer and more miserable the longer they live ; with the exception of this indolent class the members of this band are making progress in education, in home comforts and amenities of civilization.

A number of the young men on this reserve are arranging for and hope to have established a rifle range on part of the land heretofore occupied by the Militia Department for artillery practice.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a few of the male members of this band use liquor to excess, and they are, consequently, shiftless and idle. Stringent measures have been taken to punish those who furnish the liquors, but still the practice goes on, and I cannot say that the drinking habit is less than it was years ago, in this band; some Indians contract debts and then claim the protection the law gives them and thereby injure the credit of the honest members ; in other respects the morality of the band is reasonably satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, August 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Orford, county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames and contains 3,100 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good, no contagious disease of any kind having appeared during the year. Their houses and surroundings are well cleaned and the children are vaccinated every year.

Occupations.—General farming is the principal occupation of these Indians, but when not employed at home a number work for neighbouring farmers. Others still make baskets and mats and some hunt and fish in season.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are continually improving their buildings for the better protection of their stock, which has greatly improved.

Education.—The children are all taught in one school about the centre of the reserve, by a lady teacher, who is doing excellent work among them. The children have made good progress during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are getting self-reliant and are law-abiding and progressing slowly. During the last year their houses have been

made more comfortable ; many of them have improved the appearance of their holdings by erecting wire fences. Their agricultural society, solely under their own control, is in a flourishing condition ; they realized $1,300 last year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are temperate, but a few are inclined to drink occasionally ; otherwise they are law-abiding and quite moral.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, of this agency, embracing the Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of St. Mary's river, commencing at a point about six miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, and extending in an easterly direction about ten miles, with a width inland from three to five miles. It is watered by Root river, Garden river, and Echo river, and their tributaries. The Canadian Pacific railway traverses its length from east to west, through the centre of the reserve, and Garden station is placed near its centre. The cultivated portion of the reserve lies along the banks of the river, extending from one-half a mile to a mile in width. That portion to the northward is timbered with mixed timber. Some of this land is rough and rocky, other portions of it are fairly good agricultural land. Several mining locations have been discovered on this reserve and sold to the discoverers. The minerals found include iron, copper, gold and marble.

Population.—The band at the end of the year just closed numbered 454 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been good, largely owing to the healthful situation of the reserve, and precautions taken against disease. There are, however, many cases of incipient consumption, a disease to which the Indians appear to be subject. During the springtime some small-pox suspects were quarantined, but no outbreak of the disease occurred on this reserve.

Occupations.—The majority of these Indians cultivate small plots of land on the reserve, and raise a small quantity of stock. The farming is rather indifferent, the coarser grains, roots and vegetables being cultivated to some extent. Very few engage in hunting and trapping during the winter, while the greater part are employed in the lumber woods during the fall, winter and spring months, as they are excellent axemen and command good wages. Generally during the winter months permits are issued to members of the band to take out ties or saw-logs on the reserve under contract, which gives employment to a considerable number. In the spring some of them engage in sugar-making, and berry-picking is carried on during the summer to a considerable extent. Basket-making, fancy articles from sweet grass, birch bark and deer-skin, are manufactured to a considerable extent by the women, for which

a good market is found in the summer season in Sault Ste. Marie. During the summer months a large number of the men are employed as canoemen and guides for tourist parties, prospectors and surveyors.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are either frame or log ; many of them are neatly whitewashed. The stables and the barns are generally log. The public buildings consist of a council-house of two stories, and a small lock-up where depredators are incarcerated to await a hearing.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is of rather inferior quality, and consists of horses, cattle and swine. They appear, however, to be generally in good condition. Sufficient attention has not been given to the improvement of the different kinds of stock on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—These include the ordinary implements used in farming, such as ploughs, harrows, hay-rakes and a number of mowing-machines.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve. The Roman Catholic school, in charge of the resident priest, Rev. J. A. Drolet, S.J., has two rooms, two assistants being employed. For the quarter ended June 30, 1905, the number on the register of this school was sixty-two and the average attendance thirty-three and one-half. A new Church of England school was built three years ago, with living rooms on the second story. These rooms were found insufficient for the accommodation of the family of the teacher, M. L. F. Hardyman, and an application was made for an addition to the building, which was granted, and the building was extended sixteen feet, making two small rooms on the ground floor, and one above, in addition to the small rooms over the school. This has been completed and conduces greatly to the comfort of the residents. The school ground consists of about an acre, on which the resident teacher has had planted a number of ornamental and fruit trees, besides cultivating a very fine flower and vegetable garden. Two years ago the grounds were fenced by the Indian supporters of the school. The number of pupils on the register of this school is thirty-three, with an average attendance of 16·2.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the members of the band are fairly industrious, although many are inclined to be improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of this band are temperate, and well behaved, but during the year complaints were made to me from different quarters that drunkenness was on the increase on this reserve, and that some means should be taken to arrest its course. An additional constable was appointed, with strict orders to enforce the law regarding drunkenness and immorality on the reserve, with the result that during the year commencing July 1, 1904, and ending June 30, 1905, thirty charges were laid against members of the band and others for drunkenness and other offences, there being twenty-two convictions for drunkenness alone. Of those convicted, seven were members of the Garden River band, the rest were either white men or Indians of other bands. Of those convicted the greater number paid their fines ; some were imprisoned.

A vigorous attempt has been made to stamp out drunkenness on the reserve, but apparently, notwithstanding the measures taken, it is increasing, not so much among the Indians of the band as others going there or residing on or near the reserve.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band surrendered to the Indian Department to be sold for their benefit, their reserves lying to the northwest of Sault Ste. Marie, and retained only a small portion of Whitefish island, a small island in the St. Mary river, adjoining the town of Sault Ste. Marie, on which there reside only one or two families during the summer season. At Goulais bay in the township of Kars a small reserve, something less than 1,000 acres, was re-purchased for them some years ago.

The Agawa branch, residing on the west side of Batchawana bay, have no land of their own at Batchawana bay, but are squatters on a portion of section No. 30, in the

township of Fisher. A few of this band reside at Gros Cap, at the outlet of Lake Superior on the St. Mary's river, about fifteen miles west of Sault Ste. Marie; the rest of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 377.

Health and Sanitation.—During the early part of the year the health of the band was generally good, but early in the spring an epidemic of small-pox broke out at the Goulais Bay mission, where there were twelve or fourteen cases. The disease was of a mild type ; it resulted in the death of one member of the band, but this fatality was caused largely by exposure. It was necessary to quarantine the place and furnish provisions for the Indians during the quarantine. The quarantine was strictly enforced for three weeks, when after all the houses and premises had been fumigated and everything carefully disinfected the quarantine was raised. Later on in the season, during the month of June, another outbreak of small-pox occurred among some families of half-breeds living at Gros Cap at the outlet of Lake Superior, where several members of the band reside. This, however, was stamped out, the provincial authorities having taken charge of the matter. Provisions to a limited extent were supplied to the members of the band requiring them, at this point, during the quarantine. No cases among the band proved fatal at this place. Some of the dwellings are kept very clean and neat ; others are not in such a good state, but sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Members of the band residing on the Garden River reserve cultivate small portions of ground. They are, however, generally engaged in lumbering in the winter and spring. In summer they act as guides for tourists, prospectors and others. Many of them go on the survey parties. During the summer a number of them have been employed in the transportation of supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Only a small number engaged in hunting and trapping. At Goulais Bay, Batchawana and Gros Cap they are employed in fishing to a great extent in the summer. No farming is done at Batchawana or Goulais Bay.

Buildings.—These are mostly of log, with a few frame buildings.

Stock and Implements.—At Garden River some cattle, horses and pigs are raised by the members of this band. At Goulais Bay and Batchawana nothing is kept but a few cows and pigs. Where farming is engaged in, ploughs, harrows and other implements are used.

Education.—Children of this band living on the Garden River reserve attend the schools there ; the greater portion of them attend the Roman Catholic school. For some time past the members of the band at Goulais Bay have urged the necessity of having a school-house erected there, as they had no chance of obtaining any education for their children. In October last orders were issued by the department for tenders to be let for a small school-house to be erected there, which was done, and the building completed about the first week in November, the result being a very neat little school-house. Owing to the outbreak of small-pox in the spring, the school had to be closed, and consequently the progress of the children was not as great as it would have been under different circumstances. The number of pupils on the register was 24, and the average attendance was a fraction over 22, for the time the school was actually open. The progress of the children has been surprisingly good. All of them are very anxious to learn, and do not think of remaining away from school. The school is under the direction of the Roman Catholic missionary, the Rev. A. Richard, S.J., and the teacher employed is Thomas Cadreau, who appears to have a natural aptitude to impart instruction. The Indians at Batchawana have no school.

Temperance and Morality.—Those of the band living in the outlying districts, being out of temptation's reach, are generally temperate and moral; but those residing near town are inclined to drunkenness ; four of this band were fined for drunkenness during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—No great progress has been made during the year. Some of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and others are the opposite.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Little Gros Cap, a short distance west of the mouth of Michipicoten river, and contains upwards of 9,000 acres. Michipicoten harbour, the southern terminus of the Helen Mine branch of the Algoma Central railroad, occupies a surrendered portion of this reserve. Ore docks have been erected here for the shipment of the ore from Helen mine. There are only about half a dozen families of the band residing on this reserve. Many members of this band reside on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. One branch makes its headquarters at Chapleau and another at Missinabie. These branches of the band last year petitioned that a small reserve or permanent camping ground be purchased for them, one in the neighbourhood of Chapleau and the other in the neighbourhood of Missinabie. About the end of September of last year I was instructed to go to Chapleau and Missinabie and select land suitable for two small reserves, one in each locality. At Chapleau I succeeded in obtaining a plot of 200 acres in a very pleasant locality on the east bank of the River Kebsquahsing, lying close to the town, within reach of the church and schools attended by the Indian children, and where the members of the band have installed themselves, a number of them living in tents, while others have erected substantial little houses. They are very much pleased with the locality. I then proceeded to Missinabie, where I selected another plot of about 200 acres for the Indians making their headquarters there.

Population.—There are 353 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—Considerable illness occurred during the year; no serious epidemic, however, attacked any portion of the band. Apparently those residing in the neighbourhood of Chapleau are more healthful and vigorous than the others and more progressive. Those residing in the neighbourhood of Missinabie show indications of scrofula among them. Living as this band does to a large extent in the open air, with the exception of the last mentioned disease, they appear to be reasonably healthy. Sanitary conditions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—In the winter their chief occupations are hunting and trapping. They generally leave their permanent homes and go into the forest, taking with them provisions for the season, and bringing in their furs in the spring. During the past year some of them have been very successful in trapping. One Indian stated that he had sold his furs in the spring for $700 and had provided himself with his outfit of supplies for the coming winter. They are not all as successful, or as provident. In the summer months they act as guides and canoemen; some of them engaged on surveying parties. During the present season a great number of them are employed in transportation of supplies to the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. There are many expert canoemen among them. Many of them are furnished and employed by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings.—There are five houses on the reserve at Little Gros Cap, Michipicoten river; and on the new reserve at Chapleau they have erected six dwellings, these are of log, except one frame house at Gros Cap. They do not keep any stock.

Education.—Among some portions of the band education is in a very backward state, but they appear to be progressing, especially those in the neighbourhood of Chapleau. There is a small school, which is looked after under the charge of the Roman Catholic Church, at Michipicoten river.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of this band appear to be prosperous and comfortable. As a rule they are reasonably temperate and moral, being as they are, removed a distance from temptation.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, October 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the mission and Kaministiqua rivers, and is on the south side. It contains 13,500 acres. The quality of the land along the river is good. Much of the land next the reserve having been bought up last year it is being used to good advantage for farming purposes and the new settlers are doing considerable to improve it.

Population.—As the records are at present with the department, and as I did not keep a duplicate, I am at present unable to give the population, but may say that it is about the same as that of last year, which was 292.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of the band has been good ; there has been no real serious sickness among them.

Almost every year the houses are whitewashed, but this has been neglected this year on account of their having expected to dispose of their reserve to be utilized as the lake terminal for the Grand Trunk Railway Company's works.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are much the same as those of the people of the towns near by, many of the Indians preferring to do day labour at the elevators and docks, and engage in fishing, &c., for the inhabitants of the towns.

Some of them, however, engage in farming upon the reserve, and are much encouraged by the good yield they generally have.

Buildings.—On account of the members of this band engaging in the different trades with the people of the towns near by, they are able to build better houses than most of the other bands and for this reason their homes do them credit.

Stock.—They take a fair interest in stock.

Farm Implements.—They have considerable farm implements and, being close to the town of Fort William, can always secure what they need by merely paying for the use of same.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and the Fort William Orphanage. These schools are being taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and they have a very good attendance and the children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the Indians who engage in farming are doing fairly well and are encouraged by the example set them by the brothers of the mission, who farm to a great extent.

Those who engage in the different trades are advancing somewhat ; many of them are considered superior to the workmen from the different towns along with whom they happen to be working.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians of this band are good, and in temperance they are steadily improving.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river near Lake Helen, and contains 486 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is about 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good. In the earlier part of the season sickness was commencing to spread among them, but with doctors' care it was soon checked and from that on they have not had much sickness of which to complain.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of this band is serving as guides for tourists who go up the Nipigon river on fishing trips.

As a whole they do not do much in the way of farming, but this year they have been encouraged because of the department's supplying seed potatoes to those who would have the land ready for cultivation, and many who had not done so before have put in small gardens for themselves.

Buildings.—Their buildings are small, but are very comfortable.

Stock.—They take a certain amount of interest in stock, more than do the Indians of most of the other bands.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements they at present need, having been supplied this year from the department with spades and hoes, which are left in charge of one of them to be taken care of from year to year.

Education.—The school at the Lake Helen mission is always fairly well attended and the children, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Alice Barker, are making very fair progress. A second school has this year been opened at the request of the Indians of the Red Rock section, but this school is not so well attended and therefore, the children are not making such good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They seem to get along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects there was considerable improvement last year.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the west shore of McIntyre's bay and is occupied by part of the Red Rock band; it contains 580 acres.

Population.—The population is about 25.

Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming and lumbering, but they live chiefly by hunting and exploring.

Buildings.—They have houses that are built very warm and in this respect they are very comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and progressing very favourably.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—One part of this reserve is situated on Gull bay, Lake Nipigon, and contains 9,825 acres. The other part of this reserve is situated at Jackfish island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and contains 135½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is about 500.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of this band is acting as guides to tourists. In the winter they depend chiefly upon hunting.

Buildings.—Their homes are comfortable.

Farm Implements.—As they do not farm much, they do not need many implements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 605 acres.

Population.—The population is about 45.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. As do mostly all of the Indians, the members of this band have all the rubbish about their homes burnt about once a year.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, and mining.

Buildings.—Almost every year one will notice one or two new buildings. They are not large but are built warm.

Stock.—They do not take much interest in stock. Last year they purchased two horses that they use in place of dogs for portaging supplies.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, but it has been closed for want of attendance. It is thought, however, that the parents will soon take more interest in having their children educated.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects there is nothing of which to complain.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres, divided into twenty-five farms facing the river.

Population.—The population of this band is about 213.

Health and Sanitation.—They do considerable every year towards keeping the reserve clean, and they do not have much sickness among them.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing; some of them do a little at farming, but not to a great extent.

Buildings.—Their buildings are comfortable.

Farm Implements.—They have what farming implements they require.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended, and the children are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and as to temperance there is very little to complain of.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the northwest corner of Long lake. It contains 612 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is about 345.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good.

Occupations.—The last two years they have depended to a great extent upon the portaging of supplies for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but as a rule hunting is their chief occupation.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

EUCLID BONIN,

Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, September 11, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve, who do not belong to the band) is 106.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and fishing. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic railway at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it. They also act as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvements in these are not as noticeable as I would wish for. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to the Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are 19 children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—The members of this band are a most temperate body, as no case of intemperance among them during the year has been reported to me ; their conduct in this respect has been quite satisfactory.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of Georgian bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Population.—This band has a population of 112.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril,

employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages. They also sell wild fruit.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small, and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs, and of such dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in the school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is 25. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment as fishermen for the Buffalo Fish Company at Pointe Au Baril, and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng inlet and French river. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Population.—This band has a population of 171.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been very good.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve is the means adopted by most of them in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is 28. There is one school on the reserve conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings, &c.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian dwellings in this superintendency. Their agricultural implements are not numerous and comprise five ploughs and a harrow.

Characteristics.—The members of the band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects has been, during the past year, all that could be desired.

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 135.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer a number of them act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is 31. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in the superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about five miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of 8,670 acres.

Population.—There are only 29 members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve ; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island.

Health.—The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming in a small way, Their reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber mills of the Holland & Graves Company, at Byng Inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may require it, so that if they want to work they can easily earn a very fair living. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings and Stock.—As the population of the resident members of this band is small, their buildings are, of course, in proportion and consist of two dwellings, two stables and two other buildings. Their live stock is fairly numerous for the population of the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children who attend school do so at Byng Inlet, about two miles distant from the reserve, where there is a large and well conducted school.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are an industrious and well-behaved people, and are as temperate in their habits as any of the bands in this superintendency.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, August 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora, and partly in the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, with a portion in the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand river. The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adopted later.

Population.—The population of this band is 4,267.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health during the year has been fairly good. A large portion of the population leave the reserve during the summer months and seek employment in the neighbouring cities and fruit districts. While there many children contract some infectious disease and without any warning of the seriousness of the disease or any attempt on the part of the health officers of the district to disinfect or quarantine the families ; they are permitted to return home with the result that the infection is brought to the reserve, which is serious in many cases. During the past year after many returned to the reserve, several cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria broke out and had it not been for the determined effort on the part of the Board of Health to stamp these diseases out from the first, there would no doubt have been a serious outbreak, particularly of diphtheria. Antitoxin was used in all cases of diphtheria with good result. Every care was taken for isolation of the patients and the houses were thoroughly disinfected by formaldehyde and all danger of spreading was overcome. Pneumonia was also prevalent on the reserve.

There were 7,455 patients treated at the medical office on the reserve ; 1,562 visits were made, making 6,331 miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve during the year.

The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained and interpreted at the general council held on April 4 ; copies were distributed among the members of the board of health, which board greatly assisted in enforcing the sanitary measures contained in the department's circular ; such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which diseases may be engendered, the prevention of accumulation of any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of the wells, springs, or running water, or any such matter to be thrown into the same. The sinking of ten wells was encouraged by the council's granting loans for the same. Several swamps were drained by the council supplying tile, the occupier of the land laying the same. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting and carbolic acid is frequently used.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were generally poor, in some instances almost a total failure. Wheat and oats were not an average crop, corn was almost a failure ; while barley was the best crop on the reserve. Many of the younger members who will not farm seek employment in factories in Brantford and other places.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are taking considerable interest in improving their farms by the building of large barns for their stock and crops, the building of wire fences, and the sinking of wells. Two Holstein and two Shorthorn bulls were purchased by the band for the improvement of the stock.

Education.—There are ten schools under the control of the council and one under the control of the Seventh Day Adventists on the reserve, all well attended. Seven white and five Indian teachers are employed, the Ohsweken school having two teachers. A convention for the teachers of the reserve was held at the Ohsweken school in May. Five Indian pupils attending the Mohawk Institute at Brantford wrote at the entrance examination of the high school and all were successful.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gradually improving their farms by the additional improvements in buildings, fences, and draining. During the past year two frame dwellings and twenty-one large barns, mostly with stone basements, were erected, as well as many new fences ; also ten new wells for the more convenient supply of water for their stock were completed. The Farmers' Institute of the south

riding of Brant, held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on February 1 ; both meetings were largely attended. The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair ; only Indians can compete. The exhibits were equal in number and character to those of any township fair. The weather was fine and the attendance very large, particularly the last two days, when many whites from a distance were present. The annual ploughing match was held ; only Indians are permitted to compete. It was largely attended. The Indians generally are good ploughmen.

The public roads were kept in good condition under the direction of forty-five path-masters, who are appointed by the council at its meeting in January. Large sums were expended in constructing and repairing bridges and culverts. A concrete arch bridge over Boston creek was constructed by Messrs. C. Winger & Son, at a cost of $1,200.

Four companies of the 37th Regiment of the Haldimand Rifles are composed of Indians, and attended the June camp at Niagara, together with a brass band from the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Several temperance societies hold meetings regularly on the reserve and claim that they are increasing in membership.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

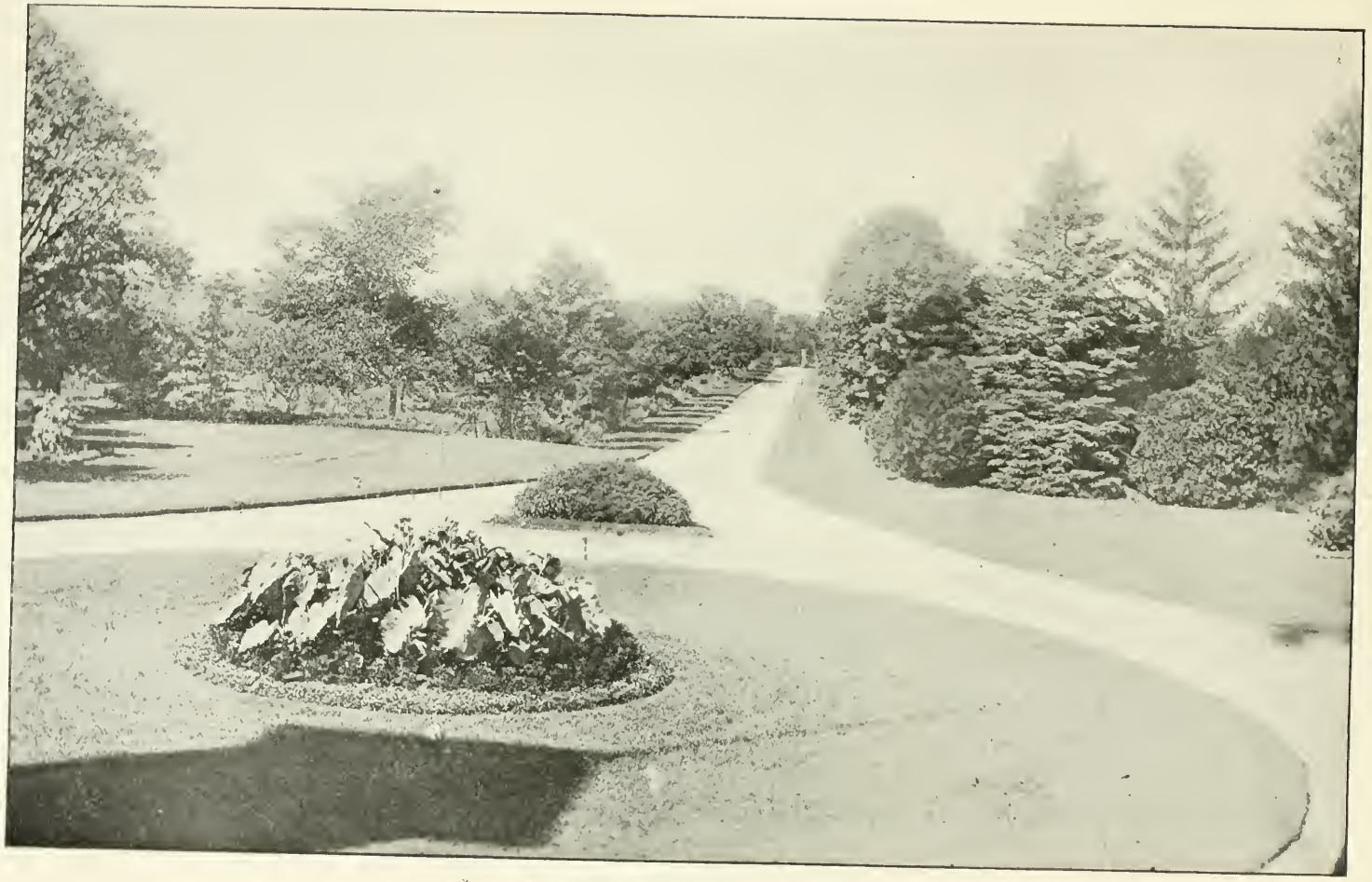
NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of 74,240 acres. The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These, with the Big and Little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the vicinity.

Population.—This band has a population of 215.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good. The two deaths which occurred were due to consumption.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. Some cultivate small farms along the lake front, and during the winter they engage in the lumber camps. At present the greater portion of the men are engaged on township surveys north of the Canadian Pacific railway, in Algoma. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale, which they readily dispose of.



Grounds of Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are continually improving their buildings, particularly houses. They are kept clean and comfortable. They have only a few small barns and stables, as they do not need them. They have very little stock, only a few horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows and are well supplied with spades, shovels, hoes and garden tools. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, situated at Beaucage, presided over by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is good and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, temperance is now fairly well observed. The morality of these Indians is excellent.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of the French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 30,300 acres, consisting of the two large Okindawk islands. These Indians are the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber. They reside entirely on the smaller island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger portion uninhabited.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been excellent, as there has not been a single death. The laws of health are beginning to be understood by the Indians.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and acting as guides to tourists, while others work in the adjacent lumber camps. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens and catch fish for their own use.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number and built of logs. The stock comprises only a few cattle and ponies.

Education.—There is not any school on this reserve.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious like the others in this agency and seem to be contented living in small cabins. They do not take to farming, but follow their old mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of exceptionally good order.

TEMAGAMING BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has, as yet, been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Temagaming, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagaming is situated seventy-two miles from North Bay and is now reached by the new railway operated by the Ontario government. It is noted for its clear water and beautiful islands and is now a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 91.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists. At present they cannot more than half supply the demand, as there are a larger number of tourists this year than formerly, which necessitates bringing in outside guides from other reserves. They do not farm, as they have no land selected as yet for them.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited, a large number living in tents around the shore of the lake, while others have houses on Bear island.

Education.—This band has a good school on Bear island, Lake Temagaming, in charge of Miss Dougherty, a competent teacher, who has recently started. The

children are a smart, intelligent class and appear to be progressing with their studies.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and appear to take more readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are noted as excellent canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for this purpose.

Temperance and Morality.—As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year, I conclude their conduct has, in this respect, been satisfactory; while, morally, their conduct has been as good as usual.

I have, &c.,

GEO. P. COCKBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, July 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been during the year satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly employed as farm labourers, and in loading vessels in summer, and many work during the winter in the lumber camps. The younger people do a little fishing for their own use, and the women and children make baskets and gather berries, which they sell.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year, but the dwellings are kept clean and comfortable. They have a few barns and stables and at present do not need any more.

Stock.—Their stock is limited. They have a few horses and cows, and some pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, but the cultivation of the soil is done, principally, with spades, shovels, hoes and hand-rakes.

Education.—There is a school-house on the reserve, but it is closed owing to the lack of interest taken by most of the parents in education. Several of the young people are attending the neighboring public school and are showing marked improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and are advancing in prosperity and in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants; in fact it would be difficult for them to get intoxicating liquors, and they are, generally speaking, a moral community.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river, and on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of 5,509 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has improved since my last report. A few of them are still troubled with scrofula and kindred diseases and several have consumption. Their habitations are clean and orderly.

Occupations.—These Indians are mostly farm labourers and work in the lumber camps in the fall and winter. In the summer they work in the saw-mills near the reserve, and help loading lumber vessels, and make good money. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are mostly log, in a fair state of repair and comfort, and they have few stables and outhouses, which are of little value.

Stock.—They have only a few horses and cows, and some young cattle, poultry and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have only one plough, a couple of harrows, and a few spades, hoes and rakes, and they have a few driving sleighs.

Education.—There is a school-house on the reserve, but the attendance of the children is bad. The parents do not seem to take much interest in their education.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is, generally speaking, industrious. The members are well clothed and dress well, and like to be considered respectable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, but some of them are not moral, owing, largely, to the proximity of large lumber mills.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve lies east of the mouth of the Serpent river, and is bounded on the south and west by the North channel of Lake Huron, and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains 27,480 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 121.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians are labourers, working mostly in the saw-mills on the reserve in the summer and in the lumber camps in the winter, and earn good wages. They cultivate vegetables, and the women and children gather berries for sale.

Buildings.—About one-half of the dwellings are of the frame class, they having just finished a very fine one. The remainder of the dwellings are a good class of log buildings, and all are kept in good repair and clean and neat. They have few outhouses and have little use for them.

Stock.—They have a few horses, mares and colts, and a few pigs and some poultry, and they are anxious to obtain more in the future.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and sufficient shovels, spades, hoes and rakes, for their requirements.

Education.—They have a good school and a good teacher, and the parents seem to take a lively interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a happy, contented, law-abiding, industrious and progressive people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, abstaining from intoxicants, and are moral in their habits and conduct.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and

west by the waters of the said North channel, and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains 28,000 acres. As to residence, this band is divided into three communities. Two of these are dwelling on the reserve, and are in my charge, viz.: at Sagamook, a beautiful point running out into the North channel, and on the left bank of the Spanish river in the easterly end of the reserve. The third community is on Manitoulin island under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Population.—The population of these two communities is 249.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been in fair health during the year, and, as is usual, keep their habitations clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians are employed as farm-hands, and some as the reserve, and a dredge-cut has been put through the reserve, from the Chenail gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings.—This band has very good buildings and outbuildings, all of which are kept in a good state of repair ; but no new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—This band has a very good assortment of stock, which comprises horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry, and there has been great improvement during the past year in the number of colts they have raised.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows and a lot of hoes and rakes, all indeed that they require for the cultivation of their gardens.

Education.—They have a very good school at Sagamook, very well attended, and the best school in my district. The school at Spanish River has been closed for nearly a year, but they are going to re-open it when the bishop returns.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, peaceful and law-abiding, and have made some progress in habits and manners. They are well clothed and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate people, I may say total abstainers, and they are a moral people, I am led to believe.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, August 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole island, for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with statistical statement for the same period giving the census return of both bands taken in the months of July and August, showing the change in the population and progress in agriculture and other industries of the members of the bands.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have been generally healthy during the year. There was one case of small-pox and three cases of diphtheria on the reserve, but prompt action was taken and the parties quarantined, and the diseases were confined to the houses that they were discovered in.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 596, and that of Pottawattamie band 181.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve, taught by native-born teachers. One of the schools is well attended ; the other two are not so well attended owing to the parents not taking the interest in the schools that they should. There are quite a number of pupils attending the industrial schools at Muncey and Sault Ste. Marie.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and industrious. They are not making much progress in farming. They make good wages working for the whites, and neglect their land at home.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been quite an improvement in the Indians regarding temperance. The building of the lock-up on the reserve has been the means of checking them, but as long as the liquor men of the United States are allowed to sell intoxicating liquor to Indians, it will be almost impossible to stop the evil. There is room for improvement in the morality of the Indians. They are not as moral as they should be.

Agriculture.—There is quite an improvement in the appearance of the crops this year ; but they are not up to the standard. The weather was so cold and wet in the spring that most of the crops were very late.

Other Industries.—The women make fancy baskets and mats, which find ready sale at good prices to people coming here from the United States.

Public Improvements.—There have been a council-chamber and lock-up built on the reserve, and a dredge-cut has been put through the reserve, from the chenail Ecarte to Goose lake, which will be a great benefit to the Indians, as there is a good flow of pure water running through it.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, July 4, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west shore of the Becancour river, in the parish of Becancour, Nicolet county. The area is exactly 148·63 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27—not counting the absentees.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are: farming, working in the shanties in winter and the drives in the spring, and making axe-handles and baskets and fancy articles out of sweet grass. The most of them are poor. There are several unable to work and the government assists them, which is a great act of charity.

Buildings.—Their buildings are well constructed ; two houses were built this year.

Stock.—The Indians own a few horses, several cows, also some fowls and pigs. They are purchasing some farm implements and trying to improve their land.

Health.—There has been no epidemic on the reserve this year, and most of the Indians enjoy good health. Hygienic precautions are observed.

Education.—The school on the reserve is closed, as there were only two children of school age to attend. The department gives these children the privilege of attending the public school near the reserve, but they profit little thereby owing to the negligence of the parents in forcing them to attend.

Characteristics.—The Indians are, for the most part, industrious. They are men capable of doing much work. They easily find employment in the shanties. They are improving their positions ; they are more economical than formerly and take better care of the money they earn.

Temperance and Morality.—There is much change in the matter of drunkenness; most of them take very little liquor ; their morality is good.

General Remarks.—The Indians are very civilized—as much as the surrounding whites. Very few of them are pure Indians ; the most of them are half-breeds. The mothers of the young people are whites. There are among them some one would not recognize as Indians. For the most part they do not speak their own language ; they speak only French and a little English.

I have, &c.,

JULES R. DUBE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANÇOIS DE SALES,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St François de Sales consists of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The part of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated by the No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville and contains 1,228 acres. The village is situated on the bank of the St. Francis river, about six miles from its mouth on Lake St. Peter. It has a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of this band is 280.

Health.—There has been no contagious disease during the year, but there have been many cases of scrofula and tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the sea-side resorts in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White mountains, as well as to resorts in the province of Ontario, to sell their wares. They return in autumn. This business is their chief source of revenue.

However, this industry did not pay last winter and the trade in baskets was poor ; there was only a small demand and the prices offered were lower than usual. This is probably due to the fact that to-day many French Canadians make these baskets and glut the market with an article inferior to that made by the Indians and thus cause a decrease in the price of articles of a good quality.

There are also some families who follow hunting while selling baskets ; but what they realize from this is diminishing each year as game grows scarcer.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. François de Sales. Some even do not cultivate at all ; others cultivate some vegetables such as potatoes and corn. Certain families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be absent the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving to it the attention required. However, owing to the small profits derived from basket-making this year, it is probable that they will take more interest in agriculture, and several families are going to cultivate their land.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly fairly good, and there are some very pretty and comfortable houses in the village.

Stock.—The Abenakis own some horses, a great many good cows and some pigs.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis own only a few farm implements and what they have are of little value.

Education.—Much attention is paid to the teaching of the children. Most of the Indians can read and write, and a good many of them have taken a course in college or in other institutions of higher learning. There are two schools on the reserve: the Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, and the Roman Catholic, in charge of the Grey Nuns. The Roman Catholic school, which is now finished, is a pretty little convent, in charge of four sisters, where the scholars can now take a complete commercial course, including stenography and typewriting, and receive a diploma approved by the Superintendent General, when they have completed the required course.

The two schools on the reserve are well conducted, and a great many children attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis in general are industrious. The making and sale of baskets brings them sufficient money to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family comes back in the fall with a round sum of money, and if they were more economical they might put something aside for a rainy day. However, some of them have built spacious and comfortable houses and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been very little disorder caused by the use of alcoholic liquors, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is in general good.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the surrounding whites, and live in harmony with the latter. Very few of them are pure Indians ; they have more or less white blood in their veins. A great many of them have lost the characteristic traits of the red man, and it is very difficult for those who see them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. Almost all of them speak English and French, and employ one or the other in their dealings with the whites, but in the family and in their meetings and council they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in respect to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 103.

Health.—No contagious disease visited the reserve this year. One old man is infirm and paralyzed. On the whole the health of the Indians is good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy articles, which they sell during the summer to tourists who visit here. The men do a little fishing and hunting and make some lacrosse sticks, but they do not engage in argiculture and are very poor. Some families spend the winter on the reserve and suffer from the cold ; if the government did not give them some help from time to time, they would have had much to complain of. Most of them are scattered over various counties.

Education.—The children attend school regularly.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is well observed with some exceptions. The morality of these Indians is good.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, July 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated on the River Desert at its confluence with the Gatineau river, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches. There were ten acres surrendered for the benefit of the band during the year.

Population.—This band is composed of 390 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate amongst the Indians for the past year was exceptionally low, and the health of the Indians in general was good. No epidemic or contagious disease visited the reserve during the past year. There are a few lingering consumptives on the reserve, who are likely to be added to the death rate in the near future, as their tenure of life is doubtful.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are shantying, driving, and hunting. Some of them farm and engage in lumbering on their own account, others make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles, and the women make baskets, mittens, moccasins, and other handiwork.

Buildings.—There has been no increase in the number of buildings on the reserve during the year.

Stock.—There was no great change in stock during the past year. There have been cattle sold and replaced. There was a reduction in the number of horses during the year ; two died and three were sold.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who are engaged in agriculture on the reserve are fairly well supplied with farm implements and vehicles.

Education.—There are three schools on the reserve, but only two in operation : No. 1 Gatineau road school, taught by Miss Annie O'Connor, and No. 2 Congo bridge school, taught by Miss Nora McCaffrey. Both schools have done fairly well during the year, but the attendance at the former was not as good as it should be ; while the attendance at the latter was exceptionally good.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a number of Indians of this band who are not progressive, and who labour merely to exist, and seem to have no thought of the future ; while on the other hand, there are a number of industrious Indians, who are struggling along well and are gaining a little each year. The present year bids fair to be prosperous in every industry in which the Indians are occupied ; every kind of crop sown on the reserve looks well, and I expect that we shall have a record crop this year.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians of this band are addicted to drinking intoxicants, but there are a number of Indians who are strictly temperate. In morals as in temperance, they are divided into two classes, the morals of the majority compare favourably with that of any other race. There are a number of the older generation whose morals are of a very low standard.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, September 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report in regard to the Huron tribe of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserves.—This Huron tribe possessed for a very long time three reserves : the Rocmont reserve in the county of Portneuf, the Quarante Arpents reserve at Jeune Lorette, and the reserve in the Huron village of Lorette. On the request and with the consent of the band the first was sold by the department in the month of August, 1904, and the second was also sold by the department, with the consent of the band, on October 12, 1904. The reserve of the Huron village of Lorette is the only one now owned by the tribe. It contains thirty acres, where most of the Indians reside, near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population.—The total population of the agency, including the Amalecites and Abenakis Indians living therein, is 509.

Occupations.—There has again been much progress this year in the special industry of the Hurons. The making of moccasins and snow-shoes is in a flourishing condition. There was this year, as last year, a great demand and almost all the Huron families remained in the village, with the exception of some who still follow hunting and fishing. Fancy articles as well as moccasins and snow-shoes have been much in vogue, so much so that it may be said that these different sources of revenue have been fairly remunerative to the Hurons.

I observed again this year that the number of tourists who visited Lake St. John this season was still less than last year. However, those who come always encourage the Lorette Indians, whose skill as guides they admire.

Health.—The sanitary condition of the band as a whole is still very good. There have been no epidemics, and the cleanliness of the village evidently contributes to the maintenance of this state of affairs.

Education.—The Indians of Lorette are very well satisfied with the instruction given their children by the sisters who have charge of the classes in the village school.

These sisters certainly merit praise for their work and devotion. The scholars appear contented, but, unfortunately, I observe that they leave school very early, that is to say, when they reach the age of eleven or twelve years the parents neglect to continue to send them to school. This is a fact which I have noted in previous reports, and for which the parents alone are responsible.

Temperance and Morality.—There is nothing serious for which to blame these Indians in respect to morality. They are a respectable people, who generally conduct themselves well. The same cannot be said with reference to temperance ; besides the occasions when they are specially tempted to drink they buy beer from the employees of certan breweries of Quebec who come to the reserve. I took proceedings against these brewery people. They were sentenced by the police magistrate of Quebec to a fine or imprisonment in default of payment. These brewers appealed to the Superior Court. Judgment will be rendered by the court next week. I am confident of the result. In any case the missionary Abbé Godbout and myself make every effort to eradicate this scourge of drunkenness. We hope to succeed.

General Remarks.—Generally the affairs of the band are satisfactory. The Indians are peaceable and seem satisfied. They appear to make a good living.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
CAUGHNAWAGA, October 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report in regard to the Caughnawaga agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good ; there has been no epidemic during the year. The most serious illness is consumption.

Occupations.—These consist of farming, by a few, making lacrosse sticks and the driving of logs on the Ottawa river. Others work for the Dominion Bridge Company, the Wire Works and the Cooper Machine Works at Lachine and Montreal, while others are engaged in building bridges in different parts of Canada. Several work in the stone quarries.

Character of the Season.—The season was favourable for the sowing, growth and maturing of the harvest; the harvest was also abundant and saved in good order.

Fishing.—The fishing was fairly good, but this industry does not produce a large revenue, few following it. It is the same with hunting.

Education.—There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for the boys and one for the girls, with two male and two female teachers. There is, also, a Methodist school for boys and girls.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and are progressing in their work and education.

Temperance.—There is little improvement with reference to temperance ; however, disgraceful scenes are gradually disappearing.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, July 24, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario ; thence down stream, opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. On the opposite shore is the village of St. Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about 6,887 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,448.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indians' homes has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets to a large extent.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve ; one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. Owing to some of the parents of the children not taking an interest in sending them to school, the attendance is not large. The schools are well supplied with school material and good teachers.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are making fair progress in cultivating their lands and improving their buildings. They are well supplied with farming implements.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been but little improvement in respect to temperance, particularly among the young men and the boys. The morality of the Indians is fairly good.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, July 4, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, in the Ottawa river, province of Quebec.

Population.—This band has a population of 482.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has not been very good. There has not been any epidemic. Grip debilitated the Indians a great deal. It is very difficult to get them to observe the laws of health. They are not cleanly all over their houses.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve. Miss L. H. Carmichael and Miss E. M. Young are the teachers. They are very competent and perform their duties well. The schools are well equipped. The number of pupils has only slightly increased ; this is owing to the indifference of the parents as to the education of their children.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are making remarkable progress in agriculture, but the number is small. This year the crop has been poor. About ten families at most could subsist by agriculture.

Occupations.—The Indians farm, make staves, baskets and bead-work. Some of them make moccasins, mittens and lacrosse-sticks ; others work in the lumber camps; while some work with farmers.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—The buildings generally are out of repair. Several of the Indians need to build, but building timber is very scarce and most of them are too poor to buy any. Many of them have no farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little improvement under the head of temperance. Among others the young men who travel are inclined to drink. Morality has been very little observed this year among some families.

General Remarks.—The general condition of this band is rather unsatisfactory this year. Most of the Indians are poor.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
MICMACS OF MARIA.
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30 last, as well as statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the Micmacs of this agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Great Cascapedia, and of Chaleur bay. This reserve has a beautiful aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivatable and has a fairly fertile soil.

Population.—The population is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease this year and the Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many means of making a living. They do a little farming, hunting and fishing. Sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Great Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties in the neighbourhood and at stream-driving in spring. Others are employed by farmers or work at home making snow-shoes, snow-shovels and baskets. They also tan green skins with which they make a great number of shoepacks for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief source of revenue.

Buildings.—With the exception of four or five, which are good, their houses are of small value.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, where the children who attend regularly receive a good education. The pupils learn English and French. Unfortunately there is carelessness with respect to regular attendance in spite of the encouragement given them by the teacher and myself.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are generally skilful and industrious; but although they earn much, they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Maria are generally intemperate, even the women; but I must say that there are some who never taste any intoxicating liquor. Under a strict and continued watchfulness they will commit disorderly acts, but the lock-up built last year in the centre of the reserve is a powerful check on indulgence in drunkenness. Their morality is good; most of the Micmacs observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MORIN, Priest,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE À LA GARDE, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve.—This reserve, which contains 8,856 acres, of which about 700 acres are under cultivation, is situated on the left bank of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann and county of Bonaventure, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Population.—The population is 489.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good; there have been no epidemics during the year; there have been a few cases of consumption. The sanitary precautions are well carried out.

Education.—The school is kept by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who have made good progress since they came here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, and live as well, in general, as their white neighbours. They have clean houses, some of them well furnished, some good barns and agricultural implements. They are good workers and get good wages when they hire out. Those of them that have enough land raise good crops.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their close proximity to Campbellton and the ease with which they can procure liquor, a good many of these Indians are in the habit of getting intoxicated. In other respects they are, in general, moral people, although there are some whose conduct might be complained of.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, September 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with my statistical statement.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, and about five miles from the village of Roberval. The reserve has an area of 22,423 acres, all in the township of Ouiatchouan, of which 19,525 acres have been surrendered by the band, and part of it sold and part still to be sold for the profit of the band, leaving for the use of the Indians 2,900 acres. The part of the reserve allotted to the Indians is magnificently situated. From the top of a cliff a few feet from the shore, the view embraces the whole of Lake St. John, around which there are to be seen everywhere flourishing parishes. The monotony of the view is relieved by the daily passage of the numerous steamers comprising the fleet of this inland sea, all of which pass only a few yards from the shore, where the depth of the water is quite considerable. It is life, it is activity, it is modern progress among the whites going on all the time under the eyes of these children of the forest, and this is a constant school of civilization to them all.

Population.—The population of this band is 540.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of the band in general enjoy fairly good health. A great many, however, are affected with tuberculosis, which is the disease that causes the greatest ravages in the ranks of the band. All here, with the exception of some infants, have been vaccinated, and no absolutely epidemic disease has occurred. The laws of health and cleanliness are generally better observed than formerly, but there is still, however, much to be done in this respect. The medical service on the reserve, intrusted to Dr. J. Constantin of Roberval, is excellent, and all sick Indians are always carefully attended to. A somewhat strange fact to be noted is that the greater number of these Indians pass from eight to nine months of the year in the woods without recourse to a doctor, but when they return to the reserve they become very capricious and they do not hesitate to undertake trips of from ten to twelve miles, going and coming, to the doctor, who lives at Roberval, very often only for a slight headache. There are no Indians, so to speak, who go to the doctor to be treated; they always send for the doctor to come to their homes, even for the smallest ailments. The water of the lake, which the Indians drink and use for cooking in the summer, is dirty and not fit to drink, and the doctor thinks this is also the cause of several ailments.

Occupations.—The majority of the Montagnais live on the revenue derived from hunting. The hunt this year was very good for all, and the price obtained for the furs very remunerative. A number of Indians act as guides to sportsmen and from this also draw considerable revenue. Some Indian guides furnishing their canoes, earn as high as three dollars a day. Some work in the shanties and on the drives. Some thirty Montagnais families live almost exclusively by agriculture. They carefully cultivate their land, the soil of which is of the best quality and extra fertile.

Buildings.—The houses are, for the most part, clean and comfortable. They are sufficiently separated from each other. The buildings, houses, barns and stables, are generally well maintained.

Stock.—The herds are in good condition and well cared for. The same also may be said of the horses. The Montagnais farmers make their own butter, and they sell a good deal on the reserve and in the village of Roberval.

Farm Implements.—In the matter of farm machinery, the Indians have almost all they need for the good cultivation of their lands. They make good use and take the best of care of them.

Education.—The school-house is situated in the centre of the reserve. It is spacious, comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated. The teacher is Mrs. Joseph Cleary, a Montagnais, who holds a teacher's certificate. The average attendance varies from 35 to 45. Discipline is well observed and the children attending the school are noted for their politeness. The parents appear now to take more interest than formerly in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally the Indians are more industrious and hard-working than formerly. They like comfort and to live well and be deprived of nothing. The number of indolent, of truly lazy people, is considerably less than in former years. With reference to money matters, the position of the Indians appears to be improving and they are generally comfortably well off on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The most of the Montagnais, with some exceptions, are inveterate drunkards. They do not hesitate, when the thirst for whisky is felt, to pay from five to ten dollars for a bottle of liquor. They are able now to procure it easily in any parish or in any village. Several, after having been severely punished, have gone back to the same habits. When in liquor, the Indian becomes ungovernable; he illtreats his wife and his children and he is on the lookout for opportunities for mischief. Liquor causes also serious illness in his home. The time when they drink the most liquor is from June 15 to September 15, in each year. I regret to have to say that with reference to temperance, the Indians have made no progress. Cases of immorality are rare and when they do happen, are due to the excessive use of liquor.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSE MARCOUX,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, July 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, for my agency, comprising the bands residing at Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres. The soil is sandy, and not very good for cultivation, except for potatoes, of which the Indians generally have a fairly good crop, enough for themselves, and sometimes a few bushels to sell.

Population.—The population this year is the same as last year, namely, 43.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good throughout the year ; their houses and premises are kept clean. Their close proximity to the

village of Escoumains, and their almost daily contact with the whites, whom they try to imitate in certain respects, has rendered this small band the cleanest and most well-behaved Indians of my agency.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are various, such as fur-hunting in winter, they also kill a few seals every winter, but seals are getting scarcer every year, and the time is not far when the seals will have disappeared entirely from the place. In summer-time they act as guides to sportsmen and explorers. Sportsmen often take some of them as guides to go down the north shore as far as Seven islands, and sometimes further, paying and using them well,—always being well satisfied with their services. They also do some fishing. Some of the young men sometimes work in the lumber camps of Escoumains in winter and in the saw-mills in summer. The older men and women plant potatoes in the spring, make the canoes for the band and do the general housework. They seldom take their women to the woods for their winter's hunt. They live fairly well, but depend mostly on hunting for a living.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but this year the children of school age attended the school for the whites in the village of Escoumains, which is only about a mile from the reserve, the department having made arrangements with the school trustees for the attendance of the Indian children at that school.

All the members of this band can speak French, and all can read and write their own language.

Progress.—The conditions of life of this band have been nearly the same ever since I have known them, the income from their hunt not varying much from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians of this band are very temperate, none are addicted to strong drink, although it would be easy for them to procure intoxicants if they wished. All are very moral.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of 63,100 acres. There is a good quantity of spruce, good for saw-logs, also some few pines, which could be made into saw-logs, a large quantity of spruce for pulp ; also a great quantity of cord-wood. There is also good farming land, but the Indians do not care about farming.

Population.—The population of this band this year is 484.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good throughout the year. Many are consumptives. Their way of living is not entirely what it ought to be in regard to cleanliness and sanitation, and it is almost impossible to convince them of this ; if they understand, they do not care to change their way of living. Some of their houses are crowded in summer with three or four times the number of individuals they ought to contain, so much so that it is almost impossible to keep houses and individuals clean. They live almost entirely on bread made with baking soda, lard and tea, until they begin to catch salmon, about the middle of June.

Occupations.—The only occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, and in summer making their own canoes, as they need a new one almost every second year. Only a few out of the band are able to make good canoes, and these supply the others with new canoes, the prices of which are not less that $25 for either birch bark or canvas canoes. They began using canvas for their canoes only two years ago, but are rapidly discarding bark for canvas. They also set nets for salmon first on the sea-shore of the reserve, when the salmon begin to enter the river; then later, in the middle of July, they remove their nets up the river, in which they have the exclusive right to fish. Bersimis river is a very good river for salmon fishing, and is renowned for its big salmon, thirty to forty-pound salmon are common, I have been told that a sixty-five pounds salmon was caught some years ago.

School Choir, Abenakis Village, Pierreville, Que. [48]

Since the Messrs. Revillon have established a trading store here, they have bought all the fresh salmon that the Indians could catch. This is of great importance to the Indians, as they pay spot cash for it. The Indians who went inland last fall, and staid there all winter, made fairly good hunts ; but those who came back to the reserve after the fall hunt did not make much then, nor did they do much better in the spring when they went back to their hunting grounds ; this they generally do about the end of February and the beginning of March, dragging their outfit and often small children unable to walk, on toboggans, often having to make two or three trips over the same ground in order to carry the whole of their outfit. It is a very tedious work, and if they have far to go, leaves them very little time to hunt in the spring, very often hunting only two or three weeks before it is time to start back, which happens as soon as the lakes and rivers open. The last of the Indians to reach Bersimis this year arrived on July 9. The prices paid for fur this year by local merchants were very good, indeed, I believe the highest ever paid here for marten and otter, as much as $50 was paid for one marten, and good prime otters sold for from $30 to $40 cash. This was done by merchants to induce the Indians to pay their accounts. The law prohibiting the trapping of beaver which ends this fall, will give the Indians a better chance of making a good hunt.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, conducted by two nuns. The children attending school regularly are making fair progress, but a great many are away in the woods with their parents ten months in the year.

Progress.—I cannot say that the Indians of this band are making any progress, they see nothing beyond a good hunt, which gives them the means of satisfying their childish fancies for a few days only. It is astonishing to see how quickly they can scatter their money, with the least possible results for their welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a great number of this band are addicted to strong drink. Although great care is taken to prevent whisky traders from plying their trade here, Indians always manage in some way to get it, so long as they have money they are always ready to pay any price for whisky, which is a great inducement to traders to visit Bersimis. The fact that many Indians of this band have French names, also helps them to obtain whisky, either in Quebec or on the south shore, to which places they write to merchants, inclosing money in their letters for whatever quantity of whisky they want, and sign these letters with their French names; the merchants not knowing, or they are not supposed to know, that the orders are from Indians, fill the orders, and in due time Mr. So and So receives his fire-water, and generally does not let it evaporate in the jug.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Population.—The population of this band is 377.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good throughout the year ; but like the Indians of Bersimis, consumption is prevalent among the members of the band. They have fairly good buildings, of which they are very proud, they keep them clean, as also their premises.

Education.—These Indians have no school for themselves. Some of them can speak both French and English.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of this band are addicted to intoxicants and avail themselves of the same means as the Indians of Bersimis to obtain whisky, many traders frequent the place.

I have, &c.,

ADOLPHE GAGNON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—MINGAN AGENCY,
MINGAN, August 29, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

MINGAN BAND.

In this agency, which includes Mingan, Romaine, Natashquan and St. Augustine, and extends east of here to the straits of Belle Isle, there has never been any special reservation of land made for the Indians, and they generally camp, at or near the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, on their arrival from the interior ; the site of their camping ground here is west of the post, on the sea coast near the Mingan river, a very healthy locality, on a large section of land which is leased by the above company from the proprietors of the Seigniory of Mingan, on which the land is situated.

Population.—Here the band consists of forty-three families, forming a total of 250 individuals. One of the men who died during the year, Jerome Napaish, had attained the age of ninety, and up to within three years past was still able to hunt, and generally earned sufficient to support himself and wife without assistance. He was always in the best of health, which was no doubt owing to his being strictly sober, never having been known to make any use of intoxicating liquor.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to an epidemic of diphtheria which broke out in this band in June this year, five children and one woman died of this disease. There were forty-three cases in the band, and the cases lasted nearly a month before it was stamped out. Dr. Tremblay was attending the Indians here during the epidemic, and gave more than twenty days' attendance. His services were most valuable, and were the means of preventing a very large number of deaths.

This disease has been prevalent on the coast since last fall among the white settlers, and some of the band no doubt came in contact with some of those who were infected, during the spring when they arrived from the interior, and thus brought it to the general camping ground. Apart from this outbreak, the general health of the band has been good during the year, excepting the few cases of consumption, which is usual, and owing to the exposure that the Indians are subject to by their mode of living.

After the epidemic had been stamped out, all clothes, buildings, &c., were thoroughly disinfected by Dr. Tremblay, and, as these Indians of late years are in the habit of keeping their persons and premises in a very clean condition, there is very little likelihood of the disease making its appearance among them again this season, though some of the old people are still suffering from the after-effects.

Occupations.—The members of this band are fur-hunters, hunting being their only means of living. They have done well this last year, the number of skins taken by them being very much larger than in 1904, and the current prices paid for these have been higher, thus the majority of them have been able to meet all their liabilities to merchants and traders who supplied them for hunting last year, and have had a fair surplus to enable them to live in comfort during the summer months while they were out on the coast.

The Hudson's Bay Company are the only merchants doing business here, and the members of this band deal almost wholly with them. Before leaving in July this

year, they were all given a good supply of provisions and other goods required for hunting in the interior ; and from present prospects will likely pass the winter comfortably, making good hunts, and require no further assistance, except a few old widows, who, owing to age, cannot go inland with the others, but remain around the posts, and are given a small supply of provisions from time to time during the winter.

Buildings.—There are fourteen comfortable houses here owned by the band. Many of these are well furnished, and look quite nice, and with the outbuildings are kept in good repair, clean outside and in, and well painted. Except here, and one each at Natashquan and St. Augustine, there are no other houses owned by Indians in this agency.

Stock and Farming.—No stock of any kind is kept by this band, nor do they attempt any kind of farming. Even the one half-breed who formerly planted a small plot of potatoes, has given this up. Owing to their leaving in July each year for their hunting grounds, it would be impossible for them to cultivate anything, even if the soil were suitable for this purpose, which it is not, and owing to early frosts even a crop of potatoes is doubtful.

Education.—There are no schools in this agency, the only means of education or instruction for the band being during the annual visit of the missionary, which lasts about two weeks.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is not much change in this respect from year to year. Their occupation being wholly hunting, they have not much prospect of improving in any way. As the greater part of the band are away in the interior for ten months in the year, there would be no advantage to be gained by having schools. In one respect, however, there is great improvement, this being that practically no liquor is being made use of by this band, and except in one or two cases, which occurred this spring, none of this band have been intoxicated this season or last. The reports in connection with drinking by this band during the spring, I am pleased to be able to state, were very much exaggerated and unreliable, and were made by parties in their own interests who by complaints made against other traders doing business with this band and competing with them in prices paid for furs, endeavoured in this way to secure all the trade for themselves, and thus get the fur from the Indians at their own prices.

There were several cases of Indians having had liquor here during the early part of the summer. Some of them were in Quebec early in June purchasing supplies, and, no doubt brought a small quantity of liquor down here with them when they returned ; and others may have received some during the early part of the season from local steamers and schooners plying between the coast and Quebec ; but it is difficult to keep them from making use of some, and also difficult to procure sufficient reliable evidence (when supplied in this way) to make out a case, and the Indian in fault generally leaves for the interior, or other parts, before I can secure evidence for conviction. However, the liquor question, in connection with this band, is now much improved, and of late has caused little trouble, and is likely to cause less in future.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, not coming in contact with the whites to any extent, are very moral, and especially among themselves, a case of immorality being seldom, if ever, heard of.

SEVEN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—As represented last year, a reserve for this band of Indians was partly arranged for with the Quebec government ; but unfortunately it was not a suitable site, owing to the approach by water being too shoal. Last season when I visited this place, and inspected the site for the proposed reserve, I suggested that another piece of land should be arranged for, which the Indians were very anxious to have done, as

it was better situated for the purpose, and that the section first proposed should be retained as a wood reserve, to enable this band at all times to have a supply of firewood near at hand. However, as the Quebec government objected to giving two reserves in the same county, it was thought advisable to make an exchange for the section desired by the band, and after meeting the Quebec government representative and land agent, both acting for the Department of Lands and Forests, with whom I discussed the matter, another section of land was accepted in exchange as a more suitable site for a reserve, this, however, being subject to approval of the department. A copy of the agreement with the above parties, representing the Quebec government, and a full detailed report of the section of land proposed for the new reserve, I inclosed in my letter regarding this matter on the 28th inst., and if the department approves of what has been done, the boundaries of this reserve can be marked next season and the Indian houses that are not on the section proposed, can be removed to it.

As the matter of a reserve had not been settled, the Indians requested that the election for chief should be postponed for another year, as they all preferred having this definitely arranged before, which of course was granted.

Population.—This band consists of eighty-four families, making a total of 384 individuals.

Health and Sanitation.—Here there were no contagious diseases this year, and the Indians enjoyed fairly good health. While out on the seacoast they gave much attention to cleanliness, and a great improvement in this respect is noticeable, especially in their houses, within the last two years. This, and no use being made of intoxicating liquor, within the last two years, is no doubt the reason for the increase in population, and the healthy condition of the band.

Occupations.—All the members of this band are fur hunters, hunting being their only means of living. They have done very poorly this year, owing to failure of caribou. They were very hard up for food during the winter, and unable to do much trapping for fur, and, in consequence could not pay their last year's advances given them by the local merchants. They have been short all summer, just receiving sufficient supplies of staple provisions from the traders they deal with to keep them going until they left for the interior in August, when they were fairly well supplied for the trip to their hunting grounds for the winter, but, in general the debt given them was at least two-thirds less than usual, this will be to their advantage, as owing to large debts being given formerly by the many traders with whom they do business, it led to their being extravagant and wasteful, and in many cases very dishonest when a question of paying their liabilities was concerned.

The prices realized for pelts have been fair, representing an advance of 25 per cent over last year.

No farming is carried on by this band, the soil being unsuitable, and in any case, their mode of life would prevent a successful attempt being made to cultivate the land.

Buildings.—This band owns forty-four comfortable frame houses, which are kept in good sanitary condition, while they are occupied during the summer; they are well built, painted and decorated, many of them also being well furnished.

Stock.—None is kept by any of the band.

Education.—Their only means of receiving any instruction is during the missionary's annual visit, which lasts two weeks. As all the band are absent in the interior for ten months out of the year, schools if established would not be of any advantage to them.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are not many changes to note, except that there has been no drinking among them since two years, when a number of whites (liquor-sellers) and some of the Indians were arrested and severely fined for offences committed owing to liquor.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, though in contact for several months each year with a large village settled by whites, are very moral, and especially so

among themselves, since drinking has been put a stop to, a case of immorality being seldom, if ever, heard of.

I have, &c.,

W. D. B. SCOTT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, August 21, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit my annual report of the Timiskaming band for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the Ottawa river, commonly called the Quinze, at the head of Timiskaming lake, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 23,046 acres have been surrendered, leaving 15,354 acres for the use of the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,270 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 229.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very fair during the past year. There was an outbreak of small-pox during the winter, but no deaths occurred therefrom. Sanitary measures are tolerably well observed.

Occupations.—The principal industries engaged in by the greater part of the band are agriculture, acting as guides to tourists and sportsmen in summer, working in the lumber camps during the winter and on timber drives in spring. A few have been engaged during the past year on the transcontinental railway survey; a few build canoes for sale; others do some trapping, but fur-bearing animals are scarce in the immediate vicinity.

Buildings.—There has been one new building put up during the year, and some improvements to others already erected.

Stock.—There has been but little change in number or in quality of their stock during the past year.

Farm Implements.—The band is tolerably well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Sister Mary Aimee, of the Society of Good Shepherds, has taught during the past year. The majority of the children attend very irregularly; those that do attend regularly make fairly good progress.

Progress.—Some are making fair progress, others are doing but little more than eking out a living.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of this band are temperate in their habits; there are a few individuals that are somewhat addicted to drinking liquor when they can get it, but I believe there has been less liquor used during the past year than for some years previous. There has been but little immorality brought to my notice during the year.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,

Indian Agent.

New Brunswick,
Northeastern Division,
Richibucto, July 27, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about four miles from the town of Dalhousie and about the same distance from the main line of the Intercolonial railway. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population of this band is 72.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, at stream-driving and in the saw-mills, where they get good wages. They pay small attention to farming, beyond planting a few acres of potatoes and some garden vegetables. They do some fishing and engage to a limited extent in the manufacture of Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Education.—They pay no attention to education.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious and are becoming more comfortable in circumstances than they formerly were.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, one, the Pabineau reserve, seven miles from the town of Bathurst, and the other, St. Peter's island or Indian island, as it is sometimes called, about half a mile from the town, both in the county of Gloucester. The Pabineau reserve contains about 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. All the Bathurst Indians formerly lived at Pabineau, but they nearly all moved off this reserve and settled on the island, or on the adjoining mainland. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow passage about half a mile wide.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Occupations.—These Indians manufacture and sell Indian wares; they also work at lumbering and in the lumber mills. Most of them engage in begging. They also do some hunting and fishing.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have no stock or farm implements.

Education.—They pay no attention whatever to education.

Progress.—They are making no progress.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about thirty miles from the town of Chatham. The shore is high and the reserve pleasantly locat-

ed. It contains 2,058 acres. The Indians occupy about 250 acres ; the remainder is covered with wood. There is some timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 206.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing ; they also do some farming and manufacture and sell Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Not more than a dozen of these Indians have any stock or farm implements.

Education.—There is a school-house on this reserve and a school for the Indian children has been kept open several years. Many of the younger Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious and are making some progress.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, Northumberland county, about six miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, about 225 of which are cleared, the remainder being wood and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 153, the same as last year.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in working in the lumber woods, stream-driving and at the mills. They do some farming and fishing and manufacture Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A number of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education.—The school building burnt some time ago has not yet been replaced. The school is kept open in a building engaged for that purpose. The majority of children between six and fourteen years of age attend school and many of the young Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are industrious, and the band as a whole are progressing.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, about fifteen miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,575 acres, well wooded with hard and soft wood, timber and fire-wood. The land is generally fertile. The Indians occupy about fifty acres.

Population.—The population is 53.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming ; they also lumber and fish.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A number of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education.—Very little attention is given to education.

Progress.—These Indians are amongst the most progressive in this agency.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains about 2,000 acres, a great part of which is fertile land, The Indians occupy about 300 acres ; the remainder is woodland and a tract of bog-land.

Population.—The population of the band is 290.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, fish, manufacture Indian wares and lumber. Many of them leave the reserve in the summer season and settle in shanties at different points where they can secure employment in mills and loading lumber, and where

they can more conveniently manufacture and dispose of their wares. In winter they generally return to the reserve.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A number of these Indians have horses, cattle and farm implements.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve and the Indians take much more interest in education than they formerly did. Many of the Indian children can read and write. The teacher, Miss Mary Isaac, a young lady of the Micmac tribe from Restigouche, Quebec, is still in charge of the school and has done much to interest the Indians in the cause of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and progressive, others indolent and careless.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with small spruce and fir bushes.

Population.—The population of this band is 34.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in river and deep sea fishing ; they also do some farming.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They keep little stock and have few farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take more interest in education than most other Indians of this agency. There are eight children of school age on the reserve, and of these six attend a neighbouring white school and one attends the Richibucto grammar school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians with few exceptions are industrious and are progressing.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Buctouche river, about three miles above the village of Buctouche, in Kent county. It contains about 350 acres, about 50 of which are cleared. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 25.

Occupations.—These Indians do some farming, but they chiefly engage in the manufacture of Indian wares and in begging.

Education.—Education is altogether neglected by these Indians.

Progress.—They are making no progress.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band. Pockmouche reserve contains 2,477 acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce and also some bog-land. Tabusintac reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hard woods. The Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between the Eel Ground and Red Bank bands ; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. There is a valuable salmon pool in connection with this reserve and another in connection with the Pabineau reserve near Bathurst. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in Northumberland county, and each contains 100 acres ; the former belongs to the Eel Ground band, and the latter to the Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county,

contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which along the river is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves. Including the three families residing at Fort Folly, Westmorland county, they number 64. They live principally by begging and manufacturing Indian wares, and live in small huts or shanties. A family of four of these Indians settled at Big Cove last fall and joined the Big Cove band ; another family removed to Nova Scotia.

Health and Sanitation.—Last winter was an unusually severe one, and there was much destitution and sickness among the Indians of this agency, particularly among those Indians who were living off the reserves. A number of Big Cove Indians spent the winter at Painsec Junction in Westmorland and among these Indians there were no less than five deaths from pneumonia. There are many cases of consumption among the Burnt Church and Big Cove Indians. Whooping-cough was prevalent among the children of the Burnt Church Indians last fall and during the winter diphtheria broke out in this band, but happily the spread of the disease was checked before it had done much harm. In the spring, lime was furnished the Indians of the different reserves and most of them lime-washed and cleansed their premises. They also removed all filth and garbage that had accumulated during the winter.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians living on the reserves occupy small frame houses, many of which are very comfortable. The Indians living off the reserve live in small, cheaply built, badly ventilated, dirty shanties that afforded a very poor protection from the severity of last winter. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church and council-house built on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church and lock-up, and the Big Cove band has a church, school-house, council-house nearly completed, and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church and so have the Fort Folly Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of these Indians are temperate, but many will procure liquor and get drunk in spite of all efforts to prevent it. There is, however, in this respect a steady improvement. They are, as a general rule, law-abiding, peaceable and moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS,
FREDERICTON, July 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It consists of 720 acres, of which 518 are forest lands. The remainder comprises intervale, pasturage and high lands, that are well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 49.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, milling, stream and river driving; also the manufacture of Indian wares, and farming.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the past year was fairly good. Their dwellings are detached from each other. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied from springs, and all refuse of every kind is removed as soon as the snow leaves the ground.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicants, with but rare exceptions, are not indulged in by these Indians. Their morals are good. All of the band, I am pleased to state, are industrious and in a manner self-supporting.

Education.—A few of the children regularly attend the free school of the district. The majority of them, however, will not mix with white children, or attend school, although they would be welcome to do so.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria. It consists of an area of about 15,000 acres of forest and farming lands. The forest land below the Tobique river is not well adapted for farming owing to its gulches and hilly nature. The land north of the Tobique river—including the forest and farming lands—is of excellent quality for farming. The band, however, prefer almost any other employment to this industry.

Population.—The population of the band is 191.

Occupations.—The several employments of the band are acting as guides, hunting, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, rafting lumber, running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton, farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and ordinary labour for residents of Perth and Andover villages. A number of the band engage in farming ; the principal crops raised are potatoes, buckwheat, oats, hay and a few vegetables. This produce only answers their immediate wants whilst engaged at other employments.

Health and Sanitation.—The band for the past year, and especially the past winter, it being one of the most severe experienced in New Brunswick for many years past, was troubled with much sickness such as grippe, lung trouble, &c. No disease, however, of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the year. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department were attended to in the latter part of the month of May last. Their houses are of modern style, they are detached from each other and at all seasons, including the surrounding premises, are found neat and clean. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied from two springs situated on a hillside a distance of 100 rods from the village, and is conveyed by two acqueducts to all parts of the reserve, and is properly guarded from any foul matter coming in contact with the supply.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good. A large number of them are strictly temperate. There is, however, another class that at certain times indulge too freely in the use of intoxicants. It is to be hoped that the recent erection of a lock-up on the reserve will have a good effect upon those referred to.

Education.—The day school for the past year was under the supervision of Miss E. H. Costigan, a painstaking teacher. Pupils who attend regularly are making fair progress in their studies. The absence of the children of parents who are given to shifting from place to place, accounts for a falling off in attendance, whilst others for trifling causes keep their children from school. The indifference displayed by some parents in educational affairs is to be regretted.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and peaceful. They live in harmony with their white neighbours. They are with few exceptions an industrious people ; as a rule they earn good wages from the various employments related, but through some mismanagement of their affairs, quite a number of them, especially in sickness, have to receive aid from the department.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river. It consists of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, and used as pasturage and farming lands, the remainder is forest lands.

Population.—The population of this reserve and vicinity is 65.

Occupations.—Basket-making is the principal home industry engaged in by the band. A few of the young men work during the winter season in the lumber woods and in spring-time at stream-driving, whilst others find labour with well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming is not engaged in to any extent by the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have been free from contagious diseases the past year. Sanitary regulations are satisfactory.

Temperance and Morals.—Their habits and morals, with one solitary exception, are good. The band is entirely free from the use of intoxicants.

Education.—There is a free school in the district at which the children could attend, but owing to eheir habits, they fail to do so, as they dislike mixing with white children.

KINGSCLEAR RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county. It is eleven miles from the city of Fredericton. It comprises 460 acres, of which 360 acres are forest land, which is covered with a second growth of soft wood. The remainder of the reserve is cleared and fenced lands that are used by Indians for farming and pasturage purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 120.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, labouring with farmers of Kingsclear, and farming for themselves. Their wares are disposed of at Fredericton and amongst farmers in the vicinity and to summer visitors from other places.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals are extra good. They are law-abiding and live on friendly terms with their white neighbours and with each other. It is a rare thing to hear of the use of liquor of any kind amongst them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been remarkably good. Sanitary measures in and about their dwellings are carefully looked after. The drainage and water-supply are of the best, and I am pleased to state there has not been a death amongst them during the year.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is taught by Miss Mary C. Monaghen, a very competent second-class teacher. All children of school age attend regularly. This is due to the interest manifested in educational affairs by their parents. All the pupils from the 1st to the 5th grade of the different subjects taught, are making good progress.

ST. MARY'S RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises but two acres of land. It is situated between the St. Mary's and Gibson villages, on the bank of the St. John river, and directly opposite the city of Fredericton.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 127.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, stream-driving, loading deals in large scows at the mouth of the Nashwack river, milling and the making of Indian wares. Farming is not engaged in outside of a

few gardens of potatoes. The young and middle-aged men find ready employment at milling and other work.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was fairly good. No disease of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the year, and notwithstanding the over-crowding of the reserve with dwellings, the sanitary regulations are quite satisfactorily attended to.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to this reserve being situated near Fredericton at the approach of a public bridge leading from St. Mary's to the city of Fredericton, and also situated between the villages of St. Mary's and Gibson, the Indians are subject to greater temptations than are those of any other band of the agency. It is, therefore, not surprising, considering the small area of the reserve and the number living thereon, that many of them indulge to excess in intoxicating liquors, the result being that at times there is much strife and quarrelling amongst families coupled with other misconduct that is not only unedifying to the rising generation, but often necessitates the assistance of the police force to quell.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve. Miss M. I. Rush, holding a second-class certificate is the teacher. The attendance of pupils is satisfactory. Some of the children are bright and attentive to their studies, and are making fair progress, whilst others are rather dull to learn.

OROMOCTO RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, eleven miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the River St. John and contains 125 acres, 30 of which are farming and pasturage lands. The remainder is forest land, which is well wooded with spruce and hardwood.

Population.—The population of the band is 79.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is labouring work. In summer they find work in mills at Burton and Upper Gagetown. Others find employment amongst their white neighbours of Oromocto village, the farmers of this district. In winter the able-bodied men work in the woods, and engage in some hunting. Others engage in basket-making, but as ash wood is becoming very scarce in this locality, very little is done in this business. A few of the band do more or less farming, merely raising some potatoes to answer their immediate use.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band apart from diseases that they are subject to, has been fairly good. They were free from contagious diseases during the year. Their dwellings are detached, and the sanitary regulations of the department have been attended to. The water used for domestic purposes is collected from springs and the reserve is most favourably situated in the interest of health.

Habits and Morals.—The habits and morals of these Indians are good.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. There is, however, a free school in this district which the children are welcome to attend, but although frequently advised to take advantage of the trustees' offer, they, on account of their peculiar habits and the indifference of their parents, fail to do so.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency are located in King's, Queen's, St. John, and Charlotte counties. The occupations of these are much the same as Indians of other parts of the agency. The majority of the Indians, when in health, are industrious, law-abiding, and kindly respected by their white neighbours, and with but few exceptions, intemperance is not indulged in to the same extent as in former years.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Superintendent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Annapolis County,
Annapolis, June 30, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended this day.

Reserves.—The Indians of Annapolis county have two reserves, containing a combined area of 972 acres. The one situated on the Liverpool road, eight miles from the town of Annapolis, has no land suitable for argiculture, and is covered in part with a second growth of bushes, &c. The one situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queen's counties has very good soil, and the greater part is covered with a good growth of timber. There is no public road within three miles of it, and consequently it is not convenient for settlement. There are no Indians living on either reserve, and they do not derive any benefit from them.

Population.—The population of this agency is 61.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been no contagious diseases. Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings, and are kept neat and clean. The Indians willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Occupations.—They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products ; but their principal occupations are basket-making, hunting, fishing, acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties, chopping for lumbermen and stream-driving.

Education.—The children attend the public school at Lequille, and the teachers report that they make fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians try to live with as little work as possible, but make a fairly comfortable living while enjoying good health ; but sickness generally finds them without any reserve to draw from ; then they need assistance. They are temperate and law-abiding, and live on friendly terms with their white neighbours. Their progress is slow.

I have, &c.,
JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

Province of Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties,
Heatherton, September 11, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Population.—The population of this band is 217.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians besides farming, are fishing, hunting, coopering, basket-making, &c., &c. None of the Indians live exclusively by farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,
J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, September 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Eskasoni reserve is situated on the north side of East bay, on the Bras d'Or lake, and is about thirty miles from any town in this county.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 124.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. They do not follow exclusively any of these avocations, and those of them who devote more of their time to farming are much better off.

Education.—They have a school, and the children who regularly attend make good average progress ; but parents are very indifferent about sending their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are a very sober, honest, moral class of people.

I have, &c.,
A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

SYDNEY BAND.

Reserves.—The Indians of the Sydney band have two reserves. The smaller, containing about two and three-quarter acres, is situated in the city of Sydney and all the Indians of the band live on it. The larger is at Caribou marsh, about six miles from Sydney, and contains about 600 acres. There are no Indians living on this reserve. It is mostly timber land, and a few acres of intervale, which produces a

considerable quantity of hay ; but the Indians do not look after the hay, and it is year after year appropriated by white people living in the neighbourhood. All the good the Indians make out of this reserve is that they get some timber from it in winter-time.

Population.—The population of this band is 62. There was a decrease of 20 in the population during the year. This was principally due to migration. Some went back to the Eskasoni reserve and some who came here from Prince Edward Island when labour was easily obtained, left on account of the depression caused in labour by the strike on the iron and steel company's works last fall. But most of these will likely return in the near future.

Health and Sanitation.—No contagious diseases have existed in the band for the year, and they have been comparatively free from serious illness with the exception of quite a number of cases of pneumonia last spring. At present there are no apparent cases of consumption in this band. The sanitary conditions are very good. Both men and women seem to take much greater interest, not only in the cleanliness of their houses and premises, but in that of their own persons as well. The school is exercising lasting benefits on the younger children, as the teacher is particularly strict with regard to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Labour was hard to obtain during last winter, but some of the men earned considerable money shovelling snow. The women worked about town washing and scrubbing. Altogether there has not been very much distress among them and since the winter passed they are all pretty comfortable.

Buildings.—One new frame house has been built and one comfortable shanty, and many improvements in the houses already built have taken place since my last report.

Education.—The school is constantly in operation. The attendance is good and the teacher is giving entire satisfaction.

Temperance and Morality.—The large majority are sober and there are some who do not touch liquor at all ; yet I cannot say that they are all free from the vice of intemperance.

There are only three in the band whose morals are known to be bad ; these are women, and two of them came here from other reserves.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

There is no Indian reserve at North Sydney ; the Indians there are squatted on private property about a mile and a half from town.

Population.—The population of this band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is fair as a rule ; some suffer from muscular rheumatism, but they are free from contagious diseases. Measles is prevalent among them just now. This is the only contagious disease that has appeared among them for some years. Their houses, though of frame, are only shanties, but the women are industrious and keep their houses very clean. The grounds are not improved upon in any way.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is labouring around town, but some make baskets and do some coopering.

Temperance and Morality.—They are sober and on the whole can claim a pretty fair standard of morality.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Colchester County,
Truro, July 14, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Millbrook reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of 35 acres. There is also a wood lot one-half mile south of the reserve, consisting of 40 acres.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been good.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are coopering, making rustic-work, basket-making, berry-picking, bead-work, and chopping cord-wood ; also making hockey-sticks.

Education.—The Indians of the reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for over six years and are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of the Indians endeavour to do a small amount of farming, from which they receive a fair return, but the majority prefer to work at other occupations.

I have, &c.,
THOS. B. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Cumberland County,
Parrsboro', July 28, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, together with the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Cumberland county, one of the largest counties in the province of Nova Scotia. Several small settlements of Indians are found scattered throughout the county ; by far the largest of these is at the Franklin Manor reserve, which is headquarters for all the Indians and the home of the chief. This reserve is situated near Halfway river, about fourteen miles from Parrsboro', and thirty-five from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land.

Population.—The number of Indians in the county is 94.

Occupations.—Those Indians who live on, or in the vicinity of the reserve, subsist largely from the produce of their farms ; but even these earn some money, making baskets, axe-helves, tubs, &c.; and nearly all hunt, more or less. Those living at

Joseph Meuse and brother, on Musquash River, St. John County, N. B. Photo taken by Joseph's wife.

Springhill Junction are chiefly engaged in making pick-handles, which they sell to the miners at Springhill. Many of the young men work in the lumber woods in winter and in mills in summer. The women make baskets and fancy-work, and earn more or less money by picking and selling berries.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, during the past year, has not been very good. Several have died of consumption, and, notwithstanding the fact that the instructions of the department regarding sanitary precautions were carefully carried out, there are, at the present time, at least two or three suffering from this dread disease.

Education.—Nearly or quite all the young Indians in the vicinity of the reserve can read and write. They are taught in the Halfway River school, to which the department kindly makes a quarterly grant to pay for this privilege.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of two or three at Springhill Junction, all the Indians in this county are temperate ; a few of them are not quite so moral as I could wish.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Digby County,
Bear River, July 5, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated one and a half miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 are cultivated, 200 are natural pasture and the remainder is underwood, chiefly second growth birch.

Population.—The population is 207; 30 live in Weymouth, the remainder on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no contagious disease amongst the Indians during the year. Their general health has been fairly good. There has been an improvement in the sanitary condition on the reserve ; they keep their houses clean and tidy.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame, most of them are in good repair and warm.

Occupations.—They derive their support from hunting, acting as guides for sportsmen, river-driving, making fancy-work of different kinds and day-labouring.

Education.—They have one school-house on the reserve. The attendance is very good. The pupils learn quickly and their parents are taking an interest in their education.

Characteristics.—With a few exceptions, they are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance.—With a few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Halifax County,
Sheet Harbour, August 14, 1905

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Halifax county. The Indians reside at various points—principally, Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Enfield, Wellington, Windsor Junction, Fall River, Waverley, Bedford and Dartmouth.

Census.—It is very difficult to keep even an approximate census of the Indians of this agency, because during the summer many Indians come from other parts of the province to live in the vicinity of Halifax.

Occupations.—Lumbering, hunting, fishing and basket-making are steady sources of income. Of late years the manufacture of hockey-sticks for winter sport has proved to be a profitable industry. In summer the Indians make considerable money by the sale of souvenirs to summer tourists.

Health.—The Indians of the agency suffer a good deal from ordinary ailments. As a rule they are not rugged and the severity of a winter such as last winter is keenly felt.

Morality.—They are generally law-abiding and sober. Some few cases of crime occur. These are generally the result of over-indulgence in liquor.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. E. McMANUS,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Hants County,
Shubenacadie, September 2, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Indian Brook reserve is situated in the north part of the county of Hants. The Indians engaged in farming live there mostly during the whole year, but a large part of the tribe is scattered through the county.

Population.—The population is now 102.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged principally in the manufacture of goods for the fancy and sport markets, such as the popular Micmac hockey-stick and numerous designs of bead and basket work.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been fairly good. Only one death from consumption was reported.

Education.—Education is having its effect as can be seen by the language and general deportment of the rising population.

General Remarks.—I am glad to report that there has been no disturbance reported and no complaints of intoxication during the year, and although last winter was a season of extreme cold and snow, the band is apparently content and thankful for such aid as the department has supplied them with when in need.

I have, &c.,
ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—In this agency there are two reserves—one of them, Whycocomagh, has an area of 1,555 acres; the other, Malagawatch, 1,200.

Population.—At Whycocomagh there are 113, and at Malagawatch, 45 persons. The population at both places remains much the same.

Health.—In general the Indians of this agency enjoyed good health. Again this year consumption claimed two victims among them.

Occupations.—One or two individuals depend entirely on farming. The rest gain a livelihood by coopering, basket-making, bead-work, fishing, trapping and hiring out as domestics or common labourers.

Buildings.—The camp has disappeared and all the Indians are housed in frame buildings, although some of them are poor enough as dwellings.

Stock.—What stock the Indians keep is usually in good condition.

Education.—It is the same old story about the poor attendance of the children at school. Progress, if any, is not rapid.

Religion and Morals.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. One or two rovers are no credit to any church, but the rest are good, law-abiding and temperate citizens.

I have, &c.,
DONALD MacPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY.
STEAM MILLS, August 24, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Indians of this county are scattered throughout the county, there being but two families on the reserve at Cambridge.

Population.—The population is 78.

Health.—The health of the Indians is good. There have been no infectious diseases among them.

Occupations.—They do but little farming, depending upon hunting, fishing, trapping, coopering, basket-making and acting as guides.

Temperance and Morality.—There is but little drinking amongst them. Their morals are good. They are fairly industrious.

Education.—There are no Indian schools ; the children attend school with the whites.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

NEW GLASGOW, July 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, the Indian Island reserve and the reserve at Fisher's Grant. The greater number live on the Fisher's Grant reserve. Forty-six Indians live on the Indian island during the summer months. These Indians live in shanties on the adjacent mainland during the winter months. All the other Indians live on the Fisher's Grant reserve, which contains 200 acres of land.

Population.—The Indian population of this agency now numbers 170.

Health.—The general health of the Indians during the past year has been good. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Four of the deaths recorded were of infants. Tuberculosis claimed its annual tribute. The physical energy of the Indians is inferior, due no doubt, in large measure, to lack of nourishing food.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency make a living by farming, fishing, coopering, making moccasins, hunting, making pick-handles and occasionally hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The Indians are improving their dwellings from year to year. Many have sufficiently large frame buildings, comfortably furnished within. In the majority of cases, however, their houses are too small for health or comfort.

Education.—There is a school continually in operation at the Fisher's Grant reserve, which is fairly well attended. An efficient teacher is kept in charge and the children are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There are three or four Indians who get drunk from time to time. All the rest are of sober habits, and in a large number of cases keep the pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. They live in peace in their sequestered communities and are a God-fearing class of people.

I have, &c.,

JOHN D. MacLEOD,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Queen's and Lunenburg Counties,
Caledonia, August 17, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There are three reserves in this agency, of 1,000 acres each,—two in Lunenburg county and one in Queen's county. There are Indians living on the three reserves who are making their living chiefly by farming; there are others living in Lunenburg and Bridgewater, in Lunenburg county, and at Milton Mill village, and Greenfield, in Queen's county. Those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is 172.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been comparatively good; the sanitary regulations with regard to their buildings are fairly observed.

Education.—I am sorry to state that there has been no school on the reserve at New Germany since the Christmas holidays on account of the teacher being sick. I hope to be able to open the school at the commencement of the next term.

Characteristics.—The Indians in this agency, with few exceptions, are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia.
Micmacs of Richmond County,
Brook Village, July 21, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve, situated on the shore of the beautiful and placid Bras d'Or lake, contains an area of 1,200 acres of excellent soil, of which 312 acres are under cultivation and the rest still covered with primeval forest.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the reserve during the current year was good. Two died of pneumonia, two of consumption, and one of infantile debility. It is evident, however, that the once robust constitutions of the Indians are degenerating. Many causes can be assigned for this degeneration, but in my opinion, the most pernicious is the general custom amongst them of going around continuously from house to house, begging for stale refuse food which often is not fit

for dogs. There is no doubt that many are gradually poisoned by this pernicious kind of food, and it is false charity to supply them with it.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians engage more or less in farming. In the early summer they all plant a good share of potatoes and quite a few of them sow oats, while during the rest of the year they occupy the time in fishing, hunting, making tubs, baskets, axe-handles and cutting sleepers and pit-props.

Stock.—No doubt there are evidences of improvement in stock-raising, although the scarcity of hay last year affected the Indians as well as the rest of this province.

Farm Implements.—There does not seem to be any scarcity of farm implements, which consist of ploughs, harrows, &c.

Education.—The school is in operation and fair progress is shown. Miss S. E. O'Toole was appointed teacher not long ago, and as she is a teacher of experience and of excellent reputation, good results are anticipated.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no doubt that the majority of the band are becoming from year to year more industrious. It fact some of them are quite independent and do not require any assistance; nor would they thank any one for offering them charity.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no question about the temperate habits and good moral character of the band. They are most peaceable and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,

BADDECK, August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle River. It contains 650 acres, about 260 of which is partially cleared ; the remainder is covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil is very fertile, being well adapted for raising hay and grain.

Population.—The population on this reserve is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good,—in fact they have shown a marked improvement in this respect for the last six years.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, coopering, hunting, fishing and hiring out as labourers.

Education.—The school on the reserve was fairly attended during the past year. The attendance shows a slight increase.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are on the whole an industrious and law-abiding class of people. They seem to be gradually improving in their method of farming, although there is still considerable room for improvement. A large number of them live in neat, comfortable dwelling-houses.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of some of the members of one family, the Indians on this reserve are strictly temperate in their habits. So far as I know, they are moral and very honest in their dealings among themselves and with others.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Yarmouth County,
Yarmouth, October 3, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starrs' road about two miles from town. It contains 21¼ acres. There are three families living on the reserve. The rest are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon river, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Hectanoogo and Pubnico Head.

Population.—The population of this agency is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations as regards their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, mast-hoops, and axe-handles. Some go as guides for hunting and fishing parties.

Education.—The children attend school fairly well when they have the opportunity.

Characteristics and Progress.—Last winter was so hard and spring so cold and late that the Indians scattered all over the county. When the fishing season opened, they did not plant anything. The berry crop was light, as the frost had killed them. Porpoise fishing is a total failure.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,
W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

Prince Edward Island,
Micmacs of Prince Edward Island,
Higgins Road, August 11, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island situated in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The Morell reserve is situated on lot 39, in King's county, it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 288.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares.

Education.—There is but one school situated on the reserve of Lennox island, and attended by sixteen children, who are making fair progress.

Buildings.—They built this summer a fine parochial-house at a cost of $600.

Temperance.—On this subject I beg to state that with the exception of a few, the Indians living on the reserves are sober. They have organized a temperance society on Lennox Island, which is doing good work.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—FORT FRANCES AGENCY.
FORT FRANCES, ONT., July 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Agency.—The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pitcher's point, about three miles east of Fort Francis, and the agency comprises the following bands, viz. Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2 ; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2 ; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2 ; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being fourteen in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated at the mouth of Rainy river and contain 6,280 acres. The timber on reserve No. 15 is of poor quality, as fires have frequently run through it during past years and destroyed most of the merchantable timber; but on reserve No. 14 there are large quantities of tamarack, spruce, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber and dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance.—These Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they usually get on the American side.

LONG SAULT RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming.

Population.—The population of these bands is 75.

Occupations.—These Indians work at saw-mills, lumber camps and on steamboats, clearing land for settlers and taking out dry cord-wood.

Education.—There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been fairly regular.

Temperance.—I regret to state that all the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side ; for, as the law now stands, there is no penalty for supplying liquor to Canadian Indians on the American side.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of these bands is 105.

Occupations.—These Indians are good axemen and can always get employment in lumber camps at good wages. They also make considerable money working for settlers, selling dry cord-wood, fishing and hunting.

Stock.—This is the only band in this agency that shows any desire to raise stock.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Mr. R. H. Bagshaw ; but the attendance during the year has been very poor.

Temperance.—These Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Occupations.—These Indians were employed last winter in taking out saw-logs, ties and cord-wood on the American side, and in running timber down the river in the spring, and made good wages. In summer they work for settlers, on steamboats and in lumber camps. The fishing and hunting is very good.

Temperance.—These Indians are intemperate, and as there is a 'blind pig' kept on the American side of the river, opposite the reserve, they can get all the liquor they can pay for, consequently a great deal of their money is spent in liquor. In November last two of these Indians were shot and one seriously wounded in a drunken row with the keeper of this 'blind pig,' but both recovered.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15 M.

Reserve.—This reserve, consisting of 24,358 acres, is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands.

It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves near the mouth of Rainy river. This reserve is well timbered with pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, three miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B. They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past having destroyed the best of the timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 142.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, consisting of working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for settlers, river-driving, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the Indian women get considerable work at washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

Buildings.—The houses are well built and very comfortably furnished, and all are kept clean and neat.

Education.—There is a good day school here. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance has been good and progress fair. A new boarding school is being built on the north end of the agency reserve, which adjoins reserve No. 16A, for the education of the children of this and the other bands on Rainy lake ; it will be finished this fall.

Progress.—These Indians are principally half-breeds and are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance.—On the whole this band is a fairly temperate and moral community.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake about eight miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but it has been closed for two years, the children will attend the new boarding school near the agency headquarters when it is completed.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances on the Northwest bay in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber, especially on 17B.

Population.—The population of the band is 61.

Occupations.—The able-bodied men in this band get employment in lumber camps, but they principally make their living by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but the children will be sent to the new boarding school near the agency headquarters when it is completed.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns reserves 26A on Red Gut bay, reserve 26B on Porter's inlet, and reserve 26C on Sand Island river on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered ; but the greater portion of the land is rocky and broken.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Education.—There are three boys from this band attending the industrial school at Middlechurch ; the other children will be sent to the new boarding school near the agency headquarters.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves ; No. 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on Seine river ; No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 129.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education.—The new day school at Wild Potato lake on Seine river was opened the latter part of December last. The attendance has been very good, and excellent progress made by the pupils.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary and contains 15,353 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 115.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, July 18, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with inventory of government property in my charge on that date.

Eleven reserves are comprised in this agency, and they for the most part are to be found on the east or west shores of Lake Winnipeg. Numbered from the south they are as follows : Black River, Hollowwater River, Bloodvein River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake. Of these, Fisher River and Jackhead are on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum are about 120 and 180 miles respectively up the Berens river on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. Norway House is about 25 miles down the Nelson river from the north end of Lake Winnipeg, and Cross Lake is about 60 miles farther down the same river ; all the other reserves are to be found along the east shore of Lake Winnipeg.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of Black river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. There are 2,000 acres of land comprised within the boundaries of the reserve. The land for the most part is covered with poplar and spruce timber; only a small proportion of the reserve has been cleared and cultivated.

Population.—The total population of the band at the last annuity payments was 62.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band was very good throughout the year, and there was no serious sickness at any time.

Occupations.—These Indians make a good living by hunting, fishing and working for the neighbouring lumber companies.

Buildings.—Substantial log buildings are general, with shingled roofs and with plenty of light and ventilation.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept by the Indians, as they can make more money by working out than by caring for stock.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve and a teacher employed the year round, but the attendance is not very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious and all who are able to work make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—No charges of either intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located at the mouth of Hole river, about 40 miles north of Black river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. It comprises 3,316 acres of land for the most part timbered, rather rocky and with considerable muskeg ; and only a small area is suited for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band at the annuity payments of 1904 was 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been good. There is always more or less scrofula among these people, but nothing of a serious nature during the year just closed.

Occupations.—As with the Black River band, these Indians earn a good living by hunting and fishing, and working for the lumber companies.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log and most of them are of fair size, with shingled roofs. A number of new buildings were put up during the year.

Education.—A very good day school is in operation on this reserve. Children who attend at all regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a whole industrious, and when in health make a good living, but are slow to grasp the idea of laying anything away for times of distress.

Temperance and Morality.—The people are fairly moral and no reports have come to me during the year of any intemperance on the part of the Indians.

BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located at the mouth of Bloodvein river, just north of the narrows of Lake Winnipeg. It contains 3,369 acres of land, nearly all of very little value.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, except for scrofula which is very prevalent, was fair during the year.

Occupations.—The people live by hunting and fishing, but are chiefly hunters and are away from home a great deal.

Buildings.—There are only a few good buildings on this reserve, owing to the nomadic habits of the people.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is not what it might be; the Indians take their families with them when they go on their hunting expeditions, and the school suffers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to the fact that they are only hunters, there is very little change from year to year in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not intemperate as a class, although I fear that occasionally some of them find a little liquor; their morals are not up to the average standard of the other bands.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Fisher river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg; the area of the reserve is 9,000 acres. It is heavily timbered for the most part with poplar. The soil is good and gradually a larger area is being brought under cultivation. It is well adapted for stock-raising.

Population.—The population of the band when the annuity payments were made in 1904, was 387.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been good, there having been no sickness of a serious nature.

Occupations.—These people make some money by hunting, but much more by fishing and working for the lumber companies. They have also a nice lot of cattle from which they derive much benefit in milk and beef as well as having a number of animals to dispose of each year.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are for the most part superior to those on any other of the reserves on the lake. Many of them are divided off into several rooms, and they are quite neatly furnished.

Stock.—This reserve is adapted for stock-raising, and almost the only cattle in my agency are to be found here. The cattle do fairly well, but the large ox-fly, or 'bull-dog,' is a great pest during the hot months of the year, and the cattle do not thrive so well at that season as they otherwise would.

Farm Implements.—There are here too, a good supply of wagons, mowers, sleighs, sulky-rakes, &c., all the private property of the Indians.

Education.—On this reserve also there is a very comfortable day school. The attendance at certain seasons of the year is good, but not as much interest is taken in the school by the Indians as should be.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, and are in very comfortable circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—The reserve during the year has been remarkably free from either of the vices of intemperance and immorality.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of the Jackhead river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, and about 40 miles north of Fisher river. The area of the reserve is 2,860 acres. It is mostly rock and muskeg and is of very little value.

Population.—The last annuity payments, 1904, showed a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no sickness of a serious nature among these people throughout the year.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters, and, besides, make some money during the summer by fishing and cutting wood to supply the steamboats navigating the lake.

Buildings.—With one or two exceptions the buildings are poor, owing to the fact that the Indians are nomadic in their habits.

Education.—A day school under the management of the Church of England is located on the reserve, and a fair attendance kept up.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are comfortable and apparently contented, but are only marking time so far as real progress goes.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little liquor reaches this band, as they are out of the regular line of travel. I am afraid the morals of the band are on a low level; wives are taken and dismissed on very short notice at times. I have had one or two matters of that nature to straighten out during the year.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is prettily situated near the mouth of the Berens river, on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. There are 7,400 acres of land in the reserve, but as in the case of nearly all the country along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, most of it is either muskeg or rock, there being only little patches here and there fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of the band, according to the annuity payments of 1904, was 290.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an outbreak of scarlet fever on the reserve last winter, and for a time it was quite serious ; but our medical dispenser there had good success in handling the outbreak and the death-rate was very light. There have been one or two deaths from scrofula and consumption, but the general health has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians make considerable money by hunting and fishing. They have very few cattle, owing to the scarcity of hay, but they have very good soil for gardens and in good seasons have good crops.

Buildings.—There is a very good class of buildings on the reserve, and as new buildings are added from year to year they are becoming more ambitious to have a better class of buildings.

Education.—There is a good day school conducted on the reserve ; but, as in other cases, the Indians might take more interest in it and profit by it more than they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians here are an intelligent lot, and have adopted very largely the methods of the white man in their manner of living. They are making progress from year to year, and receive practically no help from the government.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here, with one or two exceptions, are quite temperate, and do not encourage the bringing of liquor into the reserve. As a band they are moral, although there are some scamps as well. I have had two or three cases of immorality to deal with during the year.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located near the mouth of the river of the same name and is about 70 miles north of Berens river, being within the district of Keewatin. The area of the reserve is 3,800 acres. It is nearly all timbered, and the area of arable land is very small.

Population.—According to the annuity payments of 1904, the population was 152.

Health and Sanitation.—There was on this reserve, too, a small outbreak of scarlet fever last winter. The disease was of a mild type and was easily stamped out. Otherwise the health of the band was very good.

Occupations.—Like all the other Indians of this region, these people make a business of hunting during the winter months, and they do considerable fishing through the summer. They make a fair living and receive very little help.

Buildings.—The buildings here in the past have not been very good, but a better class is now being erected.

Education.—A day school, centrally located on the reserve, provides the means of education for all those who care to take advantage of it. The Indians are becoming more alive to the value of education, but their roving habits, necessitated by their mode of living, make it difficult for them to take advantage of the day school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, and manage to live from year to year with very little outside assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these people go to Black river to work for the fishing companies, and I fear the associations there are good neither for

their morals nor for their sobriety. Conditions in that respect are better this year than they have been in the past, I think.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located about 25 miles down the Nelson river, from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. There are 10,840 acres of land in the reserve, but here, too, there is only a very limited area that is of any value, a very large proportion of the whole reserve being either rock or muskeg. The headquarters of the agency have been established at Norway House, and there is now in course of erection, a very fine building for the agent's residence, as well as outbuildings.

Population.—When the annuity payments were made in 1904, the population of this reserve was 525.

Health and Sanitation.—In September of 1904, there was an outbreak of measles and mumps, which carried off a number, principally children. This was followed by a very serious epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the death-rate became so alarming and the outbreak so general that on the matter being represented to the department, a doctor and two trained nurses were sent out with all despatch. An hospital was opened and the cases brought in for treatment as they developed. Fortunately, by unremitting effect, the doctor and his assistants were able to cope with the diseases, and gradually the ascendency was gained, although it took the greater part of the winter; and the annuity payments will show that the death-rate has been very high. Probably sixty people died from one or other of these diseases or from complications afterwards. I am glad to be able to report that at present the Indians of this band and are very free from sickness of any kind.

Occupations.—The Indians here live principally by hunting, and as the past winter was a particularly good winter for fur, they have done very well. During the summer months many of them go out to fish for the companies, but the supply seems to be about exhausted in Lake Winnipeg, and very little is being done in that industry this year.

Buildings.—Considering the distance from a lumber market, the buildings at Norway House are exceptionally good. They are of good size and nearly all have from two to four rooms. Many of them have the inside papered with regular wall paper, and have pictures and other decorations which give them a homelike appearance that is pleasing to note.

Education.—The educational interests of the young are well provided for on this reserve. The Methodists have a large boarding school and a day school as well. Both of these schools have been fortunate during the past year in having excellent teachers, and exceptionally good work has been done. The Church of England has also a day school on another part of the reserve, and the attendance is very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are quiet and law-abiding, and are fairly good workers at such work as they understand. If progress is not very marked, they are not at least retrograding.

Temperance and Morality.—There is practically no trouble on this reserve over liquor. It is possible that occasionally an Indian working out at Warrens Landing may get a little, but it is unheard of on the reserve. Immorality is not more prevalent than at other points.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located about 60 miles down the Nelson river from Norway House. It comprises 7,760 acres, but only a small proportion of it is of value, the greater part, as in other cases, being either rock or muskeg.

Population.—At the annuity payments of 1904 the population of this band was 331.

Health and Sanitation.—Last autumn there was an outbreak of scarlatina, and there were two or three deaths from this cause. The doctor from Norway House made a trip down and the disease was soon stamped out. With this exception the health of the band for the year has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and do well at it. They also make considerable money by fishing and in trapping for the Hudson's Bay Company, so that altogether those that are in health make a very fair living.

Buildings.—There are a few good houses on this reserve, but the average is not so good as it is around Lake Winnipeg, and this is to be expected when it is remembered that all building material has to be freighted down the Nelson river from Warrens Landing.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one conducted by the Methodist Church, and the other in charge of the Roman Catholics. Both are fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are not indolent, and are quite glad to turn their hands to anything that will afford them a livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little liquor indeed finds its way down to Cross Lake, so that I have had no trouble at all in that respect. The morals of the people are, perhaps, not any better than elsewhere, but at least not worse. A few cases of immorality came to my notice during the year. I think there has been a decided improvement in that respect within the year just past.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Berens river, at about 120 miles from its mouth. The area of the reserve is 4,920 acres, and is of very little value.

Population.—The population of the band at the last annuity payments was 135.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band live entirely by hunting and make very little use of their reserves. There are very few houses, as the people are at home very little throughout the year. They are pagans, but the Methodist Church is establishing a mission there and arranging to conduct a school for the education of the children. The people earn a fair living when the fur catch is good; at other times the living is very precarious. There is a good deal of scrofula in the band, and they do not appear to be so robust as some of the other bands.

PEKANGEKUM.

Reserve.—This reserve is also on the Berens river and about 60 miles up the river from Little Grand rapids.

General Remarks.—Here, too, the people live entirely by hunting and trapping, and so live a very nomadic life. The population at the last annuity payments was 115. No effort has as yet been made to reach these people with either religious or educational teaching.

GENERAL.

Taking my agency, as a whole, the conditions throughout the year have been very satisfactory. The catch of fur-bearing animals was unusually good, so that, although the supply of fish in Lake Winnipeg and tributary waters would appear to be rapidly diminishing and so constituting what may become a serious problem in the near future, looked at from the Indian standpoint, yet throughout the year there has been practically no destitution. I am glad to be able to state that there has been no trouble of a serious nature in any part of the agency throughout the year. Since last October the Northwest Mounted Police have had a sergeant stationed at Norway House. Sergeant Smith has been diligent and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. His presence has had a restraining influence, and

JOSEPH MEUSE'S HUNTING CAMP, MUSQUASH RIVER, ST. JOHN COUNTY, N. B. PHOTO TAKEN BY HIS WIFE.

he has been of great assistance to me in various ways. No better man for the position could possibly have been selected. I have been very much indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company and to the missionaries on the different reserves for many courtesies shown me while travelling about the agency.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, SASK., July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report of the Pas agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, I am pleased to have the honour of being able to state that a fair degree of prosperity, contentment and progress has favoured us throughout the past year. Of course we cannot boast of a great influx of desirable settlers coming into our district, homesteading and cultivating big tracts of our vacant land, and raising great crops of golden grain where a few years ago the virgin soil produced only the prairie flowers unaided and untouched by human art. These are conditions which it is beyond our power to participate in, owing to the absence of the beautiful prairie. The locomotive on steel is still far from our doors, as are towns and cities, but we have steamboats passing twice a week and the whistle and hum of a saw-mill every day, which is something new and a certain sign of progress.

Natural Features.—For some hundreds of miles in and around the seven reserves which make up this agency, the country is very much alike. The great Saskatchewan river traverses it from west to east and within the limits of Pas mountain and Grand rapids many beautiful lakes of various sizes empty their surplus waters into its channel. Here and there a thousand acres could be selected which would make good cattle ranches, and in the vicinity of the Pas mountain there are some fine timber limits. The advantages of the locality are not many, but that is balanced by the requirements of the settler not being very numerous. Their principal outfits consisting of a dog-train, some traps and snares, a blanket and a pair of snow-shoes in winter, and a canoe, fish-net and gun in summer.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking the health of the different bands has been fairly good, but there are always a large number afflicted with certain diseases common to this agency which can never be classed as healthy. There was a slight outbreak of measles at Grand Rapids last November, but it was soon stamped out by the untiring exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who have charge of the school and mission work at that place. Much more soap and water are being used now than there was in past years ; washing, scrubbing and ventilating are getting to be a regular practice.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing and boating are the principal occupations.

Education.—Where we have got the proper teachers, the attendance and progress have been quite satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality.—So far we have had no trouble keeping intoxicants from these Indians ; consequently, there is no intemperance. The morality of the Indians would be all right only for the allurements of outside intriguers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency could be classed as good citizens; of course like all other communities, there are hard cases and black sheep amongst them, who require constant watching. Indians do not advance by geometrical progression. Having been brought up to hunt for their living in the past, their success depended on their quiet, slow motions, and to eradicate that nature will require some generations ; so if they can be started on a progressive motion, we should be satisfied if they can be kept going even at a very slow gait. That we have signs of progress here is quite evident from the fact that their interest in education is increasing. In every case where there is a teacher who is endowed with the proper qualifications, they are anxious to send their children to school and give him every encouragement. Their taste and desire for neater and better requirements coupled with a certain amount of ambition and rivalry, is also a favourable augury for their advancement. Last year the department purchased a saw and shingle-mill for the Pas band, the Indians paying one-third of the cost. It was too late last fall when delivered to do anything in the way of fitting up, but this spring, after the hunting season was over and their potatoes planted, they started to work, and with patience and perseverance, but very few tools, they fitted up the engine and saw-mill complete, and on June 27 they had 200 logs sawed into first-class lumber, and all without any expense or outside help whatever. With part of the lumber they are now busy erecting a building over the machinery. This may not be much of a money-making speculation, but the benefits and comforts that will be derived from it should be more satisfactory and enduring than money in the pocket. It will give employment in the seasons when there is no hunting to be done, or work of any kind to be had, consequently, will keep idle hands from mischief. A few years ago there were only a few houses that were waterproof, being poorly thatched or having mud roofs, and it was pitiful during the rough and rainy seasons to see the women and children running from the house to the teepee soaked in wet and shivering with cold. A few of the best hunters were persuaded to save enough from their winter's hunt to send to Prince Albert (350 miles) for lumber and shingles to roof their houses. Of course, all saw the benefit and comfort derived from this, but, owing to the cost, only a very few were able to participate in it, but now that each one can get his own logs without any cost and has seen enough lumber cut in a few hours to build a house, they are all bent on having comfortable buildings. Quite a few orders are in already from the outside reserves, and like other parts of the west, we expect to be able to help a little in building up our beloved Canada.

The area of each reserve in the agency and the population of each band last August are as follows :—

Grand Rapids, 4,646 acres, with a population of 125. Chemawawin, 3,040 acres, with a population of 157. Moose Lake, 6,342 acres, with a population of 138. The Pas, 8,128 acres, with a population of 418. Shoal Lake, 2,240 acres, with a population of 69. Red Earth, 4,769 acres, with a population of 119. Cumberland, 4,025 acres, with a population of 165.

Peter Ballendine's band has no reserve ; they frequent the northern country between Beaver lake and Churchill river, and meet once a year at Pelican narrows to receive their annuities. There are about 400 in the band, but they have so far to travel that many of them only come in every two years. There were 370 paid last year, and 266 the year previous.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH COURTNEY,

Indian Agent.

Manitoba Superintendency,
Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies,
Portage la Prairie, September 2, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended June 30, 1905.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Treaty No. 1.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency. Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau river, has an area of about 5,670 acres. The soil is rich, and as there is plenty of hay, the reserve is well adapted for both grain and stock-raising. Last spring there was considerable rain and the hay crop was a little late this year. The grain crop was looking well and promised a good yield. Along the streams there is enough wood for fuel and timber for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau river, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of 2,080 acres. This includes two sections recently purchased by the department for this band in compensation for the twelve sections disposed of by them at the mouth of the river. The reserve is well adapted for grain-growing and the recently purchased addition is good hay and pasture land. Already two houses have been erected on the addition.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It is well wooded and contains some good farming land ; but some of the land is too light for successful farming year in and year out, though this year, owing to the heavy spring rains, the crops are good.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 9,634 acres. It is situated in a good wheat-producing district, and, as there is plenty of hay and water, is well adapted for stock-raising.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It has an area of 640 acres, and comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It is first-class arable land without any wood and very little hay.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows :—Roseau, including the Rapids, 184 ; Long Plain, 137 ; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 99 ; making a grand total of 421.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has been about as usual. No epidemics have taken place, and the Indians appear to be in very good health.

The usual sanitary precautions of cleaning up and burning refuse have been carried out on all the reserves. Nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring, and as they change from place to place they receive the benefit of natural sanitation. An accumulation of dirt and filth is also prevented, thus ensuring clean and healthy surroundings. These improved conditions each spring are always followed by an improvement in the health of the Indians.

Occupations.—On the Roseau River reserve both grain and stock-raising are carried on to some extent. They do not, however, afford the Indians an independence, as the steady work necessary to successful farming appears to be contrary to the Indian nature, and their farming operations are not as advanced as might be expected from the length of time the Indians have received assistance and instruction. There is always a demand from the settlers for farm labour, and this intermittent work with its cash return attracts the Indian from the successful cultivation of his own land. At Roseau Rapids, where grain-growing is principally carried on, the same condition exists. The Indians have some good cattle, but the herds are not increasing very fast, as the Indians do not breed their stock properly.

At Swan Lake reserve, both grain and stock-raising are carried on with considerable success, and if the Indians would only be more steady and systematic, they would soon approach independence at least. On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-growing only is carried on, as there is not sufficient hay for the successful raising of stock. On Long Plain reserve there is some grain cultivation, but this band take little interest in agriculture, and it is difficult to induce them to attend to their crops properly.

The Indians on all these reserves can readily obtain work at good wages, and also make considerable money at hunting, fishing, picking berries, gathering snake root, &c. They are generally in fairly comfortable circumstances.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses and stables are built of logs with few exceptions, with the old pole and mud roof. Nearly all the houses have lumber floors and each year the number with shingle roofs is increasing ; an improvement is particularly noticeable at Swan Lake and Indian Gardens.

The cattle are fairly well taken care of, and with systematic breeding would increase much more rapidly than under the careless system followed by the Indians. It is noticeable that those with the largest herds take much better care of their stock than those with only a few animals. It is seldom that the former run short of fodder, whereas there is frequently a scarcity among the latter, whose indifference also results in the loss of a large proportion of the calves each year.

Except in a very few instances they are well supplied with implements and tools.

Education.—There are two schools in the agency, one at Swan Lake and one at Roseau Rapids. At Swan Lake the attendance is very irregular, notwithstanding that the teacher, Mr. Kemper Garrioch, a native of the country, and a fluent Indian linguist, possesses the confidence of the Indians. At Roseau Rapids the attendance is more satisfactory. This school is in charge of Miss McMahon, and satisfactory progress is being made.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress appears to be slow. The reason is that the Indian will not or cannot work steadily and systematically on his own behalf, though he will give faithful service to a white settler. For this reason they appear to get along better when hired.

Temperance and Morality.—There appears to be much intemperance and consequently considerable immorality, as they appear to go together. The Indians squander a lot of money in the illicit purchase of liquor, and can rarely be induced or compelled to tell from whom they got it. Punishment and fines appear to have very little deterrent effect. At Swan Lake one white man was found with liquor in his possession and fined.

General Remarks.—The Indians appeared to have made a very good living during the year, and at the time of the annuity payments this year appeared to be in quite comfortable circumstances.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians own and live on a tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves, and situated within the town limits. They have also lot No. 14 of the

parish of Portage la Prairie, given to them by the Dominion government. They are a superior type of Indian to the others throughout the agency, and physically the adults are large, strong and healthy. Many of the children, however, show indications of tubercular disease. They have good houses and gardens and earn a good living working for the farmers in the district. They squander considerable money in the purchase of liquor and in paying fines, but altogether, they are above the average type of Indian.

Their spiritual welfare is looked after by the Presbyterian Church and a weekly service is held in the village church.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town with accommodation for forty pupils. The government allows a per capita grant for twenty. Usually there are from 23 to 25 pupils in the school, and a larger attendance could be obtained if the per capita grant would permit.

Mr. W. A. Hendry is principal of the school, and his sister, Miss Hendry, is teacher of the school. Mr. Hendry takes a deep interest in his work and has the generous and hearty co-operation of his wife and sister. They possess to a remarkable degree the confidence of the pupils and their parents, and their work is being attended with much success.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, Shoal River in No. 4, and the rest in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay reserve is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres. The greater part is covered with scrub and bush, and although there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good supply of hay, it is not suitable for grain cultivation.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It contains 9,472 acres. This reserve is unsuited for farming, being covered with a heavy growth of brush and timber. It is also much broken by the arms of the lake. There is a good supply of hay, and there is enough good land for gardens.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It has plenty of timber and a good supply of hay, but it is not suitable for farming.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has plenty of good land for gardens and is well supplied with good timber and hay ; but grain-growing has never been pursued with much success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 3,200 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but has a good supply of wood and hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres. The reserve is well wooded and has a fair supply of hay, but is not suitable for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 7,936 acres. As the reserve contains very little hay-land, a piece of land across the river, with good hay meadows, has been reserved for the band. The reserve proper contains sufficient good land for gardens and has a quantity of good spruce timber.

Waterhen reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It contains 4,608 acres. The land is not suited for farming, though there is a good supply of hay and timber.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It contains about 12,000 acres, is well supplied with hay and timber, but is not adapted for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of four small reserves, near the mouth of Shoal river, situated on the south end of Dawson bay, on Lake Winnipegosis, and one small reserve on Swan lake. Altogether they have an aggregate area of about 5,500 acres. They are not adapted for farming, but have sufficient hay-land. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce.

Population.—The population of the agency is 1,379.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally throughout the year has been good, though on Lake Manitoba and Sandy Bay reserves a number of deaths among infants from infantile diseases occurred. The usual coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption prevailed on all the reserves, but, apparently, not more so than ordinarily.

The usual sanitary precautions of burning refuse and rubbish were carried out, and nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring and thereby secure the best sanitation possible.

Occupations.—Grain farming cannot be followed successfully on these reserves, and stock-raising is the only civilized independent occupation open to the Indians. The progress in this industry has not been rapid, but some of the herds are increasing. Those who have the largest herds manifest a greater interest and make better provision for the care of their stock than those who have only a few head, which they have been induced to keep. Before any marked degree of success can take place the Indians must follow a more systematic method of breeding. In the spring and summer digging senega-root and picking berries bring them a considerable amount, and in the fall good wages can be earned in the harvest fields. The Indians are also earning more money in the lumber camps and at cutting rails; and at Fairford the gypsum mine and mill afford plenty of work at good wages. There is still plenty of fish and considerable game and there is no need for the Indians to suffer want.

Buildings and Stock.—All the buildings are of log ; nearly all have wooden floors and some have shingle roofs.

The stables simply have log walls with poles and hay roofs. When they are mudded or plastered in the fall they fulfil their requirements in the winter excellently.

The cattle came through the winter very well, and in no unfavourable comparison with those belonging to the white settlers.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, except Crane River, and two at Fairford. The attendance at the day schools is very irregular, as the parents have to keep moving from place to place hunting or getting work. Consequently the children do not show very great progress. Adjoining the Pine Creek reserve there is a large stone boarding school owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers of the order of the Reverend Franciscan Sisters. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty-five boarding pupils and fifteen day scholars. The school has the full number of the grant and a number of extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. There is also a saw-mill and planer and blacksmith shop in connection with the school. The school is doing excellent work and well merits the assistance it receives. The pupils receive more benefit in one year in such an institution than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day schools.

I am further pleased to report that another large new school has been built at Sandy Bay, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The new school has three stories and basement, hot and cold water, acetylene gas and other modern equipment. It will accommodate fifty boarding pupils, and is expected to open about August 1.

Progress.—The Indians do not show much progress, and so long as an easy living can be obtained by hunting and fishing, with odd days of labour, it is doubtful if they will advance much in civilized pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to report that during the summer reports were received that the Indians from the northern reserves were obtaining considerable intoxicating liquor at Winnipegosis. A special constable was appointed to take active measures to suppress this traffic and no recent complaints have been received. It is generally considered that the Indians obtain the liquor from half-breeds, but it is exceedingly difficult, and in fact, almost impossible, to get any information in such cases. I have heard of very few instances of immorality, and only through a round about and hearsay source, as none have been officially reported.

General Remarks.—When visiting each reserve this year to make the annuity payments, I examined, as far as possible, the houses, stables, gardens and farms and cattle of the Indians, and while I am not in a position to make a comparison with former years, as this was my first inspection, I consider their condition to be fairly satisfactory. The Indians themselves were in good health, were well clothed and appeared to be fairly comfortable and contented.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on all the reserves.

I have, &c.,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—RAT PORTAGE AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agencies for the year ended June 30, 1905.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

This agency comprises eleven bands.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated on Clearwater bay, Lake of the Woods, area 8,000 acres; 38B is situated on Matheson's bay, near the town of Kenora, area 5,280 acres; 38C is situated at the Dalles on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora, area 800 acres. These reserves are well timbered with spruce, poplar, jack and Norway pine. On reserves A and B there are several veins of rich gold-bearing quartz, the remainder being chiefly hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. All the Indians have been vaccinated and regularly attended by the doctor.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber camps and for the railroad companies, hunt, fish and pick berries and wild rice, a few of them put in fairly good gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, small and of an inferior class, with the exception of four, which are larger and of a better class.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, but a number of the children attend the Rat Portage boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the Indians of this band are neither moral nor temperate.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are on the west and northwest shore of Shoal lake and partly in the province of Manitoba, area 16,205 acres. They are timbered with spruce, cedar and poplar. There is a considerable amount of good agricultural land on these reserves.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been on the whole, good; all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, working in the lumber camps and on steamboats are the principal occupations of these Indians. Some few of them have very good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, but the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is on the border of the reserve and a number of the children attend there.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are addicted to intoxicants, which they appear to have no trouble in getting, although a strict watch is kept on them; otherwise they are fairly moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold reserves 33A and 34A on Whitefish bay; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C at the northwest angle, partly in Ontario and partly in Manitoba; 34 and 34C on the Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island; and 37 on Rainy river. The combined area is 20,983 acres. On all the reserves there is a quantity of good timber, namely, pine, tamarack, spruce, cedar and poplar.

Population.—The combined population of the three bands is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—Several deaths occurred from scrofula and consumption. All the Indians have been attended by the medical officer and vaccinated.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians have gardens with patches of potatoes. They generally make a living by working in the lumber or mining camps and on steamboats, also by hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice; and in this way they earn a large amount of money and live well.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves, as the Indians are mostly pagans and opposed to education. However, some of them have sent their children to the Rat Portage and Shoal Lake boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can procure them, and their morals are doubtful.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area 5,763 acres. It is well timbered with different kinds of wood interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 25.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was not as good as I should have liked to see it, but I am pleased to state that there has been a decided improvement during the latter part of the year. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all the Indians have been attended by the medical officer and vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the principal occupations of the band, with a small amount of gardening.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of fairly good class and of good size and clean.

Education.—All these Indians are pagans and object to any kind of teaching ; consequently there is no school on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are in the habit of using intoxicants to excess whenever they can possibly procure them, and as they are living near the boundary line, they can always get liquor at Warroad, on the American side. On the whole they are fairly moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds the following reserves ; 31A on Nangashing bay, 31B and 31C on Lake of the Woods, 31D, E, F, G and H, on Big island, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 8,737 acres, all well timbered with good merchantable timber. There are also some hay swamps and meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band was good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. All Indians have been vaccinated and sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. There are still a few cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, for which but little can be done.

Occupations.—Gardening, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the chief occupations. A few of them work for the fisheries or in the lumber camps and in this way make a fair living.

Buildings.—Two very good houses have been put up during the year, and the average house is of a very good class and clean.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, as the majority of the Indians are pagans and opposed to education.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, but the majority of them make use of intoxicants whenever they can possibly get them.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves : 35A on Nangashing bay, 35B on Obabeiking bay, 35C, 35D, 35F, 35H and 35J on Sabasking bay, 35E Little Grassy river, and 35G Big Grassy river, Lake of the Woids. The combined area is 21,241 acres. All these reserves are well timbered with merchantable timber, and a portion of them is well adapted for cultivation if properly cleared up.

Population.—The population of the band is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there was a mild type of measles and scarlet fever on the reserve, which was attended to by the doctor with good results, yet the general health was good and sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the principal occupations, while a few of the young men work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, small and inferior, but fairly clean and tidy.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve with a fairly good attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—Although I have had no reports against their morality, I consider it doubtful. They are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but are civil and law-abiding.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves ; 32A on Whitefish bay, 32B on Yellow Girl bay and 32C on Sabasking bay, the combined area of which is 10,599 acres, interspersed with good merchantable timber and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of the band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the whole year, sanitary measures having been well observed by the majority of the band.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians had fair gardens of potatoes and other vegetables which turned out well. Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, from which they derive a considerable amount of money, while a few of the young men are employed in lumber camps.

Buildings.—Two good houses have been erected on these reserves, one of them being used as a public stopping or boarding house.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves, but a number of children have been sent to the Rat Portage and Shoal Lake boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—Speaking generally, they are moral, but the majority of them are very fond of liquor and will do anything to obtain it.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves : Islington on the Winnipeg and White Dog rivers, Swan Lake reserve on Swan lake, and One Man's Lake reserve. The combined area is 24,899 acres. These reserves are all timbered with tamarack, spruce, jack pine and poplar, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Population.—The population is 169.

Health and Sanitation.—There are still a number of cases of consumption and scrofula on these reserves, for which but little can be done ; otherwise the health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well attended to, and their houses are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—The majority of the men work on the railroads, steamboats, and as guides, as well as hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking. Several had patches of potatoes and small gardens. They have a few head of cattle, which are well cared for.

Buildings.—The houses on these reserves are much better than on any other reserve, being large, well built, clean and tidy.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, with a good attendance, and fair progress is being made under Mr. D. W. Woods' teaching.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, as most of them can speak English and do not look much like Indians, they can get liquor very easily. On the whole, however, they are fairly moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These Indians can make a good living by working in the lumber camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and, if they were more provident, they might be well off. The principal drawback we have to contend with in this district is the liquor question. It gives me much satisfaction to state that the old form of medicine, tea and give-away dances practised by the old medicine men of the bands is not much in favour with the majority of the younger members.

The annuity payments were made on the following dates, viz.: July 5, 7 to 9, and August 20, all passing off very orderly. Not the slightest sign of intoxicants was seen on any of the reserves during the time of the payments, but I understand that quite a quantity was brought on the reserves and supplied to the Indians after I left.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of the following bands, viz. : Lac des Mille Lacs, Wabigoon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22 A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A 2, on Seine river. Their combined area is 12,227 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, and sanitary measures have been well carried out. All the Indians have been vaccinated and all precautions taken against the spread of disease.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps and saw-mills, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are their principal occupations, while a few of them put in nice patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—Their houses are of log, of a good size, well finished and fairly well furnished and clean.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, all the Indians being pagans and opposed to any form of education.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the band are fairly good, no complaints having been received against any of them. They make use of intoxicants whenever they are available, but are law-abiding and civil.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake, area 12,872 acres, well timbered with spruce and poplar.

Population.—The population of the band is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair. A mild form of measles spread amongst them early in the spring ; but this was attended to by Dr. Hanson, and the disease soon disappeared. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are the chief occupations. A few of the band had small patches of potatoes and some of the young men work in the lumber and mining camps.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log and of inferior class, but clean and neat.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. It is well attended and fair progress is made by the children under Mr. J. S. Newton's teaching.

Temperance and Morality.—While but few complaints have been made as to their moral character, they are all, both men and women, much given to excess in liquor, which they procure while on visits to the small towns in the vicinity of their reserves.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, area 8,382 acres. Part of the reserve is suitable for cultivation, and there is a small quantity of hay on it.

Population.—The population of the band is 66.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all he Indians have been vaccinated. Scrofula and consumption are the principal diseases to which these Indians are subject, but the general health has been good.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians get employment in the lumber camps, but their chief occupations are hunting, fishing and berry-picking, while some of them plant gardens and patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, well finished and of good size. They are fairly well furnished and are clean and neat.

Education.—The school was reopened on New Year's day by Mr. James Fox with a fair attendance. Good progress is now being made, as the Indians are taking more interest in the school than heretofore.

Temperance and Morality.—I cannot say that this band is temperate by any means, in fact all these Indians are very fond of liquor and will make bad use of it whenever they can get it, which they contrive to do through unscrupulous white men and half-breeds. Their morality is fair.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of the band, known as Frenchmen's Head, is situated about fifteen miles south. There is also another fragment on Sawbill lake, four miles north of Ignace station. These Indians I have ordered to return to their reserve, as they have no right where they are. The Lac Seul reserve has an area of 49,000 acres, the greater portion of which is well timbered with tamarack, spruce, pine, birch and poplar. While some portions are well adapted for cultivation, the greater part is rough and stony, but contains some hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 576.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair, the chief troubles being consumption and scrofula. All the Indians have been vaccinated and all necessary precautions taken against the spread of disease.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, working for the Hudson's Bay Company and as guides and canoemen.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all of log, of fair size, well built, and a few of them shingled. They are fairly well furnished and comfortable. Stock is all in good condition and well cared for.

Education.—The school at Frenchman's Head is in charge of Mr. Rupert Clough, has a good attendance and fair progress is being made by the pupils. The schools at Lac Seul and Canoe river have been closed, as we could not get an attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to strong drink whenever they can possibly get it. Their morality is as good as could be expected among Indians.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake, area 8,042 acres, timbered with jack pine, spruce, poplar and other species of wood. There are also several hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good ; most of the deaths are due to consumption and old age. Sanitary measures have been carried out well.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking are the chief industries, while a few of the band have small patches of potatoes.

Education.—The school on this reserve has been closed, as it was found impossible to secure an attendance and no good results were forthcoming.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are intemperate and their sense of morality is doubtful.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

This is a fragment of Wabuskang band, but treated separately.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on English river and the area is 10,244 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out and all the Indians have been vaccinated. All rubbish has been raked up and burned.

Occupations.—Several of these Indians have been working for the railway survey parties and traders. Some of them had in good patches of potatoes and vegetable gardens, but their main occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, small but clean and in a measure comfortable.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as it had to be closed for lack of attendance.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are temperate, but the majority are decidedly intemperate whenever they can get liquor. They are civil and law-abiding and in a manner moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

When visiting the reserves this year on annuity payments, we found the majority of the Indians well clothed and in a fair state of health, and in some instances progress is noticeable. The day schools have a fair attendance and fair progress is being made.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my eighth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and to the date above mentioned in the present fiscal term.

There are four agencies in the inspectorate, namely :—Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first three are in the province of Manitoba and the last in the district of Saskatchewan, with the exception of one band that receives its annuity at Pelican Narrows in the old district of Athabasca. This band has no regular reserve, but congregates in unceded territory to receive its annuity.

I have just returned from my annual inspection of agencies and reserves, starting at the Long Plain reserve, Portage la Prairie agency, on July 4, and finishing at Red Earth reserve, Pas agency, on September 7.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

In this agency there are five reserves, viz.:—Long Plain, Indian Gardens, Swan Lake, Roseau and Roseau Rapids, besides a band of Sioux living within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie.

This inspection has been the most gratifying of any that I have made of this agency. While the Indians are the most backward of any in this inspectorate, they seem to have imbibed a little of the spirit of progress shown them by their white neighbours, and in each reserve some little progress is shown. This is most marked

at Swan Lake reserve, where we have a farm instructor. The crops here are equal to any in the province. The threshing returns are not yet in, but I expect to hear of excellent results. This band has also a nice herd of cattle, in which they take considerable interest. At all of the reserves the crops are good and the results obtained should be a strong incentive to greater efforts next year.

On each reserve considerable building has been done, and quite an area of new land made ready for cultivation. For able-bodied, working Indians, both male and female, it has been a most prosperous year. Labour has been in good demand, wages high and senega-root plentiful and commanding good prices.

Of course the Indians are not nearly making the best of their opportunities ; they spend most of their money as fast as they earn it on fancy clothing, provisions, and, I regret to say, a very considerable amount in liquor. In spite of the most careful watching they obtain it. Fines and imprisonment have but little effect. This does not apply to all; there are exceptions, a few families in each band that lead exemplary lives.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

In this agency there are four reserves of annuitants and three Sioux reserves. The reserves occupied by Indians receiving annuities are :—Rolling River, Riding Mountain, Waywayseecappo's, and Gambler's. The last mentioned reserve is occupied by the Tanner family only. They are very thrifty and in material matters will compare favourably with their white neighbours, having everything about them that is necessary for their comfort and general well-being ; in short they are well-to-do Manitoba farmers. The other three annuitant reserves are very much alike in physical features and general characteristics of the people. They do not do much farming, as results in the last few years have not been encouraging. The larger reserve, Waywayseecappo's is perhaps the best one. It is not so much subject to summer frosts and has a larger area of pasture and hay land. These bands have considerable herds of cattle.

The principal means of livelihood are hunting, farm labour and the digging of senega-root. Their dwellings are clean and comfortable, the Indians tractable, and as a rule well behaved. As in Portage la Prairie agency, there is considerable trouble from the use of liquor. This is the great curse of our Indian population. Could it be done away with, it would be their greatest blessing.

On the whole I am safe in reporting some progress during the year in the four reserves before mentioned. I may say that these bands are quite enthusiastic this year in their agricultural pursuits. A very considerable area of new land has been prepared for crop next year. From what I have seen of their farming operations they will have to change their methods before they will be very successful. I am of the opinion that stock-raising should be made their principal pursuit.

The three Sioux reserves of the agency are :—Oak River, Oak Lake and Birdtail. These three bands are making substantial progress. The Oak River Sioux, under the instruction of Farmer Yeoman, are making great progress, and it is a real pleasure to inspect the reserves. Here results are to be seen in the large well-cultivated fields, comfortable dwellings and stables and the latest and best make of agricultural implements, well-bred horses, &c. This band has, I consider, passed the crucial point and their advancement is assured. They are blessed in having an excellent reserve, situated in one of the best sections of the province, and convenient to good markets. The threshing returns for this season are not yet to hand, but from the appearance of the crop they should have 60,000 bushels of wheat this year. They have two steam threshing outfits operated entirely by Indian crews.

The Oak Lake and Birdtail Sioux are also making good progress, and with the heavy crops this year they should be in a flourishing condition. I may say that in my experience I find that the Sioux is much superior to the Ojibway in adapting himself to the white man's methods.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Of the ten reserves comprising this agency, seven are situated on Lake Manitoba or contiguous waters and three on Lake Winnipegosis. The Indians are all Ojibways except a few Wood Crees at Shoal River reserve. They may be designated as Lake and Wood Indians, depending largely on their nets and guns for subsistence. They are a happy and contented people and are gradually advancing in civilization.

Owing to low water in Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, the reserves are in much better condition this year than at former inspections. For several years past these lakes have been full to overflowing, and as the reserves are nearly all but little above lake levels, the Indians have sufferd much discomfiture from the flooding of their hay-lands and the mucky condition of their gardens. I do not anticipate high water again in these lakes, as the canal at Fairford, dug for the purpose of lowering them, is doing effective work and is ample in dimensions to carry off all the surplus waters.

Each band has a nice herd of cattle and the Indians are taking more and more interest in stock-raising, as they realize the benefit. For several years it was difficult to prevent them from selling or slaughtering their cattle before maturity. Now we have but little trouble in persuading them to hold their cattle until they attain the age of their greatest value. I may say that cattle do not thrive as well on these lake reserves as they do on the higher prairie lands. During the summer months they are kept in a state of continual unrest by the various kinds of fly pests. From the middle of June till the time the frost sets in in the fall they lose flesh ; consequently they are somewhat stunted in their growth, and are not in good marketable condition till late in the season. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Indians are now realizing considerable from the sale of their cattle. Hay is plentiful on all the reserves, and there is any amount of timber for building stables.

As an instance of the stock-raising industry, I may state that Thos. Storr, a member of the Fairford band, has 95 head of well-bred cattle.

The reserves are not at all adapted for grain-growing, as the land is too low and subject to summer frosts.

Most of the Indians have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables. For those able to work there is no occasion for hardship and departmental aid. Many sources of employment are open to them, of which they avail themselves. First, they have their hunting and fishing, which is of course the most congenial occupation. The Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin bands can always obtain employment at the gypsum mines. A number are employed at the fisheries and sawmills at Winnipegosis. In the winter a considerable number are employed at the lumber and cord-wood camps. During the harvest and threshing season a large number come down to engage in this work, for which they command the highest wages ; in short, there is no lack of profitable employment for all who wish to work.

The improvement in this agency is quite noticeable from year to year. The Indians are putting up better and larger dwellings, they are cleaner in their habits, more advanced in their ideas, and more willing to profit by advice. Formerly it was the custom for an Indian when going away to hunt or labour to take his family with him ; this is gradually dying out and the family is left at home to go to school, and attend to the cattle and gardens.

It would be a surprise to many of the readers of this report to visit some of the homes of this agency. They would find a clean, comfortable dwelling, divided into compartments, amply provided with heating and cooking stoves, bedsteads, clocks, sewing-machines, cream-separators, and in some cases, musical instruments. The houses are well provided with tables and chairs, and the family generally very comfortably clothed. Like all Indians they lack the thrift of the white man and do not make much provision for the future. This is easily explained when we consider how easy it is for them to secure a livelihood. They have the lakes at their doors teem-

ing with fish and water-fowl, and the woods behind well stocked with game of various kinds. They know nothing of the strenuous life and struggle for existence of our over-crowded centres of population. Subsistence to them is easy, much too easy to develop a thrifty, sturdy, independent manhood.

PAS AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are all Wood Crees. Nearly all have a strain of white blood in them. All follow the old Indian mode of life, as hunters, fishermen, boatmen, &c. They are a fine lot of Indians, uncontaminated by the worst vices of the white man. In this agency there is little trouble from the liquor traffic. Once in a while, in the winter season, they may get a little liquor at two of the reserves. This they secure from white fishermen or teamsters, but not to any great extent. They are a law-abiding peaceable people, willing to receive advice and to profit by it. They have not the same opportunity of making money as the Indians further south, but what they do earn is put to better use. Considering their opportunities they are making considerable progress. In the matter of their dwellings and general surroundings they are advancing rapidly. This is particularly noticeable at the Pas reserve. A saw-mill was put in operation there this summer and at the time of my inspection was operated entirely by Indian labour ; new houses and outbuildings were being erected and old buildings repaired. The mill is a great boon to them and they appreciate it most highly. It cost $1,800, and one-third of this was paid by the Indians out of their treaty money for 1904 and 1905. It is the intention to sell lumber from this mill at a nominal rate to other bands in the agency, thus making it a general benefit to all who are in reach of it. Heretofore all the lumber used was whip-sawed or brought from Prince Albert at very heavy exepnse. Now they have lumber and shingle almost at their doors simply at the expense of the labour.

The Indians of this agency do not care for cattle. There is no market for them and wild meat supplies are plentiful. I am of opinion that the game laws are not very closely observed.

Four of the bands have a few cattle, which I am inclined to think they keep, not for the profit there is in them, but because they think the department expects it of them. No grain is grown in the agency, but nearly all have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables. I was surprised to find that the Indians of the Pelican Narrows band, who have no reserve but are scattered over a large area in the southeastern part of the district of Athabasca, nearly all have gardens of potatoes, which they grow successfully. This is generally considered to be a very frosty region, but from the three visits I have made to it I can certify that there is little or no frost before the first week in September. Indian corn is grown successfully as far north as the Pas and Cumberland. Hunting is still the principal pursuit of these Indians and I am informed that fur-bearing animals (with the exception of beaver and otter) and large game are as plentiful as they were fifty years ago.

The country is almost uninhabited, except by the Indians, and these have decreased very much in number during that time.

Some of the lakes are being rapidly depleted of fish, much to the annoyance and alarm of the Indians. Fishing by strong American companies is extensively carried on in Moose, Cedar, Cumberland and Sturgeon lakes. Very shortly the valuable sturgeon will be a thing of the past, as pound-nets are being used to capture them, which means wholesale destruction. The Indians protest very strongly against this method, and I think justly so.

I consider this agency a model one for Indians : here they can follow their natural mode of life without being subject to the vices of our white civilization, which brings death and extermination to so many of them. The more I know of the Indian, the stronger I am convinced that it is a mistake to try and have him make

Baseball players, all Indians, Richibucto Reserve, N. B.

his living as the white man does. On their isolated reserves, far from the evils of civilization, they can live happy and contented, following the bent of their inclination as hunters and fishermen, their morals closely watched by zealous missionaries, and not subject to the temptations that assail them on all sides in civilization. Their educational and industrial training should not be neglected, and gradually, after a few generations, they may be able to come out into the world and take their place with their white brothers. It is a mistake to suppose that an Indian boy can be taken in his untutored state, placed for a few years in an industrial school, and turned adrift to fight the battle of life in competition with white skilled labour. It may be possible in exceptional cases, but I have yet to meet with them in my experience.

Health.—I am pleased to report that most of the bands in this inspectorate have had a remarkably healthy year. With the exception of an outbreak of measles at Grand Rapids, and of whooping-cough at Fairford reserve, there have been no epidemics of any kind.

At the above-mentioned points a few deaths occurred among children.

As mentioned in my report of last year there is a marked decrease in the number of tubercular cases. In the whole of my inspection this year I only met with three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. I attribute this desirable condition to strict sanitary regulations in force at each reserve, and the improved condition of the Indians. They are better clothed, better fed, and live in larger and better ventilated houses than formerly.

Morals.—The moral condition of the Indians of the Pas agency is remarkably good. The same may be said of a number of the bands of the Manitowapah and Birtle agencies. At Swan Lake reserve, in Portage la Prairie agency, there is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and some improvement is noticeable here. Some of the bands in Manitowapah, Birtle, and the exceptions noted in Portage la Prairie agency, appear to be beyond control. In Portage la Prairie agency the greater number are still heathen. They will not receive religious instruction or education.

In speaking of the general backwardness in some of the bands I should state that there are exceptions. I find a few thrifty, well-behaved families in each band.

Education.—Nearly all the bands of my inspectorate have day schools on their reserves. The results are not altogether satisfactory. It is complained that the salary paid to teachers is too low to procure good talent. The irregular attendance is another reason. Pupils leave school just when they are beginning to learn a little and the parents are very indifferent in regard to the matter. Boarding schools in the agencies would be very popular with the Indians and, I think, effective. The Indians of the Pas and Manitowapah agencies are particularly anxious for the establishment of boarding schools, and are quite willing that the day schools should be closed. During my inspection trip this summer I made a strong canvass for recruits for the industrial schools. In this I met with smoe litte success, but nothing like what I expected. Indians decidedly object to sending their children so far from home, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider their ignorance, and understand the distorted stories they have heard about the way pupils are treated at industrial schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding this report I have to state that the Indians of this inspectorate are almost self-supporting ; so far as rations go, entirely so, except in the case of the aged and infirm, the sick and the helpless. These have to be assisted, especially during the winter months.

In my trip over Manitowapah agency I was accompanied by Dr. Lundy, and in the Pas agency by Dr. Larose. The visits of these medical men once a year are much appreciated by the Indians.

In this inspectorate there are about 4,275 Indians. Of this number about 3,000 are making substantial progress, 800 are only making a scanty living or holding their own, and the balance are degenerating.

If it were possible to remove the liquor beyond their reach, I should have much stronger hopes for their future. The advent of new lines of railway and the consequent spread of settlement are going to increase, temporarily at least, the danger to our Indian population.

I have, &c.

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MANITOBA, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my first annual report of the inspectorate under my charge. As I have only been a couple of months in charge of this work, I have not had an opportunity to become acquainted with much of the ground I am supposed to cover. My report, therefore, must be somewhat brief and can only refer to that part of my inspectorate which is familiar to me.

It is pleasing to begin my report with a reference to the prevailing prosperity and general health of the reserves visited. No epidemic has wasted the numbers or disturbed the social relations of the people this year. Want is almost unknown and suffering of any special kind has been conspicuous by its absence.

I wish I could speak with the same satisfaction of progress made. The opportunities of advancement have been so special that one would naturally look for peace and progress. Here, however, the sanguine-hearted worker finds disappointment. Advancement is not written in glaring characters across the life of our people. Where rainbows of hope and promise might glow, the clouds of disappointment too often lower.

Yet there is no reason for discouragement. The situation only rouses one to higher endeavour. Suggestive supervision may yet help, stir, and elevate these people. We are more concerned about the wise and helpful measures we bring to bear upon them than we are of the darkening shadows which suggest failure. We have hope in the future even though the past has not met all our preconceived ideas.

Tribes.—Within the bounds of this inspectorate are to be found the Swampy Crees, dwelling for the most part in the valley of the Red river or on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and the Saulteaux, who prefer the river courses and inland lakes of New Ontario and Keewatin. The languages are not wholly dissimilar, and one could imagine that the one has been derived from the other, but changed by dialectic divergencies so common where there is no written code.

In their habits these people have much in common. They are hunters and fishermen and they love their occupations like their lives. Their country is adapted to their predilictions, and they roam from house to tent and from tents to open woods; from plains to forests, and from lake to river, apparently at home anywhere but in the noisy and persistent clamour of the centres of civilization. The Cree is the more easily reached, as I see him, and the most open to influences that uplift. The Saul-

teaux is very conservative, loves the old ways and thinks the old days better far than these.

Population.—The old cry that the Indians are dying out does not seem to apply to the agencies which I have been able to visit so far. In the Clandeboye agency there has been an increase of 38, and in Norway House agency a corresponding advance of 30. Allowing for the introduction of several non-treaty women who have become the wives of treaty men, the increase is still quite noticeable, and would have been more so but for a serious sickness which carried many away at Norway House one year ago. Quite a number of the families are large ; seven, ten and even twelve, being found frequently in one family circle.

Health and Sanitation.—While I have said that the general health is good at the time of writing, yet I must, to convey correct ideas of their physical condition, add that tuberculosis and scrofula are decidedly on the increase. This may arise partly from a more generous diet than that to which their fathers were accustomed, but we must also in this estimate reckon with the house life of the present generation as contrasted with the tent life of the patriarchs of the tribes. Correct methods of life, ample supply of fresh air and a simple diet would no doubt have a distinctive and beneficial effect in correcting existing conditions; but a superabundance of sweet things, an easy indoor life and physical excesses are working out their legitimate results to the great loss and shame of the Indian population.

Occupations.—Avenues of usefulness open to these people on every hand. The fish companies, the mill-owners, travellers and explorers and steamboat-owners, all seek for help from our native population. Only when dissatisfied do they look elsewhere. Wages range from twenty to thirty cents per hour, according to the nature of the duty. In winter the lumber shanties employ a few, but the majority at this season find ample remuneration at hunting, for the catch of pelts has been specially good of late and the prices high.

Buildings.—Every year gives evidence of progress in the construction of dwellings. They are both larger and better made than ever before. Some who have returned from the carpenter's shops of the industrial schools have made very creditable exhibitions of their skill. Some of the neatest and best finished houses we have yet seen have appeared on several of the reserves this year.

Stock.—There are a great many very fine cattle to be found at all the reserves around Lake Winnipeg. The department has sent to these people a high-class lot of stock animals, and the results can be seen anywhere and everywhere. Yet we find very much to complain of in the indifferent feeding and the worse than poor housing of these valuable animals. The succulent grass of the northern rivers brings the cattle out in the spring in good condition in spite of the adverse influences mentioned, but great care must be taken to keep the owners up to the level of even passable supervision of their stock. Not a few will go off hunting for days and leave their cattle bellowing in the stable unprovided for. Herein we seek to exercise closest supervision.

Indians do not excel in the direction of improving the grade of their animals. They are much more inclined to neglect matters of this kind altogether and allow the herds to run as they will, with results that do not need to be described. Here again the department seeks to help in every possible way to awaken and stimulate the interest of the owners.

Farming Implements.—For many years the department has supplied utensils and implements of all kinds, so as to foster every effort along agricultural lines, but I regret to say that the results may only be seen in badly-stored, badly-broken implements. The least breakage permanently disables a plough, because no blacksmith can be had to repair them, and if there were a smith, he would starve for want of work to do. This is a perplexing question which I deal with elsewhere. Every year some new supplies are sent out by the department, and every year appeals come for something else not supplied, and no very good use is made of the things they have

It has become a question whether they ought not to buy their own implements, for perhaps they would then care for them better and put them to wiser uses.

Education.—In no way has the government of Canada shown its anxiety to help the natives of this country more than in the direction of education. Day schools are provided on nearly every reserve ; certainly on every one where the people are settled and show any desire for such accommodation. Boarding schools are found in every agency. Industrial schools are as numerous as the denominational bodies at work amongst the Indians. Nothing is charged either for transportation, books or tuition. Board and clothes are given in the boarding schools and a trade is taught in the industrial schools. Surely all this must exercise a mighty uplifting influence. Re-arrangements may from time to time be made to the advantage of the system, but the facilities afforded are certainly such as to give expression to the good will of the department and also to provide all necessary encouragement to those who desire to learn.

Religion.—The three bodies or denominations doing effective work in this inspectorate are the Roman Catholics, the Methodists, and the Anglicans. The Roman Catholics have three large establishments at Cross Lake, Fort Alexander and St. Peters, with minor posts elsewhere. The Methodists have large missions at Fisher River, Berens River and Norway House, with outposts as far north as Cross Lake, as far east as God's Lake, Island Lake and Little Grand Rapids. The Church of England does its largest work at St. Peters, though it also does work as far north as Norway House, and as far south as Fort Alexander and east to Lac Seul and Fort Frances. I do not know which to praise most, but I am sure very excellent things may be written of each one. The Indian is a better man for the restraining and inspiring influences thrown round him by these churches and the devoted men who represent them on the firing line.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indian, as I observe him, is essentially law-abiding. He entertains proper respect for authority. He is not indolent. He is rather spasmodic ; he will work well for a time, then become careless. He must be kept at work by a ceaseless vigilance, and then too much of that will weary him into discouragement. If a choice offers between agricultural pursuits and the time-honoured occupations of his father, he chooses the latter. His long hunting expeditions mean great exertion and hardship. Let us give him credit for all that is good in him. His devotion to his family is worthy of all honour. He provides all that is possible, but he takes the shortest cuts to success and plenty, and takes out all the enjoyment that the situation allows as he goes along. He earns well, but he disburses unwisely. His appetites are strong, but his principles are weak. He purposes well, but the environments are too potential for him. He is capable, but lacks equipment and adaptation. He has been constructed for a gypsy life, and we are trying to domesticate him. He is a child of nature, and we seek to make him a product of the schools. We may improve the type ; we shall never make him a white man.

Many Indians in my inspectorate are worthy of more than a passing mention. William Prince, of St. Peters, Chief, clear of brain, ready with his tongue, fair in his views of things, is a model, worthy of much praise. Jacob Berens, of Berens River, is another who might have filled any position with credit to himself and with satisfaction to others. Edward Thomas, of Fort Alexander, clergyman, is a credit to his race, to his church and to his country. From facts like these, lives like these, we may take heart and renew our efforts, in the hope that we shall come at last to a happier era, when instead of a byword the Indian will rise to honour and nobility.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1905.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve is a block of land eight by nine miles in extent, immediately south of the village of Sintaluta on the Canadian Pacific railway main line. The northern boundary is about seven or eight miles from the railroad. The reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of it bush and scrub and the other half clear prairie. The wood is poplar, balm of Gilead and willow.

Resources.—The natural resources of the reserve are hay and wood and there is also a little senega-root. The Indians are selling hay and dry wood all the time, the demand being constant.

Population.—The population of the Assiniboines is 210. As some of them are in the United States continually, it is difficult to give an exact account of those away.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, working for wages amongst the white settlers, selling wood, hay, and fence pickets, and on the whole make a good living, so much so that no able-bodied Indians are given rations.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of logs, and as the timber on the reserve is small, it is difficult to build either an up-to-date dwelling or stable with them. However, they are mostly comfortable and as a rule kept clean. One of the Indians built a lumber stable last year, and in this we see an attempt to keep up with the times. No doubt, as members of the band become more prosperous, dwellings and other buildings will in time be all made of lumber or stone, &c. Just as the early white settler began with his sod shack, till in time he arrived at the frame, stone or brick building, with bank barn, &c., so will the industrious Indian follow in the same footsteps.

Stock.—The cattle are doing very well and the Indians have, in my opinion, as many as they can do with at present. The more ambitious young Indians like to have some cattle, but they object to having so many, as they claim it hampers them in their grain-growing. The older class of Indian prefers to sell his hay to feeding it to cattle. The taking up of land by settlers is making wild hay scarce off the reserve.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve, the young Indians attending the Regina or Qu'Appelle industrial schools. The objection against sending their children to school is dying out, but the parents do not like to send them away when they are too young. On the whole the pupils that have returned to the reserve are doing well. Of course there are exceptions.

Those Indians who have been educated usually follow the church in whose school they have been taught. The older Indians sometimes attend the churches of two denominations, whilst at the same time they follow to some extent the Indian rites.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Assiniboines are steadily advancing towards civilization and self-support. The blanket and paint are but seldom seen now, except among the old. The changed appearance of these Indians is frequently favourably

commented upon by visitors. No rations are issued to the able-bodied, and the call for assistance from the department is getting less and less.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the proximity to towns, where liquor can be procured, this band is exceptional in its good behaviour. There seems no desire on the part of most of the Indians to indulge in the fiery beverage. Regarding the morality of the band, it is good on the whole. There are one or two cases who hang about the towns whose conduct in this matter is suspicious, but I have not had any definite complaint against them.

MOOSE JAW SIOUX.

These are a remnant of the camps of Sioux who came to Canada in 1877 in consequence of the hostilities between them and the American government. At first they hunted in the vicinity of Wood mountain. Afterwards on the disappearance of the game to subsist on, they came to Moose Jaw and earned a living working for the white people.

Whilst their behaviour on the whole has been good, they make no improvements and live in tents the year round.

After a careful census, their numbers are as follows: 37 men, 34 women, 22 boys and 26 girls, or 119 in all.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, September 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from fourteen to one hundred and forty-four miles from the town of Battleford.

Since my last report the reserve situated at Meadow lake has been added to this agency, as, on account of the roads and distance, it was found to be more accessible from this point than from Carlton agency.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the Battle river, about two miles south of the town.

The new office which has been erected is very much more commodious and convenient than the old one, which was merely a room in the clerk's house.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located twenty-two miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Occupations.—Oats and wheat have been successfully raised here for the last two years ; before that time it was considered unsuitable for wheat-growing on account of summer frosts.

The soil is excellent, and hay is abundant ; water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserve. Wood is getting scarcer every year, the prairie fires having destroyed the greater part and a large quantity being used for firewood.

Since the arrival of the railroad here, the freighting from Saskatoon is done away with ; this was a fruitful source of income for this and the Stony bands ; but they are going in more for agriculture to make up the deficiency. Mixed farming and stock-raising, burning lime and charcoal, working for settlers and a little hunting make a comfortable living for these Indians.

The crops on this reserve were moderately good last season, but I am glad to say that the outlook for this year's harvest is very bright.

Stock.—As the stock industry here is one of the main staples of revenue and food, it is carefully looked after ; there are 336 head of cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements of every description, which are well taken care of ; they have been paid for by themselves from the sale of cattle, beef, hay, wood, grain and freighting.

Education.—The day school (C.E.) on this reserve continues to do good work ; the children are well taught and are clean and orderly, and I trust that the knowledge gained will be of great benefit to them in their future lives.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are going ahead in the right direction ; and are making a good comfortable living. They are sober, industrious and progressive.

Some new dwellings have been erected on this reserve, which are a credit to their owners ; a great improvement is taking place in the houses of these Indians and also in the quality of the furniture used.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals and temperance of these Indians are good.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Occupations.—Devil's Drum creek runs through this reserve, and, as it is open winter and summer, a plentiful supply of good water is always obtainable. Hay and timber are plentiful enough to supply the requirements of this band. The land is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of grain, and for the grazing of cattle. Live stock and grain are the mainstays of these people by which means they make a good living; they also work quite a lot for settlers and sell hay, fire-wood, lime and charcoal.

Last year's crops were not up to the usual standard, either as to quantity or quality ; neither were the gardens very productive. The Indians, however, know how to overcome difficulties of this nature, and made up the deficiency in other ways.

Stock.—The cattle here continue to thrive and this branch of their business is carefully looked after by the Indians. The total number of cattle on this reserve is 355 head.

Buildings.—A slight, though sure, improvement has been made in the dwellings of these Indians ; the houses are all built of logs, which are mudded and whitewashed both inside and out, and some advancement has been made as to methods of ventilation and comfort.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well provided with farm implements of all kinds, which they have paid for themselves out of their earnings ; they are careful of them, both as to their use and preservation.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve; but there are ample educational facilities provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band, as a whole, is making satisfactory progress; the young men are steady and industrious, and are keenly alive to their own business and interests.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals here have considerably improved; and there are no complaints to make on the score of intemperance.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Reserves.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another; they are situated on the south side of Battle river, about forty miles west of Battleford. The combined area is 35,200 acres; the main part of which is splendid agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity and it is difficult to get enough for the large amount of stock owned by these bands; we have, however, managed to get along all right so far and will do the best we know how to make ends meet in this direction in the future.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 222.

Occupations.—These Indians subsist wholly by agriculture and stock-raising, with the addition of some money earned by working for settlers, and an occasional trip freighting.

Stock.—Cattle, horses, sheep and pigs are successfully raised by these Indians; their cattle will bear favourable comparison with any herd in this district; they are very much interested in this class of work, and attend to it well. There are 484 head of cattle on these two reserves.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all of logs; two or three really good new houses have been erected since last year, and others have been much improved in the way of lighting, ventilation and comfort.

Farm Implements.—These bands are well equipped with farm implements of all sorts; they have paid for them by their own earnings and are careful in their use and care.

Education.—A day school (R. C.) on Poundmaker's, and a day school (C. E.) on Little Pine's reserve, provide education for these bands; the attendance and progress are fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are energetic, enterprising and shrewd; they pay strict attention to the business of making a living for themselves and are quite contented with their lot.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to say that there are no cases of intemperance to report. Their morals are in a satisfactory state.

STONY BANDS.

Reserves.—There are two reserves at this point, which join one another. They are about fourteen miles south of Battleford. The Mosquito reserve consists of 23,040 acres. Grizzly Bear's Head and Lean Man bands are on the other reserve, which contains 23,168 acres. These reserves are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead; there are stretches of open prairie, containing a rich black soil well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost; we have, however, escaped the latter this year. There are other portions where the surface is undulating and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes there are excellent hay grounds; and large tracts are well suited for grazing and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Occupations.—These Indians make the most of their living by the sale of hay and fire-wood. Now that freighting is a thing of the past, they are beginning to turn their attention to farming and taking more interest in their stock.

Stock.—There are ninety head of cattle belonging to this band, being an increase of sixteen since last year.

Buildings.—I am sorry to say that there is nothing good to report about the houses of these bands: in spite of every good advice and encouragement, the condition of their dwellings has not improved. I have hopes, however, that the good example set by their neighbours on Red Pheasant reserve, may, in time, incite them to better their conditions and mode of living.

Farm Implements.—These people do not need an extensive outfit of farm implements; at present they have all they require and are well provided with wagons, mowers, rakes, sleighs, &c.

Education.—A distinct improvement is noticeable in this direction. The teacher has earnestly endeavoured to make a success of his work, and the result is very encouraging.

Characteristics and Progress.—No cases of immorality or intemperance have come to my notice. The Stonies are excellent workers, when they feel like it; the trouble with them seems to be that as long as they have sufficient to eat for their present needs, they are contented to remain idle until they are again hungry. I am endeavouring to overcome this undesirable state of affairs by inducing them to take up farming in a serious and businesslike manner; this advice, I am glad to say, they appear inclined to view favourably, so that I trust next year to be able to report better of them under this heading.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Reserve.—Moosomin reserve is twelve miles west of Battleford; it contains 14,720 acres. This land lies between the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers; the country is rolling and partially wooded with bluffs of poplar; the soil is a sandy loam and is well adapted for both agricultural purposes and stock-raising. Water is plentifully distributed all over the reserve. There is also a hay reserve for both Moosomin and Thunderchild bands of 1,280 acres at Round hill, twenty miles northeast of Battleford.

Population.—The population of this band is 133.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is a decided success here; the members of this band not only make a good livelihood at it, but some of them are getting to be very prosperous and would scout the thought of asking for government rations. They are energetic, and if one source of revenue fails, they try another; but they keep moving all the time, and in the right direction.

The building of the Canadian Northern railroad through this reserve has been a great help to these Indians by providing work and a near market for all their produce.

Stock.—There are 279 head of cattle belonging to this band; they are a fine bunch of animals, and are well attended to.

Buildings.—Their houses and stables are all log buildings; a slight improvement in them is perceptible.

Farm Implements.—A very complete equipment of farm implements is owned by this band; they paid for them out of their earnings; they are familiar with their use and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no day school here; but the industrial and boarding schools have ample accommodation for all these children.

Characteristics and Progress.—As I mentioned before, these Indians are decidedly progressive and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Reserve.—The Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin, and is eighteen miles west of Battleford. It comprises 15,360 acres on the south side of the North

Saskatchewan river, and 5,440 acres on the north side of the same river. In addition to this, they have a share of the hay reserve at Round hill. The land is rolling prairie, of black loam, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, also some lakes, provide the water-supply. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming and stock-grazing.

Population.—The population of this band is 119.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising, with the addition of money earned by working for settlers, the sale of hay, fire-wood, &c., make up a comfortable living for these people.

Buildings.—The buildings occupied by these Indians are all built of logs ; they are fairly comfortable and clean. Viewed from the stand-point of a person seeing them for the first time, the houses might appear very poor; but any one who has known them for some time cannot fail to see an improvement in this regard.

Stock.—The cattle here are doing well; there are 230 head; they wintered well and are carefully attended to by their owners.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the implements they require ; they have paid for them out of their earnings and take good care of them.

Education.—The Church of England day school is still open ; but the attendance is very small and the progress poor.

The boarding school, conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption, is managed in a very satisfactory manner ; the pupils are making splendid progress. The girls get a thorough training in general housework, while the boys are put through a practical course of farming. The operation and management of this school reflects the greatest credit on the sisters and the reverend principal : and the results so far obtained are very encouraging, both to the department and the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a rule, hard-working, industrious and law-abiding ; they are in a fair way towards becoming altogether independent of government aid.

Temperance and Morality.—With regard to temperance, these Indians are very much in advance of what they used to be; and I am glad to say that there has been nothing to complain about during the past year, either under this head or that of morality.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times ; Meadow lake is about seven miles long by two and a half miles wide.

This reserve, which is one of the most northern in treaty six, is a very exceptional one, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber, and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. The soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

Occupations.—These Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a living; they are at present too far away from a market to go in for farming; this year, however, they expressed their intention of making a commencement at farming next spring; and the department may rest assured that I will give them every encouragement in this good intention.

Buildings.—There are two or three very good houses on this reserve; the rest of them, and the stables, are poor; but I thust to be able to induce the Indians to better the class and condition of their dwellings before very long.

Stock.—There are twenty-two head of cattle on this reserve. The bull purchased by the department, which was supplied to this reserve last June, will be a great

benefit, as it is a good animal, and its services were much needed for the improvement and increase of this herd.

Implements.—Hitherto these Indians have not required many implements; as the need for them grows, they will be purchased. A mower and rake, purchased by the department, were supplied to this band this summer.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has not made much headway so far; but as a change of teachers is now taking place, we will hope for an improvement in this direction.

Characteristics and Progress.—As this reserve was attached to this agency only this summer, I am unable to state definitely anything as to their characteristics and progress. I can say, truthfully, that these Indians are a fine, intelligent-looking lot of people and, as far as I could learn, very moral, and not at all addicted to the use of intoxicants.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—We paid this year 869 Indians, which is an increase of 102 over those paid last year.

There were 25 deaths and 38 births during the fiscal year.

Health and Sanitation.—I am happy to say that, as a whole, the Indians have enjoyed extremely good health during the past year.

Stock.—We had, on June 30, 1,796 head of cattle; they are an exceptionally fine lot of animals and it is needless to say that this branch of industry receives very particular attention and care. This year's crop of calves will amount to well on to 400 head of strong, healthy animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—The earnings of these Indians amounted, during the past fiscal year, to about $15,000. This was derived from the sale of cattle, beef, ponies, hay, fire-wood, lime, charcoal, &c., also freighting and labour; but is exclusive of private beef, also flour, fish and game consumed by themselves, and hay and grain fed to stock. This money was judiciously expended in the purchase of farm implements, fence wire, gristing, and in clothing, food, and other necessaries of life. I am pleased to say that these Indians are better clothed, cleaner, healthier and more contented than was hitherto the case; they are advancing rapidly in civilization and methods of making an independent living for themselves. In their dealings they are quick and shrewd, but are disposed to be fair and just; they naturally, however, the same as their white brethren, like to make a good bargain and nothing less than a hundred cents on the dollar will satisfy them.

The Indians have completed fencing, with two strands of wire, which they have paid for themselves, the pasture fields for their stock on the various reserves; they are as follows, viz.: Sweet Grass, 3,000 acres; Stonies, 2,600; Poundmaker, 3,500; Little Pine, 3,900; Red Pheasant, 4,000; Moosomin, 2,500; Thunderchild, 6,000. As all these pastures contain an ample supply of water, the cattle will be able to feed in them right through the grazing season and so the Indians will be able to prevent loss by straying, as happened formerly, when they were allowed to range at will.

There are no cases of crime to report; instances of intoxication and immorality have been extremely rare and were always severely and promptly punished.

I am happy to say that the outlook for a very bountiful harvest is very encouraging; at the present date of writing our grain is nearly all stacked and there has been no frost.

I have, &c.,

J. P. G. DAY,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY.
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of this agency are located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, which is on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Tribes.—There are eight reserves in this agency. Four are occupied by the Saulteaux and four by the Sioux or Dakotas, who receive no annuity, but were given reserves, cattle and some farm implements, so as to enable them to make their own living in farming and cattle-raising, which the majority are now doing very well. The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe and receive an annuity of $5 each, and for each councillor $15, and each chief $25.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for the growing of grain and root crops. The soil in the valley is heavier and suitable for grain-growing. The hay-supply is secured in the valley along the Assiniboine river and on section 26, township 14, range 27, west of the 1st meridian. The wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter months.

There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 9,700 acres, and is located about eight miles north from Griswold, Manitoba, a town situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a mixture of light and heavy loam, and is well adapted for the raising of wheat, corn and roots of all kinds. Wheat grown on this reserve generally grades No. 1 hard. Some of the land is stony and sandy and is only used as pasture. The hay-supply is cut on the river flats, and, as the wheat and oat straw is saved, there is ample feed for stock. There is about 1,000 acres in wood, mostly, elm, oak and poplar; with the exception of the elm, the growth is small. The Oak river runs through the northeast corner, and empties into the Assiniboine river. The Assiniboine river is the southern and part of the eastern boundary of the reserve.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 2,560 acres, and is located about four miles north of Pipestone, Manitoba, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Areola branch). The soil is a sandy loam, suitable for raising wheat, corn and roots of all kinds. There is about 1,050 acres suitable for cultivation. There is about

150 acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and 1,500 acres in hay-lands. The Pipestone creek flows through the eastern portion of the reserve.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 640 acres, and is located on the northern base of the Turtle mountains. There is ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture land. Deloraine, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Lyleton branch) is the nearest town and post office.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has and area of 6,600 acres. The Indians of this reserve have also a fishing station on the northern shores of Clear Water lake, about twelve miles northeast of the reserve. The soil is a black loam and suitable for raising grain and roots of all kinds. There is good pasture for stock. In the flats along the river there are large hay-meadows irrigated by the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising. There are numerous small lakes and ponds on the reserve. There are 1,000 acres in wood, mostly small poplar. Fires have destroyed most of the large timber. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs through southeast corner of the reserve. Elphenstone is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about fifteen miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle, and five miles west of Rossburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay-meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam and is suitable for stock-raising and the growing of grain and roots of all kinds.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated on Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side and Binscarth, a small town on the north-western branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is five miles northeast from the reserve. The soil is a black sandy loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is well adapted to the growing of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about eight miles north of Basswood, Manitoba, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway, Minnedosa and Yorkton section. The reserve is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow bush. There are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay-meadows. The soil is a rich black loam, suitable for grain-growing and root crops. There are 4,500 acres in wood, principally poplar. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south. The Canadian Northern railway, (Clan William branch) runs past the northern boundary of the reserve.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The total population of the bands in this agency is 818.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the year has been good ; whooping cough was prevalent on the Rolling River reserve, and was accountable for the death of a number of young children. Tuberculosis was the principal cause of death during the year. The sanitary condition on all the reserves in this agency is good. Every spring all the refuse that accumulates during the winter months is raked up and burned. All the houses are kept fairly clean, and in some instances the houses compare favourably with those of well-to-do white farmers. Most of their houses are lime-washed inside and out during the year.

Resources and Occupations.—The Sioux bands, of this agency, Oak River, Birdtail and Oak Lake, are good practical farmers, and, with a few exceptions, earn their living farming and raising stock. Great progress has been made on these reserves during the year, large crops being raised and good prices received for their produce. These bands add to their earnings by the sale of cattle, horses, fish, wild fruits, senega-root, bead-work, baskets and mats ; which they sell to the merchants in the vicinity of their reserves. The acreage under crop this season is 3,610 acres, in wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes and other roots. The prospects for a bountiful harvest are excellent.

The Saulteaux are not as keen farmers as the Sioux, but are slowly falling into line, and some are making excellent progress. Mostly all have small gardens. Some wheat and oats are grown. The acreage in crop is 484 acres, in wheat, oats and gardens. They make their living principally by hunting, fishing, digging senega-root, sale of cattle, working on the river-drives and working out as farm labourers. They all make a good living, but they are slow to take up the responsibilities of working their own land, the returns being too uncertain and the work too much for them.

Buildings.—The Indian houses in this agency are being improved year by year. Nine frame houses have been erected during the year ; these take the place of the old log ones. Some of the frame buildings were put up at a cost of over $300 for the lumber alone. The Indians in all cases did the work themselves, assisted by the ex-pupils of the industrial schools, who laid out the work and were assisted by the other Indians in the building. Stables are also being improved and enlarged.

Stock.—The cattle on all the rivers are in excellent condition. The calf crop has been good. Bulls are well cared for during the winter months. A number of the Indians are puchasing good-sized farm horses, some of the horses now being raised on the reserve are valued at $200 each. As a number of the Indians crop over one hundred acres, it can easily be understood that good horses are necessary to do the work. The past winter was very favourable for stock.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency are well equipped with all the necessary farm implements, having up-to-date sulky and gang-ploughs, harrows, binders, seeders and cultivators. They have also two steam threshing outfits, and the necessary mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, bob-sleighs and harness. Good care is taken of their farm implements, as the Indians, in most cases, have paid for them and so know their value.

Education.—There are three schools in this agency, one boarding and two day schools. The boarding school is situated in the town of Birtle, and has an attendance of 50 pupils. The staff consists of a principal, matron, assistant-matron and teacher. Most of the pupils are bright, and are making progress steadily in the class-room, and the older girls are clever at bread-making and general housework. The older boys are taught gardening and the care of stock. The principal is the Rev. W. W. MacLaren, who took charge this spring ; matron, Miss Annie MacLaren ; assistant-matron, Miss McLeod, and teacher, Miss McGregor,—a most efficient and capable teacher. This staff could not be improved, and when the principal is more conversant with his work, there should be good results. The Okanase day school is on the Keeseekoowenin reserve ; the teacher is the Rev. James M. Mac-

alister. It is fairly well attended, and the pupils are bright and are making a little progress in reading and writing. The Oak River Sioux day school has been reopened during the year ; the attendance has not been very good, but we hope for a larger one the coming year. The children attending are very bright and seem very anxious to be taught to read and write. The teacher is a young man, who seems devoted to his work and should make a success of his school. A number of the Indians take an interest in the education of their children and send them to school willingly; others, however, take no interest, and cannot be prevailed upon to see the benefit gained by sending their children to school. Children from this agency are attending the Regina, Brandon, Elkhorn and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, and Pine Creek and Cowessess boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are making steady progress, this is evidenced by the large acreage under crop, the building of better houses and stables and the purchase of good horses and farm implements of all kinds, which are, in all cases, paid for by the Indians themselves. The wheat yield amounted to 32,453 bushels, oats, 16,700 bushels, and potatoes, 2,761 bushels. This represents a money value of $25,310.

The Indians in this agency, on the whole, are law-abiding and industrious; of course, there are a number who are indolent and will never succeed as farmers, and are quite happy in their old ways and habits of hunting and fishing.

Considerable new land has been broken during the season, also a large acreage of summer-fallowing, both being well done and a credit to the Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—There were four convictions against persons giving intoxicants to Indians, and five convictions against Indians for being drunk during the year. It is only when the Indians from the reserves visit the towns, during fair-time, that some of them procure intoxicants. The numerous small towns springing up all over the province makes it now, where the licensed house is opened, a very easy matter for the Indians to procure liquor, either through the medium of the half-breed or disreputable white man. The numerous fairs held in the towns during the summer and fall months, which a number of the Indians attend, are a source of danger, and those who are addicted to the liquor habit generally manage to get some. A sharp look-out has been kept on the Indians who are supposed to be addicted to the habit. During the last half of the year no cases were reported.

The old native custom of sending away their wives and taking up others in their places is still practised on some of the reserves. The morality of the Indians in this agency is good, with of course some few exceptions.

Crops.—The weather conditions for 1905 were very favourable for seeding, it being a week earlier than last season. During May and part of June there were frosty nights, which retarded the growth of the grain; during part of June and July, however, the weather was very favourable, crops going ahead rapidly. The rain-fall was sufficient. Wheat-cutting will commence about August 21.

The prospect for a bountiful harvest is the best in the history of the agency.

General Remarks.—Another year has closed, with the Indians on all the reserves in good circumstances. Fair progress has been made during the year, which I hope will continue. The annual income of the Indians is increasing, also the value of their personal property. The annual meeting of the Indian Y.M.C.A. Sioux bands was held on the Oak River Sioux reserve this year from June 21 to 25 last, and was a success; some three hundred Indians being present from the different Sioux reserves.

The kitchen attached to the agency building has been completed, being sheeted inside in the kitchen part, and lathed and plastered upstairs. A flag-pole has been erected in front of the office.

The staff is the same as last year, with the exception of the clerk, Mr. S. M. Dickinson, who has been promoted to the position of agent, Moose Mountain agency. Mr. Armstrong, from Whitewood, Assa., has been appointed in his place. The staff have been faithful and attentive to their duties. I am pleased to express my thanks

for the assistance rendered me by the missionaries of the Rolling River and Keesekoowenin's reserves, who have always been willing to assist me in the discharge of my numerous duties in connection with the reserves.

The charge of the Valley River band of Indians was transferred to the Pelly agency in November last.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve, with its area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of the city of Calgary.

The Bow river enters the reserve near the northwestern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction and leaves the reserve very near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow river within 10 miles of its eastern limit. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrow-wood creeks rise, and flowing northerly also empty into the Bow river.

On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of low sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grows on these sandy dunes and along the river and creeks

The banks of the river average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are perpendicular.

This river valley consists of not only the river-bed, but at intervals of fertile valleys and plains covered with scrub or heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow are rolling prairie broken in places by ponds and forming an ideal stock range.

Population.—The population of this agency is 842.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious epidemic during the year, but a number have succumbed to pulmonary ailments, which lurk in the system of many of these people. The houses in which they live during the winter are not as sanitary as I would wish, being too small and not provided with enough ventilation. They do not seem to realize that the housing of themselves in this way is very injurious. The refuse is all gathered up in the spring and burned, every precaution being taken to see that their yards are kept clean. Most of these Indians live in tents during the summer months.

There is a hospital, containing two wards, at the north reserve. A resident doctor and nurses are in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, but is open to all the Indians on the reserve. Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, supervises the medical work of the department.

Chief Louis and Wife, Vice Chief, Constable and two Councillors, Richibucto Reserve, N. B. [112]

Occupations.—Stock-raising, mining and hauling coal, putting up hay for the ranchers and various kinds of day labour are the chief occupations of these Indians; as the cattle industry is steadily increasing, the Indians necessarily require to make more provision in the way of fodder, thus keeping them on the reserve more and giving them less time to work at outside contracts.

The coal-mines were worked by the Indians during the winter, without the aid of the department, but were not as satisfactory as when handled by the department; but owing to a lease being granted, I did not take hold of the work myself.

These Indians are taking more interest in cattle than previously, and this year there have been 300 head of cows and heifers issued, giving nearly all those who desired cattle a start. Besides these, there will be an increase of over 600 calves.

These Indians do not take very readily to tilling the soil, but I think they will make successful stock-raisers.

Buildings.—A number have built sheds and stables for their stock, but some still rely on the brush along the river for shelter; lumber being so expensive, they cannot afford to buy much, but I hope that as they commence to realize something from the sale of their cattle, they will put up better buildings.

Education.—The two schools, one under the auspices of the Church of England and the other, the Roman Catholic, are still in operation and are doing good work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are anxious to work provided they can get the cash as soon as the work is finished. The old habit of only working to supply for their present needs is very strong in them, so that when they earn a little money, they are satisfied to spend it before looking for more, and for this reason will never become wealthy. We have now, three Indians who, with their families, are entirely self-supporting, and twenty families on the semi-self-supporting list, so that we hope in time to have all the able-bodied men who have taken cattle, on the total self-support list, so that gratuitous rations will only be required for the old and infirm.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a decided decrease in the number of liquor cases during the past year, which I regret to say is not that the Indians are less addicted to the use of intoxicants, but owing to strict watch kept on them by the police officer in charge and also the severe penalties imposed on those found breaking the law. These Indians are fairly moral, according to their idea of morality, and I may say there is a decided improvement during the last few years, plural marriages being a thing of the past.

General Remarks.—Since my transfer to this agency on July 1, of last year, a dipping plant has been built near the headquarters and a number of fields made on different parts of the reserve; this was done in connection with the cattle industry, which is getting to be of greater importance every year. On the whole the outlook for the furtherance of the department's object in making the Indians self-supporting is very bright; still the fact remains that it is but a short time since only a few of them were interested in cattle-raising and consequently it will be some time before the gratuitous issue of food can be entirely done away with.

I have found the Blackfeet, as a rule, easy to manage, and they seem to have confidence in the department's administration of their affairs.

I have, &c.,

H. E. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, September 18, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about forty miles to within fourteen miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of over 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid grazing land. The two rivers form the boundary lines on the north, east and west sides and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fifteen miles long. There is no building timber upon the resreve, but the river bottoms in places have cotton-wood trees and a fair growth of willow, which form good cattle shelters during the cold weather. It is the largest Indian reserve in the Dominion.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the latter tribe known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the line. These three tribes, with their allies, the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies which surrounded them on all sides and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit which after twenty-five years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments in November last was 1,204.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics during the year, and it may be said that the general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. The Rev. Sisters in charge of the hospital attached to the Roman Catholic mission have done good work in nursing the sick patients under their charge, about two hundred and seventy-five patients having been admitted to that institution during the year.

Owing to our short and mild winter, compared with that of other parts of the country, these people are enabled to live an open-air life in tents for the greater portion of the year, which is very beneficial to their health. They are continually instructed to keep their surroundings clean and to burn up all refuse. Though there is a tendency on the part of the majority to neglect, while in winter quarters in their houses, such important considerations as ventilation, light and cleanliness, our efforts to improve these condition are not without encouraging results.

Occupations.—The care and management of cattle and haymaking are the principal occupations, although the Indians earn considerable by freighting coal and other supplies for the agency, the R.N.W.M.P. and neighbouring ranchers. Over four thousand tons of hay were put up by the Bloods last season for their own use

and for sale, which alone represents a vast amount of labour. They supplied to the department over $11,000 worth of beef, and their total earnings for the year amounted to more than $40,000, most of which is represented by transactions originating at or passing through the agency office.

Stock.—It has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians. The grazing capabilities of their magnificent reservation and the natural interest of the Indians in live stock encourage the belief that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we are now confronted in connection with their management. To this end the department has for some years furnished annually a number of heifers to be issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as can with safety be entrusted with the care of horned stock. While this branch of our work is no more than half done, we have a creditable showing for the expenditure incurred to date. This spring we have branded 1,049 calves, bringing our total to more than 6,000 head of cattle. While striving to increase the number as rapidly as possible, careful attention has been paid to the matter of quality, as is evidenced by the fact that we maintain a herd of 135 thoroughbred bulls. These are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways, most of which were imported from Manitoba and Ontario, but our best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department during the last two years at the annual public auction of thoroughbred cattle held at Calgary, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

Eleven stallions supplied by the department are kept on the reserve for the improvement of the Indian horses.

Buildings and Implements.—While an improvement in the dwelling-houses of the Indians is apparent, the high price of lumber in this district makes progress in that direction slow.

Nearly all of the frame buildings of the agency have been painted white, with roofs of mineral red, adding much to the appearance of the place.

A substantial addition of two rooms was made to the clerk's house during the year, which, with repairs and minor improvements, makes that official's quarters very comfortable.

About 700 acres of additional land for gardens and grain fields have been fenced by the Indians this year. The fencing in of large tracts by individual Indians for pasturage is discouraged as having a tendency to destroy the grazing value of the reservation, but the breaking and fencing of land for agricultural purposes is encouraged and assisted in every way.

To their already large working equipment the Indians added during the year, thirty-six sets of harness, thirteen wagons, eight mowers, nine rakes, seven ploughs and fifteen saddles.

Education.—Two boarding schools are supported by the department in connection with this agency, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England, with an aggregate attendance of seventy pupils. From these schools and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial schools at Calgary and High River, which contain at present thirty-six pupils from this reservation.

Temperance and Morality.—The greatest evil we have to contend with in this connection is the illegal traffic in liquor to Indians, which in late years has grown to such an extent as to become a very serious matter. Special measures have been of late adopted by the department with a view to checking this disgraceful traffic, including the employment of two Indian constables under the agent's control and a provision to reward the informers in cases where convicted persons serve imprisonment in default of fine, thus correcting a weakness found in the operation of the Indian Act, which makes the reward dependent upon payment of the fine. These

changes have been so beneficial that in three months no less than seventeen persons have been convicted for supplying intoxicants to Indians of this reserve.

The complete stamping out of this liquor evil will no doubt be a very difficult, if not impossible, matter, but we have every reason to believe that the permanent adoption of the methods now in use will make the illicit dealers' occupation a much more dangerous one and drunken Indians much less common than has been the case for some years past. In fact a marked improvement has already been noticed.

Much depends upon the attitude of magistrates towards this offence. Some of them do not seem to realize the seriousness of it, judging from the proportion of minimum sentences imposed.

Progress.—In the direction of self-support a substantial beginning has been made. A considerable number of the Indians have ceased to draw free beef rations from the department, but consume beef entirely of their own raising, while others with smaller herds contribute in part to their support. Owing to this self-sustenance a reduction of 120,000 pounds of beef was effected in free food issues during the past year.

I have, &c.,

R. W. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, September 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, which will be followed by a tabular statement and an inventory of government property under my charge.

My appointment to this agency dating within the period in review, my report will, therefore, necessarily be limited.

WILLIAM TWATT'S BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 22,016 acres, and is situated about 25 miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert ; it is traversed by the Sturgeon lake, which provides excellent fish and in sufficient quantity for the use of the band ; its northern limits contain splendid timber, spruce and poplar, while the remainder of the land is more or less suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band appear to be healthy ; no infectious disease appeared amongst them during the year. The sanitary precautions ordered by the department were carried out in a few cases.

Occupations.—These Indians earn considerable money in hunting, working for the lumbermen, freighting, &c. Farming seems to be a secondary consideration to most of them, which I presume is caused by the fact that in former years the crops were generally damaged or ruined by frost. Besides the cattle-raising, digging and selling senega-root is another source of revenue to these Indians.

Buildings.—Those of the Indians settled on the western end of Sturgeon lake, which location is called 'The Narrows,' occupy good and comfortable shingle-roofed

houses, which are kept in fair repair, while those of the eastern extremity of the said lake are still to be found in flat-roofed shanties, a decided evidence of unprogressiveness in this particular respect.

Stock.—The stock consists of 264 head, thus showing a net increase of 43 head during the year. In most cases the cattle on this reserve were well looked after during the past winter ; as a result no loss from want of feed or care was reported to me. About seventy head of horses are owned by the members of this band, most of which are of the pony class.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance during the last three quarters was fair. There are four boys of this reserve in attendance at Emmanuel College.

Temperance and Morality.—Throughout this reserve, but particularly at the east end, where the main road to lumber camps and other northern points crosses the reserve at the foot of the lake, there are such frequent opportunities for the Indians to get liquor that it has been the cause of constant trouble to Mr. Anderson, the farmer in charge, to check such traffic, and in spite of his persistent efforts in that direction, there are still a few Indians who manage to get the fiery liquid. These Indians are fairly moral.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Muskeg lake, a distance of about twelve miles from the agency headquarters ; it has an area of 26,880 acres ; the soil is suitable for mixed farming ; it still contains wood in fair quantity, while hay and water are plentiful.

Population.—The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this reserve are noted for keeping their houses clean and in many cases tidy. They realize the importance of carrying out every sanitary precaution ; as a consequence they have enjoyed good health.

Occupations.—Their principal means of making a living are farming and stock-raising. With the former they have been very successful this present year ; their crops are all cut and promise to yield abundantly. The women dig a fair quantity of senega-root during the summer, for which they obtain good prices. The men are at times engaged in hunting, and avail themselves of such opportunities of freighting as are offered, all of which constitute a source of revenue for them.

Buildings.—Their dwelling-houses, in general, are good and comfortable ; they are tidily kept in most cases. Stables and other outbuildings are kept in good repair.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve came through the winter in exceptionally good condition. The Indians deserve credit in this respect ; the care they bestow on their stock is commendable.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few ex-pupils, who have not as yet received assistance from the department in the way of supplying them with agricultural implements, the Indians are fairly well equipped with mowers, rakes and wagons, which they purchased chiefly with money derived from the sale of beef.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve ; the children of school age attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Duck Lake, a distance of thirty miles.

Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and will not lose an opportunity to earn money when such presents itself. Apparently they are gradually making some advancement. A few have a larger area under crop than they ever had before. Some of the ex-pupils are becoming very good farmers, amongst whom I might mention in particular George Grayeyes, André Lafond, Edward Arcan ; others with a less degree of ambition are, however, doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with two exceptions, have been temperate so far as my knowledge goes, and no case of immorality came to my notice.

MISTAWASIS' BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band has an area of 49,380 acres, and is situated at Snake Plain, twenty-five miles north of Carlton. It contains much variety of soil for agricultural purposes ; hay and water are plentiful, and timber is to be found in sufficient quantity for all requirements. The agency headquarters are located within the limits of this reserve.

Population.—The population of the band is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good, no disease of an infectious nature having made its appearance. Early precautions were taken at the opening of spring to have the filth and rubbish that accumulates around the houses during the winter raked and burned and the premises generally cleaned up. No difficulty was experienced in having the Indians carry out instructions in this respect.

Occupations.—The principal industries followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising. Other occupations engaged in by them are hunting, root-digging and freighting, from which sources they derive a fair revenue. During the winter a number of the Indians got out logs for buildings and lumber ; the latter is intended for the erection of granaries, storehouses and repairing other buildings.

Buildings.—There is not much improvement to report in their dwellings. Apparently the lack of repairs is merely owing to want of attention; however, a change might be expected in the near future, as preparations are being made by at least six Indians either to erect new houses or to overhaul the old ones. A few granaries, stables and implement sheds will also be put up this fall.

Stock.—I regret to have to report a decrease in the number of cattle of this band of about twenty-two head ; the very small natural increase for this year (twelve calves from eighty-two cows) is largely responsible for this state of affairs. I have, however, decided and am determined to bring about a change in the condition of this important industry, which has evidently been neglected for the last few years on this reserve.

Implements.—The Indians of this band are not extra well supplied with agricultural implements. Some of the ex-pupils have not received much assistance in this line from the department ; however, a request was recently made on their behalf to the Indian Commissioner for the supply of a few wagons, ploughs, &c., which I trust will be granted. Notwithstanding the fact that a considerable quantity of lumber has been manufactured on this reserve during the last few years, none of it has apparently been utilized in the erection of implement sheds, as no such construction is to be seen. As a consequence the implements were left out unprotected from all sorts of weather.

Education.—There is a day school within the limits of the reserve, which up to July 1 last, was under the able management of Mrs. Moore. The attendance is good and progress of pupils satisfactory. About ten children from this band attend the Regina industrial and the Duck Lake boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, in view of the fact that they have been continuously in close touch with the agency headquarters, are, however, making an effort to improve their conditions. This has a special reference to the young men and ex-pupils. Their farming operations were carried on to a limited extent this year owing to scarcity of seed; however, they will be well repaid for their labour in this respect, as the crops, wheat in particular, which has been cut for some days past, promise to yield abundantly.

Temperance and Morality.—There are but a small percentage of the Indians on this reserve who are addicted to drink, I am sorry to have to say that these are ex-pupils. I am in hope, however, of stamping out this objectionable habit by adopting strong measures against it whenever occasion will offer. Immorality, I regret to state,

prevails to some extent among the young men and women, and I find this the most difficult thing to check. I am in hopes, however, that some improvement will have been made in this respect when I am called upon to make my next report on this agency.

ATAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated eighteen miles north of the agency headquarters and has an area of some 43,000 acres. It is much broken with hills and ravines, but there is ample arable land for agricultural purposes. This reserve is well adapted for cattle-raising, as hay and good water are abundant. Timber, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, is still to be found, but in limited quantities only.

Population.—The present population of this band is 208.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year their general health has been good and they have been free from epidemics. With few exceptions they are clean in their habits and housekeeping. The regulations as to sanitary precautions prescribed by the department were carried out in a satisfactory way.

Occupations.—Their principal means of making a living are farming and stock-raising. With the former they have had very poor success in the past year owing to early frosts. At the present time their grain crops are cut and will, I am glad to say, produce a bountiful return. Other occupations by which these Indians earn money for their livelihood are hunting, trapping and root-digging.

Buildings.—Similar remarks to those made in regard to the buildings on the Mistawasis reserve are, to some extent, applicable to the ones on this reervation. Many dwellings require re-roofing, &c., while there is but one Indian who has a small granary made of lumber; the rest use old shacks for such purposes. Evidently, the lumber manufactured for this band in recent years has not been utilized in permanent improvements on their reserve.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of good quality, and number 366, an increase of sixty during the year after deducting the number beefed or otherwise disposed of. This particular industry has received better attention from these Indians this year than of late years. Cattle were well looked after during the past winter; as a consequence no loss occurred.

Implements.—Many of these Indians have their implements, which they purchased with beef money, but the young men who are starting in life on their own account require ploughs, harrows and wagons, and as they have no cattle to dispose of, the proceeds of which could be invested in such purchases, they are not therefore, in a position to supply themselves with all these necessary articles. With very few exceptions, the machinery on this reserve has been rather neglected. Ploughs and harrows in the fields and mowers and rakes on the prairies, were common objects when I came here last fall, but, of course, it must be admitted that it is a difficult matter to impress upon the Indian the necessity of caring for implements when not in use. They seemed utterly unconcerned either as to the cost or as to the fragile nature of the same, and this improvidence and waste is a great impediment to their progress.

Education.—There is an excellent school on the reserve with an average attendance of nearly ten for the last three quarters, which is quite satisfactory. There are, besides, a few children from this band attending industrial schools.

Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and good workers, but some exceptional cases are to be found here as elsewhere. Several of them exhibit very good judgment in the management of their own affairs, and are consequently gathering some property around them. Chief Kameoostotin deserves special mention in this respect; he is unquestionably an exemplary man among his people; more like him on each reserve would be a great benefit to the bands, generally.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say that no case of intemperance was reported to me during the time I have been in charge of this reserve. There was one case, however, where a young Indian of the band while in the town of Prince Albert, got under the influence of liquor, but he was promptly dealt with and sentenced to thirty days in jail. Generally their morals are good.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north and some fifteen miles from Sandy lake; it contains an area of 29,664 square miles. The soil is light and wood is found in fair quantities. In dry seasons hay would be abundant.

Population.—The total population of the band as per last annuity payments is 169.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. They were exempt from any epidemic ; a few suffered only from minor ailments.

Occupations.—This is a reserve where farming cannot be depended on; under most favourable conditions only can the land produce a crop of wheat ; as a consequence the Indians must depend largely on hunting and fishing for their livelihood.

Buildings.—There is room for much improvement in this respect ; the dwellings are all mud-roofed shacks, and only fairly well kept as to cleanliness. One good feature about them, however, is that an open fireplace is to be seen in each and every one of them, which constitutes a good system of ventilation.

Stock.—Cattle on this reserve number ninety-three head, being an increase of sixteen during the year. A few only of the Indians take good care of their stock during the winter months, while others require a constant supervision in that connection.

Implements.—The implements on this reserve were supplied by the department and in sufficient number and assortment to fill the requirements of the band ; when not in use they are kept at the home farm.

Education.—Although there is a day school on the reserve, the attendance is not up to what it should be. The parents seem to be quite unconcerned about the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Notwithstanding certain disadvantages these Indians have to contend with, they are steadily improving in some respects. Their grain crop was a total failure last fall, owing to frosts. Practically no fish was stored away for use during the winter ; throughout that season they had to depend solely on their hunt for a living.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are through force of circumstances temperate, and their morals will average up with that of any other Indians of the agency.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, NO. 94A (SIOUX).

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 2,400 acres and is situated about nine miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert. The arable land is very limited and what there is of it is light, and only in good and favourable seasons will it produce a crop.

Population.—There are only twenty-nine of this band occupying the reserve ; the rest are at or near Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Sioux was fairly good throughout the year. Sanitary measures are satisfactorily carried out by those on the reserve.

Occupations.—These people earn their livelihood chiefly from the sale of hay, wood, senega-root and berries at the convenient market at Prince Albert.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are, as a rule, small but comfortable and are well kept.

Stock.—During the year they had an increase of five head of cattle, which number now twenty-four. A few horses are also owned on the reserve.

Implements.—They have all the implements they require, of which they take good care.

Education.—There is a day school within the limits of the reserve, but I am sorry to say the attendance has been rather unsatisfactory. Miss Baker continues as teacher and deserves credit for the interest she takes in the welfare of these Indians.

Progress.—Considering the limited assistance they have been getting from the department these people are dong fairly well. They are good workers and with their numerous occupations managed to make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported to me during the year.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM'S BAND, NO. 105.

The transfer of this band from this agency to the Battleford agency was made within the time in review.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Apart from the death of the late Joseph Savord, farmer at Sandy lake, which occurred on the 16th of last month, the staff remains unchanged.

As I was appointed to this agency only last November, I must ask indulgence for any shortcomings there may be in this report.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. FISHER,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.
BROADVIEW, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

I commenced my duties at this agency on March 3 last, and, with Inspector Graham, made a thorough inspection, which concluded on March 19; my report, therefore will not be a complete review of the work performed during the year.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings are situated on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, nine miles northwest of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The reserves are as follows :—Ochapowace, No. 71 ; Kakewistahaw, No. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Sheshoop, No. 74 and 74A, and Little Bone reserve, No. 73A, lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and extending from Whitewood, on the east, to Grenfell, on the west. The total area of these reserves is 181,678 acres. The reserves are all well watered by sloughs, creeks, and the Qu'Appelle river. Most of the soil is sandy and clay loam, and is well adapted to mixed farming; an abundant supply of timber for buildings and fire-wood is available, and the natural grasses for pasture and winter feed grow plentifully. The country in general is rolling, and parts of it very picturesque.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the east of the agency headquarters, and is northwest of Whitewood; it contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 102.

Health.—There are a number of old people on this reserve, but the general health has been good. A few have comfortable houses, but most of these Indians have small log shanties chinked with clay, badly lighted and ventilated.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and cattle-raising are carried on in a small way by some of these Indians, but the majority depend largely on the sale of wood and hay, and digging senega-root for a living. A few of the very old and infirm receive assistance during the winter.

Education.—The majority of these Indians appear to take an interest in the education of their children, there being 15 children attending school.

KAKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north of Broadview; it contains an area of 46,816 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good throughout the year, no epidemics of any kind occurring; some cases of scrofula are reported in this band. With two exception these Indians live in small log shanties chinked with clay, and badly lighted and ventilated.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are carried on by some of these Indians, but the majority depend largely on the sale of wood, hay and senega-root for a living. The old and infirm receive assistance.

Education.—There is very little trouble in getting the parents in this band to send their children to school, there being 19 attending school out of 23 of school age.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve lies to the west of Kakewistahaw reserve, and north of the Canadian Pacific railway, between Broadview and Grenfell; its area is 49,920 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 173.

Health and Sanitation.—Many of these Indians are strong, healthy men and women, although a few families are consumptive, and the children of these generally develop the disease quite young. Some of the Indians of this band have good one-and-a-half story houses, and generally the sanitary conditions are much better than in the other bands.

Occupations.—About one-half the Indians in this band carry on farming and cattle-raising more or less systematically; some of these have from two to four good work horses each, and the machinery requisite for farm work. They add to their incomes by the sale of wood and hay.

Education.—These Indians take a deep interest in the education of their children, there being at school 45 out of 46 children in the band of school age.

SAKIMAY BAND, NO. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the west side of the north half of Cowessess reserve, and bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle valley, a small part of the reserve (No. 74A) being on the north side of the river. The area of this reserve is 25,208 acres. These Indians also have the Little Bone (No. 73A reserve) 40 miles north, containing 6,976 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 161.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been fair, but scrofula and consumption are among them, and I fear their ravages will show on the vital statistics in the future. Medical attendance is regular. A few of these Indians have good houses, but the majority live in small log shanties.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians carry on mixed farming and cattle-raising in a small way, but the majority in this band depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, and senega-root for a living; some of the old and infirm receive assistance.

Education.—Many of these Indians are opposed to sending their children to school, and as an evidence of this only 9 children attend school out of 31 children of school age in the band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Crops.—When I commenced my duties here last March, there was hardly any land prepared for spring seeding, but, by an effort, with the assistance of the instructors, I succeeded in getting in on the four reserves, 868¾ acres of wheat and oats, which is an increase over last year of 233¾ acres; these crops are all looking well. In addition to the land ploughed for seeding this spring we have got ready for next spring 405 acres of summer-fallow and breaking, making a total this year of 1,276¾ acres.

Cattle.—Cattle on the reserves were well cared for last winter, the Indians having plenty of hay provided, and with the comparatively mild winter they came out in the spring in good order. The increase of calves has been satisfactory.

Buildings.—The buildings on these reserves in which the Indians live are, generally speaking, not satisfactory, and sanitary conditions cannot be good under the circumstances. In the spring all garbage and rubbish was gathered and burned, which showed marked improvement.

Schools.—Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, situated on the north-west corner of Cowessess reserve near Crooked lake, and in the valley of the Qu'Appelle river, is doing excellent work, both in the education of the children and in the training of the girls in domestic work, and the boys in agriculture and care of cattle. The surroundings at this school show thrift and industry, and are a splendid object lesson to the children as well as to the parents. The school is in charge of the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., and an efficient staff of sisters and brothers. Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, situated at the east end of the lake of that name, and just off Ochapowace reserve, has in Miss Salmark a teacher thoroughly capable in the education of Indian children, and her class-room work is excellent. The domestic work and training is also all that could be desired. The outside work and sorrundings at this school do not show the care and thrift which might be expected, and, in my opinion, the training for the older boys could be improved. This school is under the principalship of the Rev. Hugh McKay.

I have, &c.,

MATTHEW MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, July 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, about thirteen miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of sixteen square miles. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs.

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. They are attentive to sanitary instructions and keep their houses fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising occupy some of their time, but the older men have never seriously taken hold; still from the sale of cattle and produce, along with gathering roots in summer and hunting in winter, they make a good living, receiving but little assistance from the department.

Buildings.—Their buildings are not as good as they might be. The ease with which they have hitherto made a living by hunting, trapping and root-digging, with the consequent absence from the reserve, makes the value of a good home on the reserve appear of little importance to them.

Stock.—They own a fine bunch of cattle, which wintered very well, and of which they take fairly good care.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, the children being sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Having got to a stage that procures them a living, they do not show much desire to go beyond this.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral and temperate.

OKEMASIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands border chiefly on Duck lake, and its hay marshes, being about three miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is forty-four square miles. On Okemasis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now going to, for cultivation, with favourable results.

Population.—The population of Okemasis band is 30. The population of Beardy's band is 145.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and they pay attention to sanitary measures.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising occupy most of their time. The younger men, having taken hold with a will, are fast making themselves self-supporting and independent. Having excellent hay-grounds on these reserves and being near the village of Duck Lake, they have always a surplus of hay on hand, for which they find a ready cash market.

Buildings.—Some have good shingle-roofed houses; others not so good; but the general trend is towards a better order of things.

Stock.—They own a fine herd of cattle, of which they take good care.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. The children of the Roman Catholic parents go to the Duck Lake boarding school, while those whose parents are Presbyterians go to the Regina industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, for Indians, moral and, considering their proximity to the village of Duck Lake, are very temperate.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the South Saskatchewan river, fourteen miles from the city of Prince Albert, and con-

sists of thirty-seven square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of sloughs and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. They keep their houses clean and attend to sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising occupy most of their time, which they supplement by hunting and root-digging.

Buildings.—In most cases the buildings are good.

Stock.—These Indians have a fine herd of over three hundred head.

Implements.—These Indians have all the implements they require for their work.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which has a fair attendance.

Progress.—These Indians may be said to be self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and fairly temperate.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over fifty-six square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side where the land is poor and sandy ; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid property.

Population.—The population of this band is 228.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. They keep their houses clean and attend to sanitary regulations.

Buildings.—On this reserve nearly all have good shingle-roofed houses; a number of new ones have been built during the year.

Stock.—These Indians have a nice herd of cattle, but, from various reasons, in the past they have not increased as they should have done. An improvement in this line may now be looked for, as they have two large pastures made where constant care during summer and fall can be given the animals.

Implements.—They have now all the implements they require, having been supplied with everything necessary in that line, payment for the same being made from funds in hands of the department belonging to the band from sale of reserve lands.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, both of which are well attended.

Progress.—These Indians are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year the Indians of this agency have made very fair progress, indeed I may say that all the able-bodied men are self-supporting. The result of their farming operations, owing to a late spring and early frosts, was below the average, while the low price of beef cattle was discouraging. The cattle on the different reserves wintered very well, without loss, and went to the grass in good condition. The acreage sown to grain and root crops has been increased. At this writing wheat promises a good crop, while oats and barley may be light. The general health of the Indians has been very good and the births show an increase over deaths. It is with pleasure that I report that no crime of any kind was charged to the Indians of this agency during the past year, nor were any charges of intemperance made.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, August 9, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the fisca year ended June 30, 1905, together with the statistical return and an inventory of th government property under my charge at that date.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by this band lies about eight miles westward fron Edmonton and contains 19,520 acres. The soil is of excellent quality, and the reserve being well timbered and abundantly watered, is well adapted to diversified farming in which pursuit the members of the band are principally engaged.

Population.—The band, at the annuity payments last October, numbered 126.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary directions laid down by the department ar generally well observed. Their houses, from a sanitary point of view, are improving the medical attendance provided seems efficient and sufficient ; but so wide-sprea is the taint of scrofula and consumption that both remedial and preventive measure seem to make but little impression on the death-rate.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the band is mixed farming. A consider able number find employment as boatmen on the steamers of the Athabaska and north ern waters, some as raftsmen on the Saskatchewan, and a few hire with farmers o the band. They catch some fur, pick berries and make and sell moccasins and bead work.

Stock.—The hay provided for the winter keep of their stock was ample, the seaso was favourable, and the cattle, in consequence, came out well in the spring. There is still unauthorized killing practised, but it is not, apparently, increasing.

Buildings.—There is a very noticeable improvement in their dwelling-houses, and some advance is apparent in their outbuildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well provided in this respect.

Education.—There is no day school here, but as the reserve is diligently can vassed for pupils by the principals of the different boarding and industrial schools no children of school age are neglected.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the beginning of the year the services of a farming instructor for the band were dispensed with and at the same time the libera rations theretofore enjoyed by them were wholly discontinued except in the case o those who by reason of old age or infirmity were incapacitated from making a living The outcome of changes so radical was awaited with some anxiety, but, happily, no jar worthy of remark followed. The Indians accepted the changed conditions unmur muringly, and now, at the end of the first year of the experiment, they seem as well content and as well off as when in receipt of the somewhat expensive favours. In addition to farming about as much as in the past, they have constructed eight miles of the boundary fence, which completes the inclosure of their reserve. They have also inclosed two pasture-fields near the agency headquarters, which called for the con struction of nearly five miles of fence. These fields have proved very convenient and useful both to the Indians and the agency staff. New dwellings, of a type much superior to what prevailed in the past, have been erected, and old houses have been

repaired and made to conform better with their requirements. On the whole, the year passes into the history of the band as a fairly satisfactory one.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been more prosecutions of Indians for drunkenness and of those who supplied them intoxicants this year than in the past. This does not indicate an increase of the evil, but is the evidence of a determination to diminish and, if possible, stamp it out, by the rigorous enforcement of the law. An encouraging feature of the matter is the growing disposition of the Indians to inform on those who supply them with intoxicants. With any abatement of drunkenness a corresponding improvement in morals may be expected.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—Michel's reserve lies some seven miles west of the town of St. Albert and contains 17,934¼ acres of good agricultural land, carrying sufficient timber for all local requirements.

Population.—The band numbered 94 members in October, 1904.

Health and Sanitation.—Consumption is prevalent in the band, and although their way of living and sanitary observance and surroundings are much the same as prevail among their white neighbours, the death-rate continues to be high.

Occupations.—Some of those enrolled as members of the band are hunters and trappers and spend most of the time in the forest. Those who reside on the reserve are farmers, engaged in all the branches of this occupation.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are, generally, good, and are tidily kept. Their outbuildings are fair.

Stock.—Their cattle are well looked after and the quality of their herds is improving.

Education.—The children of this reserve are fortunate in being so near the St. Albert boarding school, where an excellent education is imparted.

Temperance and Morality.—This band stands well, for Indians, in respect to these virtues.

Progress.—Their farming operations are somewhat hampered by reason of their waiting for returns from the sale of their land. They depend on this source for the money necessary to provide a good equipment of work horses and farm implements. Railway survey parties at work on and near the reserve have given employment to both men and teams at remunerative wages.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—This reserve lies four miles north of Michel's and contains 26,240 acres. Much of it consists of fine, open, undulating prairie, containing fine hay and bottom lands. The rest is high rolling country densely wooded with poplar and fir.

Population.—In October, 1904, the band contained 189 members.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good. Their outdoor life is good for the health, and while the doctor visits them regularly, there is seldom any call for his services.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief employments of the band, some fishing being done for their own consumption. They have a good start in cattle, but do not take readily to farming. They purchased a saw-mill and have operated it, for the second season, this year.

Buildings.—Both their dwellings and stables are very poor and, notwithstanding their ownership and operation of the saw-mill, there is little improvement to report this year.

Stock.—They provide enough hay in the season to keep their cattle well through the winter, but their occupation as hunters takes them to the forest at a time when

their cattle should have unremitting care, and consequently their stock is frequently neglected. Unauthorized disposal of stock is still very prevalent in this band.

Education.—The day school on this reserve, which has been closed for some years, is likely to be reopened soon, and it is hoped the teaching may be of benefit to the band.

Temperance and Morality.—Much of the backwardness of these Indians is attributable to their drinking habits, and the remoteness of the reserve from the agency headquarters makes the trouble hard to deal with. With these, as with most Indians, their morality is influenced by their sobriety and, as may be inferred, the moral status of the band is low.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve.—This is situated on the shore of Lac Ste. Anne, across the narrows from the village of that name. It contains 14,720 acres of land, about three-quarters of which is covered with spruce and poplar timber, the remainder being prairie, hay and bottom lands. The soil is a sandy loam and is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—At the annuity payments in October last the band numbered 146 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Their outdoor life as hunters and trappers ensures good health for them, and neither contagious disease nor epidemic visited them during the year. The doctor visits the reserve regularly.

Occupations.—Their main dependence is on hunting and fishing, at which they are successful and by which they prosper. They have some cattle, but attempt no farming.

Stock.—They provide well for, and attend well to, their small bunch of cattle. The herd is growing both by natural increase and by purchase, a sign as encouraging as it was unlooked for.

Buildings.—From the nature of their pursuits their houses are only occasionally and temporarily occupied, and, hence, not good. Their stables serve well enough to shelter their cattle.

Education.—Miss de Cazes, who taught the day school on the reserve, resigned this spring, and no successor has been appointed. Miss de Cazes was faithful and capable in the discharge of her duties, but the wandering habits of the parents made the education of the children almost impossible.

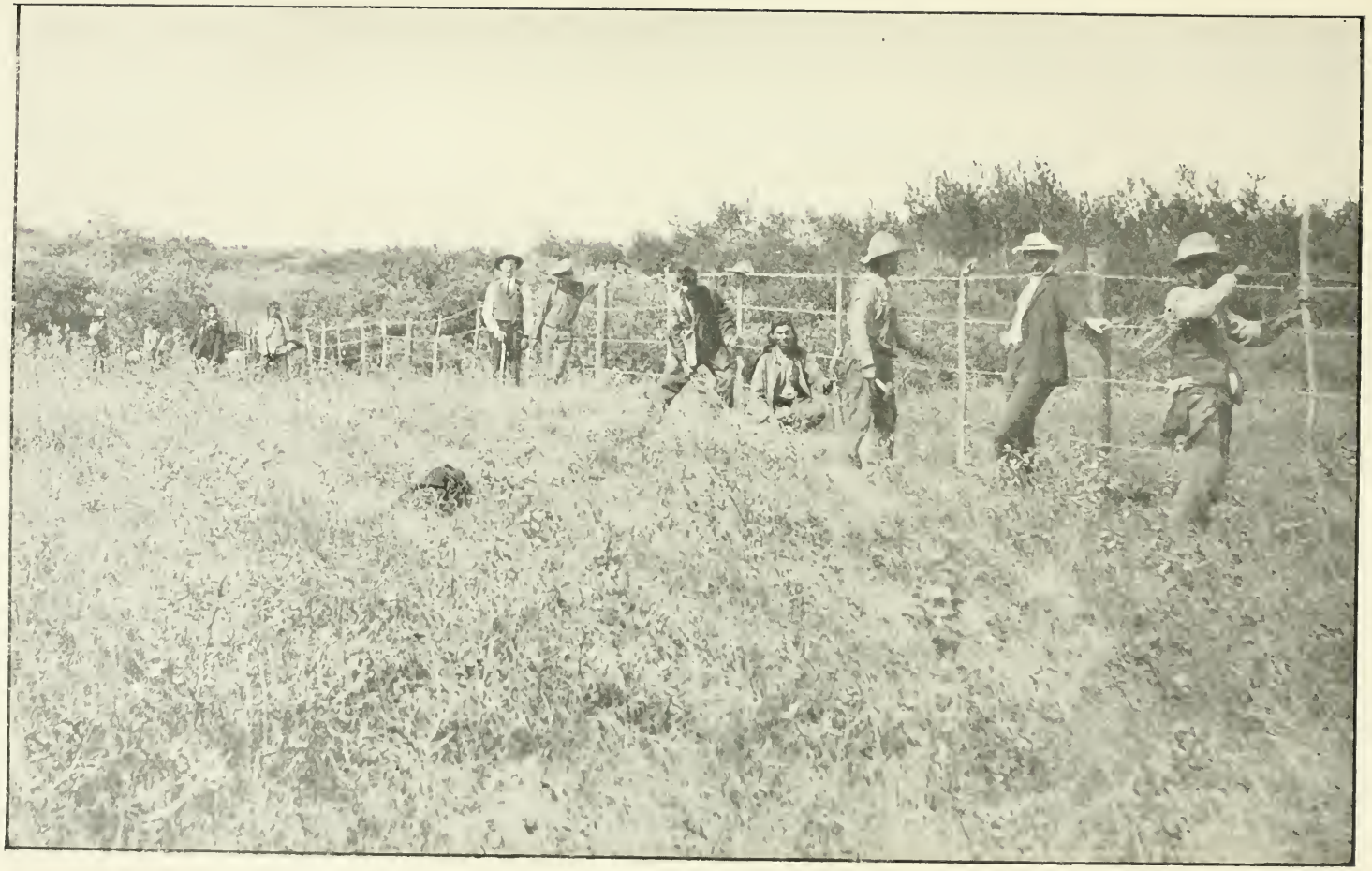
Temperance and Morality.—They have had, and no doubt deserved the reputation of being drunken in the past ; but it is expected that the presence of a detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police now stationed at Lac Ste. Anne will have a good effect on them. Their morals are fair.

Progress.—We seldom see this band assembled except at the annuity payments. They then appear as a well-dressed, clean, alert and independent-looking body of Indians They beg for no rations and they support the destitute of their band. They incur debts, at times, and discharge them honourably. To the extent of their ability, they buy what they need in the way of wagons and implements, and while one would wish to help them, the danger of making them ration-house paupers prevents it. The fear of the ration-house is the beginning of wisdom in Indian management.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133A.

Reserve.—The reserve of Paul's band is situated at White Whale lake, about twenty miles west of the agency headquarters. It contains 20,920 acres, most of it suitable for agricultural purposes. Three-fourths of its area is covered with timber, chiefly poplar.

Population.—At the annuity payments in October, 1904, the number in the band was 157.



Fencing White Bear's Reserve, Moose Mountain Agency, N. W. T.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been good. The usual sanitary measures were carried out and visits by the doctor were regularly made.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief and favourite pursuits of the band. They have cattle, but they dislike farming.

Buildings.—Last winter they got out logs and had 87,000 feet of lumber sawn for them. It is expected that most of this will be used in putting up buildings for them before winter, so that their circumstances in this respect will be greatly improved. As matters stand, the improvement is desirable.

Stock.—A manifest advance in their conduct of this department is noticeable. They had hay beyond their needs last winter and there were few, if any, losses from neglect. What unauthorized killing was done was defiantly, rather than surreptitiously, perpetrated, as they were closely watched, and it is thought that with continued vigilance an end to the practice will soon come.

Education.—There is a day school at this reserve under the direction of the Methodist Church, with Mr. Blewett in charge. The want of interest shown by the parents is very discouraging, making the education of the children up-hill work.

Characteristics and Progress.—But little farming was done by the band this year. The difficulty of getting their grain threshed and their remoteness from markets were discouragements which might stagger more enthusiastic farmers than they. Hunting and fishing afforded more congenial and more profitable employment. The catch of fur was good and prices were high. The winter's fishing, also, was remunerative, as buyers were at the lake on the reserve all the season, prepared to buy all the fish they could supply at good prices.

Temperance and Morality.—What drinking is done, and there is, doubtless, too much, is always indulged in away from the reserve. It is very rarely that an intoxicated Indian is seen on the reserve, but rumours come to us of orgies in the remote settlements which they visit on their hunting trips. Their morals are on a level with those of the other bands similarly situated.

General.—The telephone which was installed at the office this year is a great convenience, and has proved a valuable asset of the agency in the management of its affairs.

A picket fence inclosing the agency grounds was built, enhancing the appearance, and adding to the security of the place.

The fence inclosing the reserve of Enoch's band was completed, and two pasture-fields, near the agency headquarters, were inclosed.

The rations at all the reserves were reduced, until now only the destitute participate. The very considerable saving thereby effected was brought about without perceptible detriment to their progress or evoking manifestation of discontent on the part of the Indians.

The resignation of Dr. Harrison, as medical officer to the Indians, caused very sincere regret, his genial disposition having made him as agreeable to myself and the employees as skill in his profession rendered him invaluable to the Indians. Dr. Tierney, who is medical officer in his stead, has proved himself a worthy successor. Other than these, there have been no changes in the staff, and I beg to bear testimony to the efficiency of each member and the zeal with which all discharged their duties.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
PONOKA, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Hobbema agency is prettily situated on the left bank of the Battle river about ten miles down from the town of Ponoka, and five miles south of Hobbema Siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

Reserves.—The following reserves, with their locations, are comprised and within the jurisdiction of this agency. Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the southeast of Hobbema Siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka. Its area comprises 39,360 acres. Ermineskin reserve, No. 138, lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing a little east of and near the railway line, extends westerly across the railway to the Bears Hill lake. It also comprises 39,360 acres. Louis Bull's reserve lies to the northwest of Ermineskin's and is not yet apportioned to the band.

Montana reserve, No. 139, also called the Bobtail reserve, lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and to the northeast of Ponoka. It contains 19,520 acres.

Pigeon Lake reserve, lies at the south end of Pigeon lake, and contains 4,800 acres. It is 40 miles distant from this agency, and is solely for the use of Indian fishermen belonging to any of the reserves as above set forth.

The total area of these reserves is 103,860 acres, or 162 square miles. By excepting, of course, Pigeon Lake reserve, the whole forms an irregular figure, with the Calgary and Edmonton railway winding its way diagonally through it north and south for fifteen miles.

Topography.—The surface of this large block of land in this agency, consists of rolling prairie and depressions of swamp and willow brush, with scattered timber sufficiently large for building purposes and fire-wood; while upon the margin here and there, may be found small patches of spruce and tamarack, which will supply enough rough lumber for building purposes for a generation.

The usefulness of such an extended reservation is much diminished by 25,000 acres being swampy and so much mixed with the remainder that the bottomless swamps cannot be fenced off, consequently they are, and always will be, a menace and a snare for the cattle.

At the northwestern margin of the reservation are the low lands, bordering on the Bears Hill lake, which become in dry seasons an immense hay meadow. In like manner in the southeast, at the opposite side of the reserve, twenty miles distant, and bordering on Battle lake, is a similar formation, also making in dry seasons an immense hay meadow. Together these extensive low lands grow thousands of tons of hay and are practically inexhaustible in their supply of cattle feed, and add greatly to the value of the reserves.

Of the prairie knolls, probably a half are of sandy loam; while a half or so are of rich clay loam and yield abundantly. The difference in fertility between the two classes can easily be seen in the yield of grasses that they grow. Such is the topography of the reserves where these bands of Indians have their homes.

Population.—At the annual payment of annuities there was a total of 655 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly satisfactory. Much attention has been given to proper ventilation of newly-built houses; more air space has been allowed to each room, and this plan will be followed in the construction of all future dwellings. The accumulation of garbage during the winter around dwellings or other buildings has either been duly collected and burned, or been hauled to its proper place. The drinking water has been carefully guarded from pollution, both for the Indians and for the milch cows. Vegetables are more and more becoming an article of diet. Continued care is exercised as to the proper condition of meat consumed. It has, however, been noteworthy that meat a white man could not possibly eat, has no visible ill effects upon an Indian after eating it. Be that as it may, every inducement is held out to prevent consumption of polluted meat as food.

Every care has been bestowed upon those afflicted with consumption, and every precaution used to prevent the spread of that dire disease. But the social habits are such that the Indian customs are conducive to the spread of throat diseases. These customs we are continually contending against; and shall continue to do so until the end of the chapter.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and is prompt in his attentions when his services are called upon.

Resources and Occupations.—The varied resources and occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, land-clearing for settlers, log-driving, farming and cattle-raising. The particulars of all these resources are to be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics forwarded along with this report to the department for the fiscal year just ended. It may not be amiss, however, to state or rather to give summaries of these resources for the past year so as to focus to the mind's eye something of what has been accomplished.

It was near the middle of December that the self-supporting Indians of the agency, after a three weeks' tour, returned from hunting muskrats and realized $900 for the skins; which sum came in well as a Christmas gift to their families. But this spring the price of skins doubled and the Indians secured a further sum of $1,950 for the rat-skins caught after the spring opened and before May 10, when the hunting season closed. This also came in at an opportune time.

The fishing at Pigeon lake has given support to seventeen families for a portion of the year, averaging during the winter $85 each. The summer catch was much better than that. Some Indians were clearing land for settlers by contract at so much an acre, and satisfied themselves and also the settlers with their work.

The main resource and the best is the mixed farming, so called. By its means the self-supporting Indians supplied themselves and families with food, and likewise their stock.

Beyond this support, upwards of a thousand tons of hay were sold in the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin for upwards of $4,000. To the department they sold 35,000 pounds of beef and received for it $2,100.

I received from them also 40,000 pounds into the storehouse, and issued it again in small quantities, from 10 to 20 pounds as it was required. It seems probable that farming and cattle-raising combined on this reserve will be the ultimate method for these Indians to follow to become self-supporting.

Buildings.—There was a slight increase in the number of dwellings erected by the Indians this year. More than that, they answered the purpose better in every way, and are very satisfactory. They are larger generally, have three rooms, are better ventilated, are made of logs and lumber and have a good shingle roof. The material is procured on the reserve. During the winter season, the saw-logs are cut and hauled to the Indian saw-mill at the agency headquarters. During the high-water season these logs are cut into lumber by the sawyer employed by the department. It becomes then the Indian's duty to assist the sawyer in bringing up the logs to the saw, and in carrying away the lumber from the mill. He does the same

in the cutting of the shingles. It follows that he is not long in learning that good logs make good lumber and shingles, and poor logs the reverse. The necessary doors and windows and nails are purchased. The last and decorative work is generally to lime-wash the new house inside and out. I encourage them in this. The department supplies the lime and whitewash brushes. When it is considered that twenty new houses were built of a good substantial and roomy character, we know considerable attention was given to profitable employment and with resulting comforts. So with the stock, sixteen good, roomy and well-constructed stables and corrals around them extend comfort to the cattle and further profits to the builder. At first, in the early days, the Indian followed the practice of letting the cattle shift for themselves. 'The buffalo looked out for themselves, why not the cattle?' In later years they built and rebuilt shelter of the flimsiest kind; that day is rapidly passing away. A few years more will see accomplished a good and substantial dwelling for each family, and well-built stables and enough of them to give shelter to all the cattle.

Cattle.—The progress made in the herd of cattle the last few years has been excellent; the last year was no exception to the rule. Moreover the addition of two thoroughbred Hereford bulls this spring promises well for the further addition of beef, as experience has proved in the past.

The cattle had a splendid year; practically there were no losses, certainly not more than one per cent. The particulars as to kinds, number and the value of the cattle, and likewise of the horses are to be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics, as mentioned before, as forwarded herewith. The Indian prizes his cattle more as he receives and sees the benefit arising from his care of them. The whole number as counted by myself and farmers (and 'declared to') on June 30, 1905, including the thoroughbred bulls, was 958. If we may judge of the future by the past records among the cattle, then we can be sure of a profitable and congenial employment for this band of Crees.

Education.—The training and education of the children is provided for by two Christian Churches, the Methodist and Roman Catholic, assisted to a large extent by the department.

The Methodist plan has been that of providing two day schools, one near the agency headquarters and on Samson's reserve, the other on Louis Bull's reserve, and twelve miles northwest from the agency headquarters. A teacher is provided for each school and every attention paid to the teacher's art of instilling the rudiments of a common school education. At times quite a number of the parents find it necessary to move, in order to hunt or fish for a living, when, of course, the children of such leave the school to accompany their parents. Herein lies the trouble and check to progress. Two months' or even one month's absence takes away all taste and keenness after knowledge, tardiness and irregular attendance follow in the wake, and the progress is not satisfactory when considered with what it might have been.

The Roman Catholic plan is that of providing a boarding school, and having complete control of the children through the whole course of instruction. It is impossible not to compare the two methods and be impressed by the object lesson the comaprison sets forth. The full control in and out of school, the training all the day, whether in the playground, at the table, or at devotional exercises, the regular rising and retiring, all these things train for a higher plane of living and a better life.

A visit to this boarding school always gives wonder and pleasure to strangers at the attainments of these Indian pupils.

Temperance and Morality.—The year just closed has been a record year for the least number of convictions for violations of the Indian Act, by purchasing intoxciating liquor. I am scarcely inclined to place it to the advanced condition of the Indians, in being above the standard of drinking, and as having allied himself to temperance. I am more of the opinion that it will take a much longer time to raise this band above a love of fire-water than one generation.

The cause is more to be found in the acuteness of the Indian to deceive and to escape the police, being greater than the keenness of the police to detect the Indian

breaker of the law. It is more a case of diamond cut diamond. But I will do justice to the Indian and say that his chiefs are total abstainers, and use their influence in every way to make abstainers of all the tribe.

In morality so far as appears on the surface the Indian is nearly on a par with the average white man. There have not been any great crimes ; so we can only state things as we find them and conclude that the Indian is going ahead in morality even as his white neighbour.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, July 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report together with a statistical statement of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Headquarters.—The headquarters of the agency are within a mile of the southern boundary of the White Bear's reserve and are very prettily situated on the banks of a small lake called Agency lake.

Reserve.—White Bear's reserve is situated at the east end of a range of hills called Moose Mountain and cover an area of 30,288 acres. A very large portion of the reserve is covered with wood and lakes. An abundance of fish may be caught in two of these lakes, viz., Fish lake and White Bear lake. This reserve is exceedingly well adapted for mixed farming, particularly cattle-raising. The southeastern portion of the reserve is best adapted for grain-raising, as it is more level and larger fields may be ploughed. Plenty of timber for building purposes, as well as for rails, posts, &c., can be obtained in the bush.

Population.—The population has remained stationary during the fiscal year, being the same as given in the last report, viz., 196.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the year has been exceptionally good. There have been no epidemics, with the exception of grippe, and that of a mild type, and no infectious diseases. Two members of the band are suffering from chronic complaints, one from phthisis and the other from dropsy of the kidneys.

Dr. Hardy, who lives in the town of Carlyle, visits the agency once a month officially, and, when called, in special cases, and is most attentive to his duties. No efforts have been spared to impress upon the Indians the benefits to be derived from greater cleanliness in the home and of the person, the necessity of more cleanly habits in the cooking and the choice of food, as well as the advantages to be derived from better-built and better-ventilated houses.

Many of the Indians on this reserve are neatly dressed and cleanly in their habits, but some are the very reverse; some of the Indian houses are fairly clean, but some are very dirty.

The operation of vaccination is usually performed at the time of the annuity payments. A few object, but the majority consent to the operation.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency earn their livelihood by the sale of grain, cattle, hay, pickets cut from the willow, logs, rails, wild fruits and fish and a few by working for the white settlers during the harvest season. The women tan hides, do a little at bead-work and basket-making, wash and scrub for people in the towns and in the surrounding neighbourhood and make something by the sale of senega-root.

As farmers, they have been fairly industrious during the present season, putting in 229 acres in crop and summer-fallowing and breaking 97½ acres to date. Jimmie Kahmemaiassin, No. 239, of White Bear's band, who broke his first land last season, and Oskinequio, No. 242, of the same band, a new recruit to the ranks of the farming Indians, have taken an exceptional interest in their work.

The grain is looking very well considering the exceptional amount of moisture this season and the few really warm days, which has retarded a rapid growth; but with favourable conditions for the rest of the reason I hope for a bountiful crop.

Buildings.—The Indian houses, while warm and comfortable from an Indian point of view, are not up to the standard they should be, considering the abundance of timber on the reserve. They generally consist of one small room, much too small for the number of persons generally living in them, as a rule badly ventilated but generally fairly well lighted. The habit of the Indians of this agency of living in tents during the summer and early autumn months, which is practically universal, tends to lessen interest in the home and its surroundings. Lumber is very little used in the construction of these houses, but owing to the present high price of that article they are not so much to be blamed in that respect, as it is altogether beyond the means of most of them.

Stock.—The stock in this agency came through last winter with little or no loss, owing to the exceptionally mild winter. Hay is rather hard to get in this agency. In the future when many of the numerous lakes and sloughs with which it abounds are drained off and made hay-producers, there is no doubt that the number of cattle raised in the agency could be very much increased, but, at present, owing to the difficulty of getting sufficient hay put up to feed a large herd, owing to the difficulty of draining these lakes and sloughs in a wet season like this, the band, in my opinion, has all now they can well provide for. The hay fed to the cattle is supplemented by oat and wheat straw, the latter not the best of feed even when mixed. The losses in cattle during the season of 1903 are blamed by some who have made a study of the matter to feeding the cattle on wheat straw, either alone or mixed with other feed. The cattle never looked better than at the present time, the cool days, abundant feed, and absence of mosquitos and flies all tending to that condition.

Three thoroughbred bulls are now used in the herd. They are looked after at the agency headquarters during the winter months.

Implements.—The Indians with some few exceptions are fairly well provided with implements necessary for farming, such as ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, &c.

Education.—There is one school, a day school, on this reserve. This school is known as White Bear's school, and is under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church. The attendance during the year has averaged about 10, and the Indian parents take quite an interest in its welfare, although there are a few who do not, and who persist in depriving their children of the advantages of education by not sending them to school. One boy in the band is worthy of notice as being almost constant in his attendance in his classes. He is a son of Lone Chief, headman of White Bear's band. The progress of the pupils attending the school is good. Miss E. M. Scott makes an efficient and painstaking teacher. The discipline of the school is excellent.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are, speaking as a whole, fairly industrious, but there is great room for improvement before they reach that standard they should attain to. There are too many drones, and the most industrious are not industrious enough. Speaking as a band, they are not at all self-

reliant, leaning upon the officials of the agency too much. If an animal is lost, they seem to think that the agent should hunt it up; if a fence is cut, that the agent should repair it. This does not breed the right sort of men. They are on the whole law-abiding, excepting for an occasional breach of the Liquor Act. There is a gradual improvement for the better in their material condition, and from what I can learn they are certainly better off than they were a few years ago.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to be obliged to report that the Indians, those of the Cree portion of the reserve at least, are still addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Only one case of contravention of the Liquor Act has so far come to my notice, but that one case was sufficient to show the evil influence intoxicating liquors exert over the Indian, and the necessity of protecting him by a stringent liquor law from the utterly unscrupulous men who sell liquor to him. A conviction could not be obtained in the case mentioned on account of the unblushing perjury resorted to, to save not only the defendant in the case but the person who had supplied him with the liquor. The loyalty of these poor people to these scoundrels is astonishing. In other respects, so far as I can learn, the Indians are fairly moral.

The staff consists, besides myself, of Mr. James Jack, who holds the position of farmer and engineer. Mr. Jack is faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

General Remarks.—I have been only a short time in charge of this agency, taking the place of Mr. William Murison, promoted to the Touchwood Hills agency, and for a portion of that time have been seriously ill. My report may as a consequence be incomplete in some respects, but I trust that for the reasons stated its imperfections will be overlooked.

I have, &c.,

S. M. DICKINSON,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, August 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, also an inventory of government property under my charge, together with tabular statements of agricultural and industrial statistics.

The bands of Indians comprising this agency are six, known as follows : Seekaskootch, No. 119 ; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120 ; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121 ; Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122; Keeheewin, No, 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, NO. 119.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of the Saskatchewan river and about directly north of Fort Pitt. It contains an area of 38,400 acres, and varies very much in regard to natural features. The northern portion is wooded with poplar and pine interspersed with patches of prairie. The centre is flat, studded with groves of poplar and willows and at present is well supplied with water in the form of small lakes and ponds. In favourable seasons hay is plentiful. The southern portion is wooded

with poplar and pine and has some fine pasture-land and hay swamps. The predominating character of the soil is sandy.

Population.—The population of this band is 298.

WEEMISTICOOSEAHWASIS BAND, NO. 120.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of 14,080 acres and is situated on the west side of Seekaskootch reserve, which it adjoins, and the southern boundary of each reserve runs on the same line of longitude. The surface is rolling and poplar groves and hay swamps are plentiful. The soil is light and grain-growing uncertain, unless there is plenty of rain through the summer.

Population.—The population is 90.

OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, NO. 121.

Reserve.—This reserve is also known as Frog Lake reserve, deriving its name from the large lake which pierces it from the north. Its area is 21,120 acres. Poplar groves are numerous, with here and there a few pines, and the soil is sandy loam.

Population.—The population is 103.

PUSKEEAHKEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 122.

Reserve.—This reserve is joined to Ooneepowhayo's, the northwest corner of which forms part of its boundary. On the eastern side it is partly bounded by Frog lake. Its area is 25,600 acres, and it abounds with poplar groves and has some good stretches of hay. Towards the north it is more heavily timbered. The general character of the soil is sandy loam.

Population.—The population is 32.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Reserve.—This reserve is about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake. A portion of the northern part of it, containing a useless alkali lake, has been cut off, and a slightly larger area added on the east side, which makes the whole area now 18,016 acres or 96 more than it was formerly.

The reserve is well supplied with hay and timber and has several open spots of rich sandy loam.

Population.—The population is 130.

Tribe.—The five bands dealt with in the foregoing belong to the Cree nation. It has been customary to treat them in a body as one band, because the most industrious of each have been living on the two reserves close to the agency headquarters, and known as Seekaskootch band, No. 119. There is, however, a disposition on the part of those of them who are comparatively well off to return to their respective reserves and become self-supporting. This move is being encouraged, and probably in next report the bands, or at least some of them, can be dealt with separately. The few families who have already moved are succeeding fairly well with but very little assistance from the department.

Health and Sanitation.—The Crees in this part of the country, as a whole, enjoy fairly good health, there are certainly many cases of consumption and scrofula, but few excessive ones. It is seldom a year passes without some epidemic of the grippe type, more or less severe, and the past year was no exception, but the attacks were of a mild form. Weak eyes are prevalent, and there are several cases of partial and total blindness.

Special precaution is taken every spring to burn the filth and rubbish which accumulates round the houses during the winter, and as soon as the weather is warm

enough the majority of the Indians leave their houses and live under canvas, and for cleanliness' sake frequently shift from place to place.

Occupations.—The results of farming operations on the reserves close to the agency headquarters have never been very profitable, but there is always a little going on. It is probable that the Indians already referred to, who are going to settle on their own reserves may succeed in raising better crops, as the land there is better adapted thereto. Last year's grain crop was a failure and the root crop was not good. This season, however, is more promising. The district is better suited for ranching, and in this industry the Indians find more occupation than any other.

From time to time there is a call on the Indians to freight for the Hudson's Bay Company, the respective missions, and occasionally settlers; but the labour market in this respect has not been so active as last year. The Indians of the outlying reserves devote a large portion of their time to hunting, and those known as working Indians do not altogether neglect the hunt when there is a fitting opportunity. The women make their own clothes as well as their children's, they tan hides for themselves and for settlers; those that are good house-women often get daily employment from the white people in the neighbourhood, and at the proper seasons profitably spend their time gathering senega-root and wild fruit. It is seldom these Indian women are found idle.

Buildings.—The Indian houses are small but comfortable. As already mentioned, it is the exception to find them occupied in summer. The walls are log and the roofs are poles covered with sods; the chinks between the logs of the walls are filled up with mud and hay mixed. Every fall the houses undergo a thorough repair, and are made as wind-proof as possible. When lime is procurable, they are properly whitewashed; otherwise they are washed with white-mud, which looks equally well, but in sanitary respect is not so beneficial as lime.

I look for an improvement in the appearance of the buildings before next summer, as the department has supplied a planer and a shingle mill, which have been placed in position at the saw-mill and have already done good work in planing lumber and cutting shingles for proposed agency buildings, and the Indians, it is hoped, will carry out their intention of hauling logs to the mill this year to be cut into lumber and shingles for their own use.

Stock.—The cattle in the hands of these Indians are of a very good class, and the local demand for beef, which is fairly good, is to a great extent met by the Indians. The prospect of still bettering the grade of cattle has been greatly enhanced through the introduction by the department of five thoroughbred Hereford bulls.

Farm Implements.—Most of the implements in the hands of these Indians are their own private property, purchased from the proceeds of beef cattle. The supply of mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs is quite sufficient for requirements.

Education.—Two boarding schools are situated close to the agency, one under the guidance of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England. Satisfactory progress has been made during the year at both institutions, but the interest, which one looks for, taken by the parents in the education of their children is not on the increase.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and well behaved, they seldom lose an opportunity of earning wages and are becoming more independent.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no reason to think that intemperance is indulged in by any of our Indians; the opportunities of getting liquor are becoming easier as settlement draws nearer, but so far I have not found that it has had any deteriorating effect morally or otherwise.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about thirty-eight miles northwest of the agency headquarters and is known as Cold Lake reserve. It embraces an area of

46,720 acres of splendid ranching country, combining timber, water, hay and arable land.

Population.—The population of the band is 277.

Health.—These Indians are strong and robust; consumption and scrofula are their greatest enemies, and weak eyes are even more prevalent with them than with the Crees. In spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and in the fall the houses undergo repairing for the winter.

Occupations.—The Chipewyans live chiefly by hunting, and those who have the appliances freight for the traders and others who pass through the country, and with surveyors they find ready employment. They attempt very little in the way of farming, confining themselves to the raising of potatoes and other garden stuff, which are, however, generally affected by early frosts.

Buildings.—The Chipewyan houses are larger and of a more substantial character than those of the Crees. It is easier for them to get good building logs and they spend more time over their buildings and do better work; the roofs of the houses are also better made and set at a higher pitch than those of the Crees.

The stables are well put up and always made comfortable for winter.

Stock.—The cattle are of an inferior grade, but will improve, as the department has allowed three thoroughbred bulls to be placed on the reserve, and the inferior bulls have been done away with.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs, all of which are their private property.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve. Formerly there was a day school, but it was so irregularly attended that it had to be closed. Some of the children are pupils at the Onion Lake boarding school and are progressing very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Chipewyans cannot be called an industrious class, unless hunting may be termed an industry. They are good and energetic hunters, and make a profitable business of it, and so long as the hunt lasts they can support themselves. During the past twelve months they have had a very successful hunt.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a quiet, law-abiding community, and, although liquor does sometimes find its way to them, as close a watch as possible is kept to discover the offenders.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
ALBERTA—PEIGAN AGENCY.
MACLEOD, August 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man river west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area 181 2-5 square miles, or more than 116,000 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The Crow's Nest Pass railway

passes through the reserve from northeast to southwest corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes, with a considerable area of good farming land. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water, to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year; while the Old Man river, which flows through the reserve, and Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford abundance of water during the open season.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 499. Details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No epidemic has attacked them. Consumption, as with other Indians, is their greatest trouble. In spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and all rubbish is burned, and during the summer months they are all under canvas and move about in close proximity to the different kinds of work in which they are employed, and most assuredly the pure air and sunshine cure is a great health-restorer.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries are their principal occupations, as the climate, natural facilities and more particularly the soil are better adapted for stock than grain, although farming is now being carried on quite extensively by the white settlers in close proximity to the reserve on the west, north and south sides of reserve. The principal crop is fall wheat and the appearance of a good many fields which I saw lately was most promising. We have commenced to farm on a limited scale as well, and have fifty acres of oats in on last year's breaking and it has every appearance of giving a good return. We have also broken up and disked forty acres of new land this year and intend to try twenty or thirty acres of fall wheat on it this year.

Buildings.—Building new houses, stables and corrals and repairing old ones are going on continually and with noticeable improvement; and as we have plenty of lumber of all grades from our saw-mill at a cost of very little per thousand feet, the old log shanty with flat, mud roof is gradually disappearing and will in a short time be a thing of the past.

Cattle.—The past year has been a prosperous one for the Indians. They realized from sales of beef $6,482.21, all of which has been expended in lumber, wagons, saddles, harness, wire, mowers, rakes, and other implements, food, clothing, stoves, furniture and cooking utensils. We branded on the spring round-up 441 calves and will have at least 75 or 80 more on the fall round-up.

Saw-mill.—In addition to getting very cheap lumber at less than half the price of lumber laid down here, we have all the slabs that we can make use of, and the Indians have also earned working at the mill and freighting lumber in connection with the same, upwards of $800.

Education.—The two boarding schools in charge of the Anglican and Roman Catholic denominations, have some fifty-five pupils attending them. The pupils are well cared for, both bodily and mentally, by the respective staffs.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding, and their living habits I consider excellent. I had a few cases of drunkenness up before me during the year, but I am pleased to say that the cases of late have been reduced to a minimum.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, August 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge up to June 30, 1905.

Reserves.—Since my last report the Valley River reserve has been taken from the Birtle agency and added to this, making four reserves now in this agency, the total area of which is 90,464 acres; about 33,500 of this is timber; of which 30,000 acres is small poplar, the rest being tamarack and spruce, the majority of which is on the Valley River reserve, where it is estimated there are 2,400 acres of valuable milling timber. The soil generally is a heavy deep loam, producing heavy vegetation; there are numerous small lakes and creeks on all the reserves, which makes them ideal pastures for cattle ; the country is rolling, dotted with bluffs, making it park-like and picturesque.

CÔTÉ'S BAND, NO. 64.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 35,888 acres, 272 less than my last report, this amount having been sold to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for the town site of Kamsack, which is situated on the Assiniboine river, 278 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of said company.

Population.—At the annuity payments completed last month, there were 250.

Health and Sanitation.—I regret to have to report that there was a very large amount of sickness on the reserves during the whole winter ; a severe form of pneumonia and low fever swept over all the reserves, carrying off many adults. An outbreak of scarlet fever appeared in the Crowstand boarding school, which was quarantined for six weeks, with a doctor in charge for ten days ; there were some nine cases, four dangerous ones, all of which recovered, largely due to the unremitting care given to the sick pupils by the lady staff at this school.

I have never had more forcibly brought to my notice, the great benefit a small cottage hospital would be in this agency, where patients could get properly cooked food and care ; as an example of the benefit of the latter, there were two or three severe cases close to the agency headquarters, from which nourishing food was taken or sent daily, when it was seen that the medicine prescribed was taken, with the result that the sick so treated recovered. Dr. J. I. Wallace, from Nova Scotia, has settled in Kamsack, a great boon when it is considered that Yorkton, sixty miles away, had to be sent to for a medical man. Houses are kept clean and tidy, all accumulated garbage of winter around the houses is raked up and burnt in the spring. The pernicious habit of expectorating anywhere and everywhere continues, but in a less degree than heretofore, as I find spittons in a number of the houses.

Education.—The children of this reserve are educated at the Crowstand boarding school, which institution continues its admirable work under the guidance of the principal, Rev. Mr. McWhinney, and his energetic lady staff, of which Miss Gilmour is matron. Here the girls get a thoroughly practical training in all domestic work : while the boys, under the care of their painstaking instructor, Mr. Brigham, have farming, the occupation which in my opinion is the only one that our Indian boys can

successfully compete in, thoroughly drilled into them. The average attendance is forty-six. Three children are still at the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think I can honestly claim for this band, perhaps slow but steady progress, which may not be the wost kind of Indian advancement. When the time arrives that these people will look ahead in the way of providing for the future and get over that Indian characteristic, 'sufficient for the day,' and to know the value of money better, then there will still be greater progress. I had the former peculiar quality aptly illustrated lately. An Indian child was promised an orange for every cup of strawberries she picked. She gathered four cupfuls. When paying-time came, it was found that there was only one orange in the house, but some would arrive in an hour or so from town. She was told to wait until they came, when she said she would rather have the one now in payment of the four cupfuls of berries than wait for the four ; and so it is with the grown up. I often think this is what makes them not take to farming, having to wait so long for results.

KEY'S BAND, NO. 65.

Reserve.—This reserve lies three miles west of Fort Pelly and twenty northwest of Kamsack; its area is thirty-eight square miles. There is considerable valuable timber on one corner of it; the larger part of it is covered with small poplar, leaving little good farming land. There is an abundance of hay and numerous large ponds of water.

Population.—There are 89 souls in this band.

Education.—The children who live near it attend the day school on the reserve fairly regularly, but many of them live so far away it is impossible for them to attend.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are practically making a living without any help in the way of food from the department, chiefly by the proceeds of cattle, hunting, freighting and selling hay and wood. A good start was made in farming by three young men this summer, two of them school graduates, whom I assisted with oxen, the three of them breaking eighty-five acres of new land ; this is the first attempt at practical farming done on this reserve. They take better care of their cattle than any of the other bands.

KISICKONSE'S BAND, NO. 66.

Reserve.—The south boundary of this reserve is nine miles from Kamsack, its northern side is twenty miles, the Assiniboine river forms the western boundary, while the Duck mountains lie to the east. It contains twenty-eight and a half square miles.

Population.—At the census taken last month, there were 136 souls in this band.

Education.—The Rev. Father de Corby, the Roman Catholic missionary in charge of this reserve, is opening the new boarding school this quarter, under the usual government grant given to such schools. I therefore hope to see the boy pupils start to learn farming, as the reverend gentleman assures me that it will form an important part of their education, he also recognizing that it is to farming, farming and stock alone, these people have to look for a livelihood. This school will conveniently hold twenty-five children.

Progress and Characteristics.—I look upon this band as the most law-abiding, quiet, willing to be guided band in the agency. I seldom have any annoyance from them ; they plod along and are advancing slowly but surely in farming ; several new fields were broken up this year, and while this acreage is not as large as it should be, it is owing to illness of themselves or in the houses of four of the most progressive young men on the reserve.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62½.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 11,680 acres, of which 2,400 acres are timber, spruce, tamarack and poplar. It is situated thirteen miles west of the town of Grandview, Manitoba. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the reserve. The section-house on the reserve is known as Strevel. Valley river and Short creek pass through the reserve.

Population.—At the July annuity payments there was a population of 72.

Education.—The children in the past have gone to the Birtle boarding school; in future, as their reserve is now in this agency, the parents say that new pupils will be sent to the two boarding schools here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are practically self-supporting; they keep some seventy head of cattle; they live in the midst of a splendid game and fur country, where elk and moose are very numerous. Many of them work in the lumber camps and saw-mills; while they have a ready market for fire-wood, loaded on the cars, practically at their doors. This latter industry I hope to develop to a much larger extent than what they availed themselves of last winter, when only some thirteen cars of wood were sold by them.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Buildings.—Taking them as a whole over the agency, they are a fair class; they are all log, except one frame house, eight of them have shingled roofs. Although not presenting a very attractive appearance from the outside, the interiors are all kept very clean and neat, many being comfortably furnished. The time will shortly arrive when farmers will begin to realize from the proceeds of their crops; then special attention will be given to the improvement of the buildings, at present they are not financially well enough off to do so.

Cattle.—On June 30 there were 914 head of cattle, and 180 horses and ponies in the agency; an increase in cattle of 97 from the previous year. The past winter being one of the finest ever experienced in the country, they came through in splendid condition. There was a large supply of hay, some two hundred tons, all that a market could be found for, were sold. Inoculating for anthrax when branding, which I started when I took charge of this agency, continues to prove most beneficial. The Indians sold last year by tender 57 three-year-old steers and 16 cows, bringing them in $2,596.72; 42 of these steers were export animals, these average $40.40 each, the heaviest weighed 1,520 pounds. Besides these, 46 head of steers and cows were sold to local buyers and killed for home consumption during the year. There are 17 pedigreed Shorthorn bulls on the reserve.

Farm Implements and Agricultural Progress.—There is steady progress in both farming and purchase of implements; since my last report I have purchased for these people farm implements, sleighs, barbed wire, &c., to the extent of $647, paid chiefly out of the cattle sold by them. Besides these, many purchases are made and paid for direct by the Indians themselves; the latter system I encourage as much as possible. Very marked, perhaps slow but steady, progress is being made in farming operations; in 1903 one hundred and six acres of new land were broken, two hundred and sixteen acres in 1904 and three hundred and fifty-nine this year. Although light, owing to climatic conditions, the crop taken off last year was a fine sample; wheat which was tried for the first time was the finest sample in the district and sold readily for seed at $1 per bushel. At date of writing we are busy harvesting one of the heaviest and best crops ever taken off here, entirely free from frost or other damage. The Indians again were the first to start seeding last spring and harvesting now in this district. All the young men who have been assisted to start farming are doing well, and if the present rate of progress amongst them continues, that is, if no climatic influences arise to discourage them, and they are so easily discouraged, I

hope to see a number of them well-to-do prosperous farmers. Although it is uphill work, often discouraging for the employees, I am sure that the steps being taken now are in the right direction and that the goal of self-support will ultimately be reached. The farmer, Mr. W. S. Rattray, is a great assistance to me in my work, and is kept a very busy man, looking after the three reserves, besides doing the blacksmithing connected therewith.

Temperance and Morality.—I am afraid that the majority of Indians have a strong appetite for intoxicants, perhaps like a forbidden thing to a child, but no doubt they plan and scheme to get it, and it is so hard to get a conviction. I am afraid with the springing up of so many towns around us, the result of railway communication, that the trouble is and will be on the increase. It is about impossible for the employees to get convictions, they being too well known, nor have they the time to act detective ; I can therefore see nothing for it, if the vice is to be suppressed, but to have plain-clothed strangers make the rounds of the different towns periodically. My chief trouble is with the Valley River reserve, situated as it is, so close to two towns, and the highest for lumbermen going to their camps, besides the distance they live, fifty-eight miles by rail, from the agency headquarters.

It is also the same with their morality. The people on these three reserves, known as the Pelly Indians, are, taking them as a whole, the truthful, honest, sober and moral a lot of people as one would wish to work with. Of course, situated as these people are, their morality must be regarded by comparison ; what would result in social ostracism amongst any class of white people is by them looked upon with a lenient eye.

General Remarks.—One of the most reliable ways of judging progress is the steady reduction of rations ; during the fiscal year just closed there were 46 sacks of flour less issued than the previous year and 142 sacks less than the year before that. Of the 111 sacks issued last year, 69 of them were to young men starting farming, the balance, 42, to old and destitute.

Farming progress is handicapped in this agency, much more so than in many others, by the fact that these people have, practically at their door, in the Duck and Porcupine mountains, a good living by the hunt, much more congenial to their nature; for this reason they must be led to work, not forced ; therefore, it will be readily seen that if these people had to depend solely on farming for a living, how much more eager they would be to go at it, and who can blame them for their choice, it being hereditary with them.

Comical little episodes enliven our work at times, such as an Indian who last fall came into the office in a hurry, wanting to borrow $5. When asked what for, he said ' to pay a Doukhobor for plastering my stable.' He did not get it.

Since my last report the agency buildings have been much improved; a house was built for the new farm instructor ; a small frame one erected for the labourer ; repairs done to the agent's and clerk's houses ; old stables torn down and new ones erected; all roofs painted red with white walls and green trimmings; this with the new wire fencing, with green posts and white gates, makes, I am told, one of the most attractive agencies in the west. Our gardens also have been a great attraction, in fact a source of advertisement for the district, many visitors coming to see what our soil will produce.

During the year when visiting the reserves, in connection with my work, I drove with the same pair of horses 4,003 miles.

Before closing, I have again to testify to the great assistance I have received from my clerk-interpreter, Mr. F. Fischer.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CARRUTHERS,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
BALCARRES, August 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Qu'Appelle agency, together with an inventory of government property and tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The agency was under the direct management of Mr. R. L. Ashdown for eleven months of the year. He having retired from the service on June 15, 1905, it falls on me to send in this report. Mr. Wm. Gordon, who was for a number of years employed at the File Hills boarding school, has been appointed agent; his duties began on July 1, 1905.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves : Piapot, No. 75 ; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about thirty-two miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises the whole of township 20 and part of township 21, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains in all about fifty-eight square miles.

The land is light and sandy, but good crops have been produced on this reserve in the last two years, and the present indications are for an equally good yield this year. The land is easily worked and can stand more moisture than the land north or south of the reserve. Grain matures much earlier here than it does on Muscowpetung or Pasqua reserves, situated to the east.

The reserve has an abundance of hay on that portion situated in the Qu'Appelle valley. It has, however, been a little difficult in the past two years to obtain the usual quantity, owing to the high water in the Qu'Appelle, which flooded the flats. The coming season promises to be much more favourable for hay.

The wood-supply on this reserve is fast playing out, and it will not be long before these Indians will have to stop selling wood and give more attention to stock-raising and farming.

Population.—This band has a population of 152.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this band are healthy. No epidemic has visited them during the year. Sore eyes and colds have been the main ailments. Of course there are the usual number who have weak lungs and are affected with consumption and scrofula. Dr. Kalbfleisch, of Regina, is the medical officer in charge of this band.

The houses and premises are as a rule well kept, and I can safely say there is improvement in this direction as the years pass by. The younger generation, particularly graduates of the schools, are much more cleanly in their habits than those of the old school.

Occupations.—For the last three years these Indians have been increasing their farming operations and stock-raising. The breaking up of the government herd of cattle on Muscowpetung reserve and placing the female stock with this band has given many of the younger members of the band a start, and the herd belonging to the band now numbers 327.

St. Albert Boarding School, N. W. T.

Last fall these Indians threshed out 2,990 bushels of wheat and 1,548 bushels of oats. Some of the grain was the finest sold on the Regina market.

This year the band has 210 acres of wheat and 86 acres of oats which looks very promising.

The band sold fifteen head of cattle to buyers last fall, and many of them killed an animal for their own use.

A large quantity of hay and wood was sold in Regina from this reserve, and the prices realized were even better than in former years, owing no doubt to the increased demand for fuel and feed.

Buildings.—There is a decided improvement in the style of buildings on this reserve. Some of the houses that have been built recently are more roomy and higher in the walls, and two or three of them have shingled roofs. There has been a noticeable change for the better in the style of stables built on this reserve.

The buildings are now scattered along the valley, which is a great improvement on the village system.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a fine lot and are principally Shorthorns. Great care has been taken in selecting stock bulls for this herd. The class of horses is improving yearly. Many of the Indians own good-sized horses weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, and are using good stallions. There are still quite a few Indian ponies on this reserve that are of little use for farming.

Education.—I think perhaps the Indians are taking a little more interest in the education of their children than they did formerly. Of one thing I am quite satisfied, there is not nearly the opposition to schools there was a few years ago. At the present time there are twelve children from this reserve attending the school.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with wagons, mowers, rakes, sleighs, &c., all of which have been purchased with their own earnings. They also own a quarter interest in a steam threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think I can safely say that the members of this band are making progress. They have, as I have said, grown good crops, sold quite a few head of cattle and have been little expense to the government. Quite a few of the Indians are steadily increasing their cultivation and their herds, and I am looking for further advancement each year.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twenty miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle and is bounded by the Qu'Appelle river on the north, Piapot reserve on the west, and Pasqua reserve on the east. The reserve contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The land is somewhat heavier than that of Piapot's and grows a heavier crop under favourable circumstances. This reserve is also well supplied with hay, and the Indians have no difficulty obtaining all they require for their own stock and a supply to sell.

There is a large area of farming land that will never be used by the band. The wood-supply is limited, although there is ample for the Indians' own use.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band is not nearly as good as that of the Piapot Indians. The proportion of old people is greater and quite a few of them are affected with scrofula, consumption and eye-trouble. Dr. Kalbfleisch is the medical officer in charge of this reserve, and visits the reserve once every six weeks and whenever called.

Quite a few of the Indians keep clean houses and premises, but there are others who do not, although every effort is put forth by the agent and farmers to have them

keep cleaner houses. The younger members of the band, as on Piapot reserve, are much more cleanly than some of the older members.

Occupations.—The resources and occupations of this band are about the same as those of Piapot band,—farming, stock-raising and occasionally selling hay and wood.

The band threshed 4,225 bushels of grain last year, and sold eighteen steers to buyers. They also killed fourteen head of cattle for their own use.

Buildings.—The houses and stables on this reserve are not all that could be desired. An effort has been made to try to break up the village as was done at Piapot's, with the idea of getting them to put up better houses.

Stock.—The Indians have a fine herd of cattle, numbering 222 head, principally Shorthorn grades. These cattle are turned into a large fenced pasture, containing 9,000 acres, early in the spring, and are kept there till late in the fall. The field contains several flowing springs and has an abundance of good grass.

The cattle on this reserve came through the winter without a single loss and there was an abundance of hay over when spring came.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are very well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, all of which were purchased with their own earnings.

Education.—The Indians take little interest in the education of their children, although I must say there is not a very strong opposition to schools here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are not what would be called first-class workers, still they manage to make a fairly good living with the sale of their cattle, grain, wood, hay, &c. The greater proportion of the men are old and beyond the age when it is possible to get them to farm to advantage. Still, I think the band as a whole are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about six miles west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, and is bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle lakes. It extends back about eight miles. Quite a large portion of this reserve lies in the Qu'Appelle valley, and the ravines leading into the valley contain a large quantity of wood. Some hay is cut in this valley, but nothing like the quantity cut on the two first mentioned reserves in this report.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 129.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band throughout the year has been good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. The Indians here are far more advanced than those of the two bands just mentioned. The women, with few exceptions, keep clean and tidy houses, and there are a few who keep their houses as clean as some of our good white farmers. The men are more advanced than most Indians and dress well and, as a rule, are clean.

The premises, as a rule, are kept tidy.

Occupations.—Nearly all the younger Indians and a few of the older ones depend almost entirely on mixed farming as a means of earning a livelihood.

There is an abundance of wood on this reserve, and there are a few here who do little, if any, farming, but depend a great deal on selling hay and wood as a means of earning a living.

Buildings.—The buildings are far better than those on Muscowpetung or Piapot reserves, many of them being neat log structures, one and a half stories high, with frame tops, floors, windows, &c., &c. Their stables are also of good class.

Stock.—Many of the Indians here have fine heavy horses. There are several teams on the reserve worth $400. There are very few Indian ponies here. As each year passes, I notice improvement in the class of horses on this reserve.

The Indians here do not go into cattle-raising to the same extent as they do on the two reserves before mentioned, on account of the scarcity of hay. They own

at the present time 221 head of very good cattle, and great care has been taken in the selection of bulls for this herd.

These cattle are turned into a large pasture early in spring and are no trouble to the Indians throughout the summer. Last year this band sold twenty head of steers, besides having eight head butchered for their own use.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, which have been purchased with their own earnings.

Education.—The members of this band take more interest in education than most Indians in this district; at the present time there are seventeen children attending school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are making some progress in farming operations, in fact, quite a few of them can be classed as well-to-do farmers. I may mention particularly Thos. Stevenson, who threshed out 1,128 bushels of grain last fall and has 155 acres under cultivation this year; he has 60 acres in wheat, 21 acres in oats, 4 in barley and 70 acres of summer-fallow. Stevenson has quite a few heavy horses and a splendid outfit of implements. Sam Cyr—this man has a good farm. He threshed 1,174 bushels of grain last fall and has 55 acres of wheat and 12 acres of oats under crop.

Last year the band threshed 6,360 bushels of grain, and I am looking for a considerable increase in the yield this year. During the last three years nearly every field has been surrounded by a wire fence.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that there have been a few cases of intemperance to report; otherwise the morals of the band have been good. Liquor is much more easily obtained now than it was formerly, owing, no doubt, to the springing up of new towns in proximity to the reserves. Every effort is used to suppress this traffic, and offenders are usually caught and punished.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78 (SIOUX).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of seven square miles. The soil is very light and unless there is a wet season grain-growing is not a success.

Population.—The band has a population of about 220. It is very difficult to get an exact census, as many of these Indians are going backwards and forwards between the United States and Canada and are practically residents of both countries.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band are without doubt the most healthy in the whole agency. There is very little consumption and scrofula among them, and what sickness they have had in the past year was more or less caused by colds, accidents, &c.

The houses are small on this reserve, but as a rule they are exceptionally clean. The women here are noted for their cleanliness, many of them have worked out for white people and have a good idea of how they should keep their houses and persons.

The men dress like whites and are as a rule neat and tidy.

Little opposition is met here when they are told to keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend on grain-growing, cattle-raising in a small way and working out for white farmers as a means of earning a living. The reserve is small and the soil very light, and unless the season is wet, as it has been the last two years, grain does not do well and the Indians have to depend on working out, cattle and fishing for a living.

The Sioux women are great gardeners and there is hardly an old woman on the reserve who has not a patch of garden. Corn and potatoes do wonderfully well and they sell great quantities of these vegetables every year. The reserve is bounded on one side by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and the Indians catch a great many fish, which of course helps them out in the way of food.

The men of the reserve are as a rule strong and robust and have mixed a great deal with white farmers, with whom they are in great demand as farm harvest-hands every fall and earn from $1.75 to $2.50 a day.

The wood and hay supply on this reserve is very limited, in fact the Indians have not enough of the latter for their own use and have in the past obtained permits to cut hay on government lands.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs with sod roofs and as a rule are small. There is really no building material on the reserve, which accounts for the poor houses.

Stock.—The herd of cattle belonging to this band numbers seventy-six. They sold twelve head last fall and took good care of the stock during the winter; only one animal died during that season.

Farm Implements.—The band is particularly well supplied with farm implements. As a rule the Sioux take better care of their machinery than the Crees; possibly this is accounted for by the fact that these Indians understand machinery better.

Education.—A great many children from this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school. Quite a few of the older Indians can read and write, they having attended school in the United States before coming to this country. There is little, if any, opposition to schools here.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance has been reported during the year. The Indians as a rule are very moral.

FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83 AND 84.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated in townships 10 and 11, ranges 21, 22, 23 and 24, about twenty-two miles northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle and ten miles north of the new towns of Balcarres and Abernethy on the Kirkella branch of the C.P.R.

The four reserves are very much cut up with small bluffs and sloughs, in fact there is hardly any farming land on the three north reserves, and those Indians of File Hills who are farming have ploughed land on Peepeekesis reserve, which is the most southern of the four. The land is fairly heavy and good crops are grown at times.

Population.—The population of these bands at the present time is 250.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of these four reserves has been particularly good during the year, and the doctor was seldom called upon to make special visits. Speaking generally, the department's sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—The main resources of the reserve here are hay and wood, of which there is a fair suply. The Indians are engaged in mixed farming to quite an extent. They have under cultivation (outside of the colony for ex-pupils which is situated on the reserve) 871 acres of land, 556 of which is under crop this year, and from the present indications promises to be exceptionally good. Last year the Indians of File Hills, including the colony, threshed 42,637 bushels of grain; some of this grain was affected by an early frost, still it was all of a marketable quality. The bands own 639 head of cattle, and as each holder owns quite a few head, there is considerable work putting up and hauling hay, especially for those Indians who are farming to any extent. Last year the bands sold 132 head of steers to buyers, and butchered 20 head of steers and old cows for their own use.

Quite a lot of hay and wood is sold by the Indians of the two north reserves, and as there are three new towns within fifteen miles of the agency, the demand is great and prices good.

Buildings.—There are quite a few nice buildings on the reserve outside of the colony; still there are a number of the old style sod-roofed houses, and no effort is being spared to have the Indians build better houses, and although progress is slow, improvement is noticed every year in the style of houses they are building.

Stock.—The Indians here have improved their horses wonderfully in the last few years, and there are now quite a few good Canadian horses in the hands of Indians outside of the colony. A thoroughbred stallion is used and the Indians pay for this service themselves.

The cattle here are a fine lot and are steadily improving in quality. Last year they came through the winter in splendid condition and the losses practically amounted to nil.

Implements.—The Indians are well equipped with all kinds of farm machinery, and I notice that they are taking better care of their machinery than they did in the earlier years.

Education.—The Indians here are very good at sending their children to school, and at the present time there are only one or two children on the reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians as a whole are making progress. They are living much better than they did formerly, provide themselves with better food, and their habits are much more cleanly. Many of them have good returns from their farms and spend their money judiciously in household effects and provisions. There is no doubt in my mind that there has been substantial progress made here. There is not nearly the difficulty in getting the Indians to take proper care of their stock and many of them are keenly interested in their farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no cases of intemperance or immorality reported during the year.

The ex-pupil colony, which was started four years ago, is making good progress and many young men who began when the colony was first started are now in good circumstances, and the crop, which is a very heavy one, is now ripe and being cut, and when sold, will clear them of all indebtedness and place them in comfortable circumstances.

The File Hills boarding school, which is situated near the agency headquarters, is still under the principalship of Miss Gillespie. This school is dong excellent work. The boys are taught all kinds of farm work, and the girls get a thorough training in household work.

GENERAL.

The staff of this agency has worked faithfully and well throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, inclusive of Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is 82,560 acres.

The surface to the north and west is rolling prairie-land, while to the southeast it is comparatively level. Poplar groves abound all over the reserve, with an occasional clump of spruce. In seasonable years a good supply of hay is produced from the numerous small hay swamps scattered over the reserve. One of the best features of this reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is situated close to the northern boundary about midway between the northeast and northwest corners.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, numbers 247.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of the Indians of this reserve was very good. The usual precautions were taken with reference to burning up refuse, and whitewashing ; an improvement is noticeable in the sanitary condition and appearance of the houses. The medical attendance during the year has been satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations.—The industries followed by these Indians are stock-raising and farming ; from the former occupation they derive a considerable portion of their revenue ; but it entails a great deal of work ; in the summer the securing of a sufficient quantity of hay, and in the winter, the hauling of it from long distances, keeps the stock-owners busy. During the past two years I have succeeded in having the Indians devote more attention to farming operations than they formerly did. The area under cultivation was increased again this spring by some fifty-six acres, and since the completion of the seeding, about two hundred acres of new land has been broken for next year, each man endeavouring to have an area of not less than ten acres of new land prepared. This spring the Indians have made noticeable improvements on the reserve, in the way of new and substantial fencing, road-work and bridges. One Sam Hunter has just completed a wire fence around his grain field, this being his private purchase. These Indians have had no opportunities of getting profitable employment outside of the reserve this spring.

Buildings.—A number of new houses and stables have been erected, and the old ones improved ; several are of superior construction. In summer few are occupied, as the Indians prefer living under canvas in the warm weather.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The cattle wintered well, and there was a large surplus of hay left over this spring. The Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—The boarding school is situated on that portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their educational and industrial studies. The most perfect order and discipline prevail in the institution. The school building was greatly improved in appearance by painting, which was done last summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—In comparing this year's statistics with those of previous years it is at once evident that these Indians have made continued progress during the past two years. They spend their earnings judiciously and when freighting department supplies, I have them expend the proceeds derived therefrom in the purchase of implements, and repairs. This year the following machinery has been purchased by the Indians; three mowers, three horse-rakes, four wagons, eight ploughs, three harrows, and three sets of harness. The people are quiet and law-abiding, and in their personal appearance are clean and well dressed.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance came before my notice during the year. The general morality of these Indians is very fair.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and occupies an area of 11,200 acres. It

is a long strip of land about twelve miles in length, running north and south along the shores of Goodfish lake and Whitefish lake.

The greater part is undulating, and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. The land is very stony in parts, but grain and roots can be successfully grown in favourable seasons. Whitefish lake is an extensive sheet of water, and abounds with whitefish and jackfish.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, with the exception of some chronic cases of scrofula, and a mild form of varioloid, which visited the reserve last winter ; but owing to quarantine regulations being strictly enforced, the disease was confined to only two houses.

Resources and Occupations.—Mixed farming is followed by the people of this reserve, but stock-raising must, however, be looked at as the principal source of livelihood for these Indians, and the country is well adapted for it. During the winter the Indians cut and had sawn at the mill fifty thousand feet of lumber for use on their reserve. Outside of the usual routine labour on the reserve, a few of the men engage in trading, freighting, and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in the north. Others do a little hunting. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and proves a valuable assistance to the people in the winter-time.

Buildings.—Two new buildings and three stables were built this year. An improvement is noticeable in the appearance of the new buildings.

Stock and Implements.—The cattle on this reserve wintered well, and are in good condition. There is a fair supply of machinery here, and out of money earned the Indians have purchased the following this year : two mowers, two horse-rakes, three wagons, two sets of harness, and three sets of sleighs.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish lake towards the south end, and one at Whitefish lake towards the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the management of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year the attendance at each has been good. They are doing good work, and the progress is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—This year two more families have moved to Saddle lake, where they intend to go in more extensively for farming, the Saddle Lake reserve affording better facilities. The Indians generally speaking are industrious and of rather an independent spirit. This spring they increased the acreage under crop about fifty-six acres, and a number are now engaged in breaking new land for next year's crop.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers ten persons in all.

The people are all half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping and freighting.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

The Chipewyan Indians live in the neighbourhood of Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters. They number eighty persons.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief means of making a living.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche, and make a living by hunting and fishing. The population at the last annuity payments was ninety-four.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new agency office was completed this year, and affords many conveniences. There has also been added to the agency improvements, a well fenced twenty-six acre field, which was seeded this spring with oats, for the use of the agency.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, September 4, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year, together with agricultural statistics and inventory of all government property.

Reserve.—The Sarcee reserve is situated southwest of Calgary and the nearest point, namely, the northeast corner, is distant about five miles from that city. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4 west of the 5th meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is undulating and rich in pasturage, is well watered by springs, creeks and streams, which intersect it at various points, and being well sheltered it makes a first-class stock range.

Population.—The total population of this band is 205.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band for the past year has been good. Every precaution is taken to have premises kept clean and the burning of all rubbish around dwellings is regularly attended to every spring by the Indians before going into camp.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and working for ranchers are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all built of logs, with frame roofs, and on the whole are well furnished and comfortable.

Stock.—The heifers sent in last fall wintered well up to May and June, when we had some losses owing to spring storms during these months. The old stock came through well and the natural increase was satisfactory. The Indians each year are taking more interest in this industry, and are beginning to realize that this is all they have to look forward to for a livelihood.

Farm Implements.—All farm implements, such as binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, ploughs, &c., are now purchased out of their earnings.

Education.—The boarding school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is doing fairly well, and the pupils are advancing in their class work.

Characteristics and Progress.—Self-reliance and progress is becoming a feature of this reserve and many are taking more interest in their farms and herds. On account of free rationing having been regarded by the chief and others of the band as a treaty right, it was extremely difficult to effect a reduction in the issues, and keep

things running along smoothly. I am able to report, however, that since 1897, rations have been reduced from 1·25 lbs. of beef and ½ lb. flour per head per day to ·60 beef and ·40 flour, or a saving of ¾ of a pound of food per head per day. Not only have these supplies been saved to the government, but it has tended to make the Indians more self-reliant and industrious and consequently more easily handled. Besides, the Indian is more healthy, as no doubt he suffered before from over-feeding and lying around his camp,—they now get more exercise and have something to live for. The reserve boundary fence commenced last year is completed, all the work having been done by the Indians themselves after a labour of little more than twelve months; it measures fifty miles more or less. The fence is well built and the work, though difficult in many places on account of the nature of the ground, is one that I have no doubt will meet with the approval of the department. We have now already a large bunch of cattle on the range and horses belonging to ranchers, which means that the reserve will be before very long on a self-sustaining basis. As the reserve is fenced in, the band will secure a fair revenue for grazing privileges. This is also a great boon to the stockmen, as the ranges are being fenced in by new settlers.

Applications have recently been made by outside parties for permission to bore for natural gas, petroleum, &c., and if this undertaking turns out a success, as in all probability it will, it will not only be a great thing for the Indians, but the country at large will be greatly benefited.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been few cases of intemperance to deal with this year. In other respects the Sarcees are a moral people.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—STONY AGENCY,

MORLEY, July 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is divided by the Bow river, Peter Wesley's band residing on the north, Chiniquay's and Moses Bearspaw's bands on the south side of the river; with the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is gravelly and hilly, a great portion being covered with timber.

Population.—The population is 652.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good with the exception of a few old cases of scrofula and consumption, the latter disease claiming some children, who have succumbed during the year. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits to the reserve and boarding school. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed and all garbage burned in the spring.

Resources and Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, fire-wood, posts and rails on cars at Morley station, and fire-wood in large quantities at the lime-kilns at Kananaskis. From the wood industry alone they have earned about $7,000, all of which was paid to them in cash; their

total earnings from all sources amounted to about $18,000, being an increase over last year.

Buildings.—There has not been much done in building this year ; only three new houses were erected ; however, I intend that great improvements shall be made both in houses and stables during the next year, now that I have got the assistance of a farmer.

Stock.—Stock-raising is going to be the principal industry on this reserve and I expect in a few years all those who are able to work and attend to cattle will be altogether self-supporting ; as it is, I inaugurated a system which commenced last August by which all Indians who had sufficient cattle, put in either half an animal or the whole of it for their own support, drawing out weekly such quantities of beef as will amount at the end of the year to the quantity turned in. The Indians at first made strong objections, which were overruled, and they are now perfectly satisfied with the arrangement and at the present time there are about fifty cattle-owners supplying themselves under this system, the saving to the department for destitute Indians being 300 sacks of flour, and 55,000 pounds of beef between this and the previous fiscal year, which cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. The cattle all came through the winter in fair condition although there was a loss of 310 tons of hay burnt by the Canadian Pacific railway trains, but I am sorry to say there was a loss through heavy snow storms on March 31 and from April 12 to 18. The latter was very severe. The fall of snow was heavy and it was very cold. Some cows and heifers, evidently seeking shelter in ravines, were found dead, being smothered with the snow banks.

Implements.—The Indians have purchased during the year six mowers, five wagons, and eight bob-sleighs out of their earnings.

Education.—There is a boarding school, the McDougall orphanage, situated on the outskirts of the reserve, having an average attendance of forty pupils, who are making fair progress under their teacher, Miss Walsh. The management of the school is not altogether satisfactory from a financial standpoint. I understand some changes are being contemplated by the church authorities and trust it will be for the better.

Characteristics.—The Indians here, as elsewhere, like to get as much as they can for nothing, particularly from the government; they have hitherto been pampered and influences from outside have not tended towards their advancement. It is becoming a well known fact these influences are dying out, no notice being taken of them by myself. The Indians soon learn these circumstances and follow the advice of their agent, more especially if he proves it is to be to the Indians' advantage to do so.

Progress.—I have only been in charge of this agency for the last twelve months, but I think I can honestly claim some progress. I refer particularly to the efforts towards self-support, which is shown in the fact of a large reduction in the free food issue. The Indians are more anxious to work and make a good deal of money, and will continue to do so, owing to the unlimited amount of wood on the reserve. No Indian who will work need starve here.

The Indians spend their earnings in a judicious manner.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are, I consider, temperate, no cases coming before me; the fact of being so far away from any town is a great salvation.

Their morals are generally good, with some exceptional cases. It is to be hoped some stringent law may be enacted by the government that punishment may be meted out to those guilty parties; at present they are aware nothing can be done to them.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, August 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Seven reserves are included in this agency, viz.: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; Fishing Lake, No. 89; Nut Lake, No. 90; and Kinistino, No. 91.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises an area of 37·90 square miles. The land is good and the reserve is admirably adapted for mixed farming. There is an ample hay-supply, and sufficient open land to meet the requirements of the band for grain-raising purposes. Poplar logs of good size for building purposes can be obtained on the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good during the year. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist chiefly of hunting, stock-raising, and now that railway facilities are nearer, they are commencing to take an interest in grain-raising. They have fine patches of potatoes and have their gardens free from weeds.

Stock.—The cattle possessed by this band number 174 head, not taking into account this year's calves. The quality of the cattle is good and they are a valuable asset to the Indians.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are log buildings roofed with sod. They are warm and comfortable and fairly well kept. Sam Akan, a graduate of the Qu'Appelle school, has a good log house with a shingled roof.

Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—The children of this band attend the Muscowequan's boarding school, which is situated near the northern boundary of the reserve. There are thirty pupils on the roll. The pupils are a bright and healthy lot and are making good progress.

The school-building is composed of stone; stoves are used for heating it in the winter.

Father Magnan, the principal, is assisted in his work by four Sisters of Charity, one of whom is the teacher, and three lay brothers.

There is a well-managed farm in connection, and the herd, which now numbers over sixty head, gives the principal an opportunity of instructing the boys in practical farming and the care of stock.

Father Magnan has the interest of his school very much at heart, and it is doing good work under his management.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year. The Indians of this band are law-abiding and respectful.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have this year 110 acres of grain crop. They have broken up 100 acres of new land this year, and appear to be taking an increased interest in farming as a means of support. Distinct progress has been on this reserve since they were last reported upon.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills and comprises an area of 55·90 square miles. The land, although good, is rough and hilly and is not very well adapted for farming. A large portion of it is covered with bush and small lakes. The nearest railway point to the reserve is the village of Cupar on the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 196.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of their houses and premises is well looked after. The general health has been somewhat impaired by scrofula, which is very common amongst the Indians of this band.

Occupations.—Cattle and horse raising is the most important occupation of these Indians. Apart from that they add to their income by working for settlers, freighting, hunting, and digging senega-root.

Stock.—These Indians possess 383 head of cattle not including this year's calves, and about 100 head of horses. The increase in calves will be satisfactory. The hay provided for last winter's use was ample and the cattle wintered in good condition.

Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—The children of this band attend the Gordon's boarding school, which is situated on the reserve.

The school is a large, square, stone building. The heating is done by stoves.

There are twenty-seven pupils on the roll: the pupils are making good progress in their studies.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework, and the boys are taught gardening and the care of stock in addition to their school work.

There is a large and well-kept garden in connection, which provides all the vegetables required for the use of the school. The Rev. J. W. Harrison is in charge as principal. He is assisted by four of a staff, viz.: matron, cook, teacher, and a man to supervise the boys at outside work. This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immoral conduct amongst these Indians have been brought to my notice.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band were at one time making good progress at farming, but owing to the reserve being remote from railway facilities and the introduction of foul weeds on the reserve, they became discouraged and looked for other means of support. However, they are an intelligent lot, and it is hoped that with changed conditions, they will make a fresh start in this direction.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are the best in the agency and are a credit to the Indians: they are nearly all one-and-one-half stories high, with shingled roofs, and are very neatly built.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, in township 29, ranges 16 and 17, west of the 2nd meridian. It is covered with poplar bush, scrub and small lakes; a few small fields can be obtained at the southeast corner. The soil is a rich black loam. The area is twenty-four square miles.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. Their premises are kept clean and all refuse was raked up and burnt in the spring.

Occupations.—The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, digging senega-root, and caring for their stock and gardens.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to these Indians number 121 head; they are a good class of cattle and the Indians took good care of them during the winter. The hay provided was ample.

Implements.—The Indians are gradually providing themselves with necessary farm implements. This year two ploughs, one mower and a self-binder were purchased by them.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are very good log buildings. They are warm, roomy and comfortable and fairly well kept. The cattle-stables are the best in the agency.

Education.—A day school is in operation on this reserve, with Mrs. S. E. Smythe as teacher. There are twelve names on the roll; the average attendance for the year was over ten. The children are a bright lot, and Mrs. Smythe is doing very well with them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are most temperate and moral in their habits.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a nice civil lot, and it is a pleasure to visit them. They have made visible progress this year. They ploughed and seeded forty-five acres with oats this spring and have this summer broken up thirty-five acres of new land.

POOR MAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 29, ranges 17 and 18, west of the 2nd meridian; and it comprises an area of 42·5 square miles. The soil is a good clay loam. The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie broken by hay sloughs and a few scrubby bluffs. Logs for building purposes are small and hard to get.

Population.—The population of this band is 108.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good; no disease of a contagious nature has been amongst them during the year.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians consist in caring for their stock, hunting muskrats when they are in season, digging senega-root, and working for settlers.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band number 211 head, exclusive of this year's calves, which are a fine lot, and the increase promises to be satisfactory. The stock was well cared for during the past winter and the hay-supply provided was ample.

Implements.—These Indians are well provided with farm implements. Wm. Favel, one of the most progressive amongst them, purchased a self-binder for his own use this year.

Buildings.—The buildings are small, but seem warm and comfortable; the scarcity of building timber on this reserve makes it difficult for them to get good houses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, the children attend the Gordon's and Muscowequan's boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a case of intemperance amongst these Indians, and their moral conduct is good.

YELLOW QUILL'S BAND.

Reserves.—The Indians of this band occupy two reserves, viz.: Fishing Lake, No. 89, and Nut Lake, No. 90. The former is situated in townships 33 and 34, west of the 2nd meridian; and it comprises an area of 34·5 square miles. The northern portion is rolling prairie, suitable for mixed farming. The central parts are covered with bluffs and hay sloughs, and the southwestern portion is open level prairie, well adapted

for grain-raising. This reserve is an excellent one for agricultural purposes. A portion of the Fishing lake is on the reserve. The Canadian Northern railway runs through this reserve, and the nearest station, Kuroki, is only six miles from the farm buildings.

Nut Lake reserve is situated in township 39, range 12, west of the 2nd meridian, and it comprises an area of 16·6 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. The greater portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant, and the growth of grass and peavine is luxuriant.

The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some fifty miles south.

Population.—The combined population of these reserves is 318.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Seven adults died ; five from consumption and two from old age ; and five children died from various infantile troubles. These Indians spend the greater part of their life in the open air in tents, therefore the sanitary conditions are good.

Stock.—The total number of cattle held by these Indians is 121 head, 49 of which have been purchased by the Indians from their earnings by hunting. In addition to the cattle they have 151 head of horses. These Indians take very good care of their stock.

Occupations.—The main occupation of these Indians is hunting ; so far, practically nothing has been attempted in the way of farming. Fur and game was plentiful last season and the Indians made a good living for themselves.

Implements.—The Indians have sufficient machinery for their present requirements.

Buildings.—The winter quarters of these Indians are log-dwellings, roofed with poles and mud ; they are warm and comfortable, but not very large.

Education.—There is a day school on the Fishing Lake reserve, opened in 1904. The attendance has not been satisfactory, as the Indians do not remain steadily on their reserve, owing to the fact that the hunt takes them away from their homes the greater part of the year. There is no school near the Nut Lake reserve, and with a very few exceptions, the Indians so far have not taken any interest in education.

There would be very little gained by placing a school on the Nut Lake reserve as the Indians follow a nomadic life and a regular attendance could not be relied on.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not progressing; the time is near at hand when those occupying the Fishing Lake reserve will have to look to farming as a means of support and their reserve is very well adapted for it. So far, practically nothing has been attempted. They have expressed a wish to start at an early date, and have asked to be assisted in this direction.

The time has not arrived to start the Nut Lake Indians; so long as they can make a good living by hunting they will not take sufficient interest in farming to make a success of it.

Temperance and Morality.—No instances of intemperance or immoral conduct amongst these Indians have been brought to my notice.

KINISTINO BAND (YELLOW QUILL'S), NO. 91.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, and comprises an area of fifteen square miles.

The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians.

The reserve is covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

These Indians form part of Yellow Quill's band.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the year, and there was no sickness of a serious nature amongst them.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band make their living by hunting, working for settlers, and a few of them obtain employment from time to time at a saw-mill which is located on their reserve.

They are a thrifty lot of Indians and appear to be anxious to make their living independently, which so far they have succeeded in doing.

Stock.—The cattle possessed by these Indians number fifty-one head. They are a nice lot of cattle and are well looked after.

These Indians have acquired nearly all of this stock by their own efforts, and they seem thoroughly to appreciate their value.

At the time of my visit to the reserve in June last, they were milking twelve cows and were making butter for their own use by shaking the cream in glass jars.

Implements.—These Indians are not well equipped with farm implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of a better class than is usually found on Indian reserves. Four of the houses have shingled roofs, and the rest are roofed with sod and thatch; they are roomy and comfortable.

Education.—None of the children are attending school.

Temperance and morality.—These Indians have a good name for being law-abiding people. I have not heard of any of them being intemperate or immoral in their habits.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians seem to be anxious to better their condition, and now as they have a railway point within eighteen miles of their reserve, they might be encouraged to farm with reasonable hopes of success.

Owing to this reserve being so remote in the past, very little attention was given to agriculture.

General Remarks.—The agency headquarters are at Kutawa on section 16, township 28, range 16, on the Carlton trail about forty-seven miles northwest from Lipton, Canadian Pacific railway station. The government telegraph office, Touchwood, is about three hundred yards from this office.

The agency buildings are situated in a central position between Muscowequan's, which is ten miles southeast, Gordon's, about thirteen miles south, Poorman's, ten miles northwest, and Day Star's, which is about eight miles north of the agency buildings.

The Fishing Lake reserve is fifty miles, and Kinistino reserve is about one hundred and fifty miles from the agency headquarters.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, August 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

About the beginning of the fiscal year I relinquished the direct supervision of the Blackfoot agency and reserve to assume the duties of inspector of agencies and

reserves. Mr. H. E. Sibbald was then in charge of the Stony agency and reserve, and I was directed to transfer the supervision of that agency and reserve from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. T. J. Fleetham, late of the Norway House agency, and then to hand over the direct charge of the Blackfoot agency and reserve to Mr. Sibbald. In compliance with these instructions, I proceeded to the Stony agency, during the month of June, 1904, and took an inventory of the government property, the cash on hand and of the live stock in charge of the Indians; and on July 2, these were all transferred to Mr. Fleetham's charge, and receipts taken therefor. A few days later the governemnt property, cash on hand and the live stock in charge of the Indians of the Blackfoot band were likewise transferred from my direct charge to the custody of Mr. Sibbald.

STONY AGENCY.

When auditing the books of this agency and preparing the inventories, to carry out the transfer from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. Fleetham, I found the records of the office had not been kept as methodically as they should have been. The defects in the manner of keeping the agency records were pointed out to both the agent and his clerk, and I have reason to believe that both will follow a more exact system of bookkeeping in future.

There had been a reasonably fair increase in the number of cattle, and I was pleased to note, too, that the young animals were of better size than the old ones. There is the foundation for a valuable herd of cattle on this reserve. With proper care during the winter months, and selected sires, animals of greater weight will soon be roaming this reserve. There were then in the neighbourhood of 750 head of cattle, and this number has since been increased by the purchase of 100 head of females and by the addition of this season's calves, and reduced by about 70 head that were killed for beef. Eight first-class Hereford and two very superior Shorthorn bulls were purchased this spring with a view of improving this herd.

Previously to June 30, 1904, these Indians did not contribute any of the beef animals of their own raising towards supplying their own tables with meat. They expected—and in fact realized their expectations in this respect—the department to purchase their beef cattle and issue the beef therefrom back to them gratuitously. This system was partially abolished at this agency during the last fiscal year, and the Indians contributed over 16,000 pounds of beef, from their own herds, towards self-support. It is to be hoped that as their herd of cattle increases in numbers, there will be a proportionate increase in the quantity of beef set aside for the requirements of their own use. About 47,000 pounds of beef and 27,000 pounds of flour were gratuitously distributed during the fiscal year recently ended, principally to the aged and infirm and others who could not provide for themselves. There are about 120 of this class. This is approximately a reduction of over 55,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 pounds of flour, as compared with the issues of the previous fiscal year, and the Indians are no poorer, for they exerted themselves to this extent more and probably did with a few less luxuries. In my opinion Mr. Fleetham is deserving of some commendation for bringing about the reduction of free food to those who are quite able to provide it for themselves.

Although no thorough inspection has recently been made of this agency and reserve, I have quite lately visited it on other business and have noted a number of improvements, either completed or very nearly finished. They are: a new frame house, 32 feet square, two stories, and a lean-to kitchen and pantry; wash and milk house, 8 x 16 feet; warehouse rebuilt and improved; new meat-house with a refrigerator therein; ice-storage building; old kitchen removed and located at a point where it can conveniently be used for a storehouse; the house in use by the interpreter was enlarged and improved; cow-stable enlarged by an addition of 15 x 18 feet; the abattoir improved by a new floor and other repairs; and all buildings neatly painted

Residence of A. S. Dudoward, Indian Chief, Port Simpson, B. C.

or whitewashed. A house for the use of the farmer is now under construction, and fences have, too, been erected and repaired around and about the various buildings which I have herein referred to. A vat, in which to dip cattle, as a preventive against mange, was also built, and to this is attached a boiler-house and four strong corrals in which to hold several hundred cattle during the process of dipping. Several miles of post and wire fencing has, too, been erected around pasture and cultivated fields and several small bridges erected over creeks, as well as improvements made to the roads which lead to the station, to the fields and other points within the reserve.

The staff now comprises Mr. T. J. Fleetham, agent; Mr. A. Baptie, farmer and issuer, and E. Schmidt, interpreter and general labourer. Mr. H. Nicholl, clerk and issuer, was transferred to the Crooked Lake agency early last April.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency and the reserves included therein were inspected during the months of July and August of last year.

There are five reserves withing this agency, namely : Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Paul's and Joseph's.

The headquarters of the agency are located on the Enoch's reserve and about twelve miles southwesterly from Edmonton.

The staff consisted of Messrs. James Gibbons, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter, teamster and general labourer; D. Baird, farmer at Alexander's reserve, and A. E. Pattison, farmer at Paul's or the White Whale Lake reserve.

The agency buildings consist of dwellings for the agent, the clerk and the interpreter, and a frame building that was erected a few years ago for the accommodation of the farmer, but not in use at the time I visited the agency. There were, too, an office, two storehouses, ration-house and a stable.

The office, storehouses, ration-house and house occupied by the interpreter are old log buildings of little value or utility.

A saw and portable flour-mill is under another roof and within a few hundred yards of the headquarters of the agent.

There are fully 1,000,000 feet of standing timber, and of sufficient size for milling purposes, on this reserve, and about 90,000 feet was sawn into building material of one kind or another during the winter and spring months of 1904. There are no good reasons why these Indians should be short of building material or be without comfortable dwellings when they have an ample supply of timber and a mill to cut it right on their own reserve, and the two not more than three miles apart. I understand, too, that those who provide themselves with the necessary material for dwellings are given doors, windows and hardware to complete their dwellings, and that these articles are paid for out of the interest that accrues each year on funds that are lying at the credit of the band.

The flour-mill has not been operated for some time, and for the reason that the Indians find it more to their advantage to take their wheat to the modern-equipped mills at Edmonton, where they can secure therefor a better grade of flour than it is possible to manufacture in their own obsolete mill.

There are a number of fairly good dwellings and stables on this reserve and a few more were under construction.

There were about 430 acres under crop, and on the whole it promised to be a fairly good one. One Indian, known as Alexander, had about seventy acres of good wheat, oats and barley.

The Indians of this band do not own a large herd of cattle, only 200 head, but they were in good condition and of a very good type. Very few of these Indians, however, take as much interest in their cattle as they should.

Few Indians, to my knowledge, have more opportunities to do well for themselves than have the Indians of this band. They own about thirty sections of excellent land, with timber, pasturage, hay and agricultural land in abundance and within a reasonable distance of a good market—Edmonton.

Moreover, from their interest money, horses, seed-grain, farm implements (from hoes to a modern steam thresher), and a saw-mill have been provided for their use and benefit, and yet withal, no marked advancement over many other reserves is to be seen. There is, of course, an underlying reason for the meagre progress of these Indians ; what this reason is I do not know, unless it is, as is the fact, that a great deal of their time and money is misdirected for intoxicants.

The office books and records were very well kept by Mr. Black, considering the very poor office accommodation at his disposal.

MICHEL'S BAND.

The reserve of this band is a good one. There is abundance of timber, hay meadows, pasturage, water and splendid soil for grain-growing. A number of the Indians here, too, are as progressive as any I have met either in Manitoba or in the west. This band has never had an instructor located on their reserve, to show them how to farm, nor a ration-house, to encourage them to work ; yet I found Louis Callihoo's team out in the field at work on a summer-fallow, a reasonably large crop of all varieties of grain, fowl in the barn-yard, sheep in the paddock, pigs in the sty, cattle feeding on the hillside, implements for all farming uses in an open shed, a cream-separator in the dairy, an organ in the living-room of the house, and other evidences of prosperity and good management, even to the week's wash out on the line to dry soon after the noon hour on a Monday—the afternoon on which I called. On a later date I saw Mrs. Callihoo at St. Albert delivering butter and eggs to her customers.

There are several very good log-dwellings on this reserve, notably that of Timothy. It is 20 x 36 feet, walls of hewn log, one and a half story, shingle roof, and with two apartments on the first floor. This house was not, however, fully completed. It was Timothy's intention to set apart one or two bed-chambers from the large living-room.

This band had surrendered several sections of their reserve along the western boundary. I found a tendency among some of the band to wait for the benefit of the money from the prospective land sales and not depend on their own immediate exertions.

The cattle had increased from 88 head since the date of the last inspection—April, 1903—to 118 head.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

The reserve is known by some as the Rivière-qui-barre.

It is a prettily located area of land with an ample supply of timber, pasturage and meadow, and the soil appears to be well adapted for grain-growing if properly cultivated. There is, too, a lake on the southwest corner, which is said to abound with fish.

Mr. D. Bard is the farmer in charge.

The office records called for 134 head of yearling cattle and over that age. I counted sixteen spring calves, which should, of course, be added to the number on the books. There should have been, therefore, 150 head of cattle on this reserve; 115 head were counted, but Mr. Bard was under the impression that the Indians had not brought in the full number. The losses, from various causes, have been excessively great at this reserve. These Indians seemed to take very little interest in their cattle.

Practically no farming is carried on here. There were some good patches of potatoes, and I was pleased to observe that they were well fenced and cared for.

The dwellings of the Indians are small log shacks with sod coverings, and with one or two exceptions the stables were of a very poor type.

Building timber is plentiful on this reserve, so there are no good reasons why these Indians are not comfortably housed and have not good stables for their stock.

The farmhouse was in fair condition, only that it required reshingling. The farm stable, implement-shed, ration and store houses were all of them hewn log with shingle roofs. These buildings were erected about twenty years ago and were, when I made the inspection, of no value and little use. A new balloon frame was in course of erection. It was intended for a store and ration-house, and there was an open shed attached thereto, with a shingle roof, for the storage of implements. The foundation sills had been laid, too, for a new frame stable. Mr. Bard was doing the work himself, with the little assistance he could get from the Indians.

The Indians had purchased a new portable sawing outfit and had paid thereon $170. At that time there remained a debt of $460 on the sawing outfit. An engine to operate the mill was leased from one of the white neighbours. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 feet of standing timber, of sufficient size for milling purposes, on the reserve. These Indians seem to prefer this kind of work to either farming or stock-raising.

Owing to the distance from market, and the uncertainty of grain-growing by Indians who seldom farm well, I cannot censure them for losing interest in this work. Stock-raising should be, however, I think, congenial to their nature and profitable as well. I regret that they have not taken a deeper interest in their cattle.

There was a day school on this reserve some years ago. It was closed because the children did not attend regularly. There are now about twenty children of school age within the reserve and without educational advantages. The St. Albert boarding school is, however, within their reach and its doors are open to them.

There is a resident missionary on this reserve, the Rev. Father Simeron.

The personal effects of the resident Indians, exclusive of household effects, were reported to me to be: mowers, 6; rakes, 5; wagons, 6; and cayuse horses, 7. This is not a very good showing for a band of Indians who own a good reserve with many natural resources, and have been under the tutorage of an instructor for twenty years, and have been liberally assisted all those years with meat and flour, in addition. It was evident to me that a great deal of their earnings were expended for liquor.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

This reserve lies on the northwestern shore of Lake St. Ann and was visited on July 29, 1904.

The great majority of this band are Stonies ; the others are Crees. There were 142 souls in this band at the payments of 1903.

This reserve is almost wholly covered with timber, only openings here and there are to be found.

These Indians gain a livelihood almost entirely by hunting and fishing.

Lake St. Ann abounds with whitefish, and the surrounding country with fur-bearing animals. I was told that as many as one hundred whitefish, averaging four pounds each, were caught in a single day and by a single fisherman. There was a ready market for these fish at five cents per pound.

The office records called for twenty-five head of cattle and this number were counted. These cattle are chiefly cared for by a few middle-aged and old women. Two or three of the men were credited with assisting these women to put up a supply of hay for winter feeding. No interest whatever is taken by a majority of the men in the cattle.

The habitations of these Indians are of the poorest kind.

I was creditably informed, and I think truthfully, that the bulk of the earnings of these Indians has been expended for intoxicating liquor.

PAUL'S BAND.

This band occupies a reserve on the eastern shore of White Whale lake. It is named on some maps 'Wabamum Lake.'

Mr. A. E. Pattison is their industrial and moral guide, and resides near the lake shore at the northwestern corner of the reserve.

There were reported to be 98 head of cattle in the hands of these Indians at the previous inspection—March, 1903. The records called for 106 head and the count agreed with the books. Eighteen head were reported as having died between the dates of the two inspections. These cattle were all plainly branded and, moreover, the owners knew their own brands and cattle. They were all in good condition and of a good type. The loss of eighteen head from a herd of about one hundred was entirely too great a loss to occur within about sixteen months.

This band number about 154 souls and they are Stonies.

Several members of this band have very good dwellings and stables.

The farm buildings were found in good order and the yards tidily kept. The house lacked, however, a stone foundation and brick chimneys.

The adjoining lake is reported to be abundantly supplied with whitefish, and within reasonable distances of this reserve there are said to be good fur and large game hunting grounds. These Indians gain considerable money by fishing and hunting. There were forty-seven acres under crop, which did not promise even a moderately fair yield.

There is a resident missionary (Methodist) on this reserve.

A number of the Indians of this band, too, are inclined to seek for intoxicants wherever they think they can be procured. This weakness of the Indians will rapidly grow here, as elsewhere, if not closely watched.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

This agency includes three reserves, on which there are four Cree bands, and, in addition, there is a fishing station on the Pigeon lake, which is used by any individual belonging to any of the four bands who chooses to occupy it.

The bands are known under the following names: Montana's, Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's.

This agency was inspected during the month of September.

The staff was then composed as follows: Messrs. W. S. Grant, agent; J. Hollies, clerk; E. E. Chantler, farmer for the Ermineskin and Louis Bull bands; T. W. Lucas, farmer for the Montana and Samson bands; C. F. Carson, blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter and painter; Henry Blanc, interpreter and issuer; Alex Kayatapow, miller and labourer, and John Ruggut, mail-carrier.

Messrs. Chantler and Carson have since resigned and their positions have been filled with new men.

The agency buildings consist of dwellings for the agent, clerk and interpreter and the farmer's dwellings, located on the Montana and Ermineskin reserves, an office and waiting-room for Indians, storehouse for supplies, ration-house, blacksmith-shop, flour and lumber manufacturing mill, grain storehouse and stables at the headquarters and at the farms. There are, too, a small ration-house and implement-shed near the farmhouse on Ermineskin's reserve. The Ermineskin farmhouse, agent's house, Montana farmhouse, grain storehouse and one or two more small buildings, are frame buildings; all others are log. These buildings meet the requirements of the present, and are in fair order, but not one of the lot can be considered as of great value. They are all on wood block foundations and these blocks are gradually decaying and, of course, the buildings are continually settling.

The headquarters are very prettily located on the north bank of the Battle river. The location, however, is not central and, moreover, it is about ten miles from the

post office—Ponoka—and several miles from Hobbema siding, which is the central point of the three reserves.

The saw and flour mills are operated by water-power. Both mills are of light capacity. The Indians cut and haul about 40,000 feet of logs to the mill each winter and during the summer the logs are sawn into lumber and shingles. The cash outlay has been about three dollars for each thousand feet of lumber.

These Indians are now, with very few exceptions, housed under shingle-roofed dwellings with floors therein. They have, too, made fair provision for comfortably housing their stock during the winter months.

There are yet a few hundred thousand feet of standing spruce timber along the southern portion of the Montana reserve.

The able-bodied Indians of this agency practically supply all their own beef requirements from their own herds. The exceptions are a few who have started farming and stock-raising within recent years and are not yet in a position to furnish their own tables with meat.

A number of Indians within this agency would doubtless imbibe more freely in intoxicants if the free ration system were in vogue here. Their livelihood would then be assured; now it is not and the money gained from the sale of surplus beef cattle, hay, fur and earnings in other ways, is now mostly expended for the necessities of life.

The books and records of the office were audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept by Mr. Hollies.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in November last.

The officers of the agency then were: Messrs. J. H. Gooderham, agent; G. R. Race, clerk and issuer; C. R. Clarke, stockman; Thos. Scott, interpreter; Many Guns, mail-carrier; Henry White Cow, assistant stockman.

Dr. Edwards resides on the Blood reserve and visits this agency on alternate Thursdays, or more frequently if he is called upon to do so.

This reserve is said to be one of the best in the province for grazing purposes. The Old Man's river runs through it for about twelve miles, besides which there are several creeks and a number of never-failing springs, thus affording numerous watering places for stock. The rolling nature of the land and the banks on the river and creeks, too, afford good shelter against the cold winds of winter. It is, also, about the centre of the Chinook belt and snow seldom remains on the ground for more than a few days at any one time during the winter months. The Crow's Nest section of the Canadian Pacific railway runs from the eastern to the western limit of the reserve, in a southwesterly direction, and, as the line was not protected by a fence, it was found to be a menace to the stock-raising industry. The reserve was inclosed some years ago with a post and wire fence, but at the points at which the railway crossed the boundaries no effectual bar could be placed to hold the stock within the reserve and they frequently passed out to the lands outside. Moreover, constant watch had to be kept on the stock to keep them off the track, and then there were numerous casualties and the consequent identification of the animals by the owner and the rendering of the claim for the loss, all tended to offset the natural advantages which the reserve possessed for a stock range. Reports have recently reached me to the effect that the railway company has lately started to erect a fence on both sides of its right-of-way through the reserve. I trust the report is in accordance with actual facts and that a fence will soon be completed along the railway line that lies within the boundaries of this reserve.

The building in use for the storage of supplies and for office quarters is commodious and in good condition, so also is the small cottage occupied by the clock-

man, in regard to condition. The dwelling-house in which the agent resides is too small for the requirements and, moreover, it is without proper foundations. The building used for an abattoir and the distributing of food is, too, in fair condition and meets the requirements. All other buildings are of the cheapest kind and their valuation governed, largely, by the quantity of lumber and fire-wood that could be secured if they were torn down. Several of these buildings are on low-lying land near the river and were surrounded by water on occasions when the river overflowed its banks. All of the agency buildings are located on the north side of the Old Man's river. A majority of the Indians reside on the south side of the river, where the greater and best portion of the reserve lies.

Since the beginning of the late fiscal year these Indians receive one free ration of flour and beef. For a few years previous they received these free rations on two occasions each week, and prior to that period they were receiving three gratuitous rations every week. They have been so liberally treated, and for such a long period, that they now regard the free food as a treaty right, and it is difficult to wean them from this erroneous notion. I was pleased to note that Mr. Gooderham was gradually leading them into the path of self-reliance and that five members of the band were then on the total self-support list.

The Indians of this agency, on the whole, are well housed, many of them have excellent dwellings, from an Indian's point of view at least. There are, too, a number of very good stables and almost every head of a family now owns a wagon, mower, rake, harness, fairly good work-horses and a dwelling very well furnished. Their cattle, too, are rapidly increasing in numbers and, on the whole, I think this band is progressing. They unquestionably would do so at a rapid rate if the desire, which too many of them have, for intoxicants could be eradicated. A great many of them have undoubtedly misdirected a great deal of their earnings for strong drink in the past and this has not tended to advance them morally or financially.

I made an inspection of the books and records of the office and found them to be neatly kept and with very few errors.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I inspected this agency during the month of December.

The agency staff consists of Messrs. A. J. McNeill, agent ; A. Marshall, stockman; G. Hodson, interpreter, farmer and issuer ; Otter, scout ; John One-Spot, herder; and Bull Collar, herder.

Although this reserve is a good one for a stock range, as well as farming, the Indians never showed a disposition to take up the cattle industry. They preferred to haul an occasional load of wood or hay to Calgary and in that way meet their immediate wants. The reserve has, however, recently been inclosed with a post and wire fence and about 515 young female cattle placed thereon. The Indians now, I am pleased to be able to report, are showing more disposition to acquire cattle. There are, also, about 3,000 head of horses and cattle pasturing within the reserve limits ; for the privilege of grazing the owners of the stock pay a fee per head, which plan is a convenience to stock-owners in the vicinity and a gain to the Indians.

A few members of the band do a little farming and the majority of them grow a patch of potatoes and cultivate a garden.

There are several very good log dwellings, with shingle roofs and with two or three apartments, and on the whole these Indians may be said to be well housed. There are, also, a number of very comfortable stables, with roomy yards in connection therewith.

A new house was erected last season for the accommodation of the stockman. This house is several miles westerly from the agency headquarters. A cattle dipping vat was also put up and both the house and the vat were chiefly erected by the Indians. One white man was employed to supervise and assist at this work.

The agency buildings are very nicely located on the west bank of the Fish creek. The dwelling occupied by the agent was erected in several parts and at different periods. No proper foundation was placed beneath and now it is found that the sills and other lower parts of the woodwork are decayed and it will be a difficult, if not an impossible task to raise the building for the purpose of placing a stone foundation under it. The old log stables and implement sheds are in a dilapidated condition and will soon require renewing. All other agency buildings are in fair condition and meet the requirements.

The food issue to these Indians averaged about seven-tenths of a pound of beef and half a pound of flour per diem for every man, woman and child for the whole year.

The conduct of these Indians has improved of late years as regards sobriety. It is only a very few years since one or more of this band were in the guard-room at Calgary almost constantly ; now this happens only occasionally. The food they now gratuitously receive is not sufficient to maintain them and they are, therefore, compelled to practise more economy than they did when the food issues were much greater than now.

The books and records of the office were audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Blood band are the greatest in numbers of any western band ; they number about 1,200 souls. They also occupy the largest reserve in the Dominion.

This agency and reserve was inspected during January and a part of February, last.

The staff then comprised : Messrs. R. N. Wilson, agent ; J. W. Jowett, clerk ; R. C. McDonald, J. A. Webb and Wm. Damon, stockmen ; Jas. McDonald, issuer ; David Mills, interpreter ; Bears Milk, scout ; Joe Mountain Horse, scout ; Ben Strangling Wolfe, and James Wells, assistant stockmen; Rev. Sister St. Eusebe, hospital matron ; Sister St. Germain, nurse ; Sister St. LeBlanc, nurse, and O. C. Edwards, M.D., medical officer.

The real property in possession of this band would probably realize $1,400,000, if placed on the market, and their stock, implements and personal effects about $200,000 more. From this it will be seen that the Blood band is not without resources.

The agent, Mr. R. N. Wilson, reduced the gratuitous food issue during the calendar year of 1904, below that of 1903, to the value of about $8,000. The free food distributed during the calendar year of 1904 was about : 337,405 pounds of beef, 3,293 pounds of bacon, 191,500 pounds of flour, 35,883 pounds of beans, and 805 pounds of tea. There were eighteen families who provided their own beef from their own herds, probably representing ninety souls. There were, too, about eighty pupils in the industrial and boarding schools, where they are, of course, totally provided for The Indians who provide the beef required for their own use are paid one and one-half cents per pound more for the beef they sell than are those who receive the free beef rations.

There were then more than 5,000 head of cattle and about 3,000 horses in the the hands of these Indians. The cattle are likely rapidly to increase in number now, and I shall not be surprised if they own 10,000 head within three years of this date. About 15,000 head of stock can find sustenance on this reserve, under the present conditions, and by taking water from the Belly river and carrying it to the divide between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, which plan would irrigate a large area that is now destitute of water, fully 25,000 head of stock could be constantly provided for.

Of the 3,000 horses owned by this band there are probably 1,000 of them matured mares. This number of mares require approximately forty stallions. There are

twelve, chiefly grade Clydes, now running with these mares which were supplied by the department, and the Indians own a few more sires of a better class than the ordinary cayuse. This means that several hundred of their mares are yearly bred to very inferior sires, and in this way the Indians lose opportunities for gaining thousands of dollars every year more than they now do from the sale of surplus horses.

A new cottage was put up for the stockman at the upper portion of the reserve, a new stable-house and carriage-house at the agency and an addition made to the dwellings of both the agent and the clerk. Minor improvements and repairs were also made to numerous other buildings. It is only within recent years that new buildings were placed on stone foundations at this point, although there is suitable stone in abundance close at hand. There are several old log buildings in a dilapidated condition, which will soon have to be abandoned. The office quarters, too, do not meet the requirements, being entirely too small.

There is a very neat hospital on this reserve, in which Indians afflicted with disease not contagious, are admitted and cared for as well as they would be in any institution of a similar kind. The annual operating expense to the department is about $2,000. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Edwards visits this institution every Monday, or oftener if called upon to do so.

The behaviour of these Indians is said to have grown worse during the last twenty years with regard to the consumption of liquor. At that time, it is said, it was difficult for these Indians to procure it and then almost every known case of a drunken Indian was followed by an arrest, conviction and severe punishment of the person who supplied the liquor. Now the ease in procuring intoxicants owing to the much greater number of white men in the neighbourhood is only limited by their ability to pay for it, and convictions for supplying these Indians with liquor are comparatively rare. There are now, in consequence, frequent drunken carouses and it is unnecessary to say that a great deal of their earnings, directly and indirectly, is misdirected for drink. The demoralizing influence of the liquor habit with Indians cannot, moreover, be measured.

A number of this band have very good dwellings, some of which have papered walls, carpeted floors, mounted iron beds with springs, mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows and shams and spreads thereon, together with an assortment of furniture of one kind or another. There are, too, a number of fairly good stables, with hay and other corrals attached thereto. Practically no farming is carried on at this reserve and they, therefore, own few land-cultivating implements. They have, however, about 110 wagons, 80 mowers and numerous other articles with which to carry on hay and other work.

A vat for dipping cattle was put up last season, and a good deal of land inclosed with post and wire fencing.

Mr. Jowett had the books and office records right up to date. They were neatly and systematically kept.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

The staff is now constituted as follows: Messrs. H. E. Sibbald, agent; W. H. James, clerk and issuer; W. S. Cosgrave, farmer and stockman at Farm 20B; A. E. Jones, stockman at Farm 20A; E. Costigan, interpreter and labourer.

No close inspection of this agency has been made by me. My time, since I assumed the position of inspector, has been occupied fully with the inspection of other agencies, reserves and schools and stock that was purchased for various agencies.

Residing on the reserve and near the agency headquarters as I do, favours me, however, with opportunities for keeping in touch with the management and with passing events. Moreover, I held the position of agent here from October, 1900, until June 30, 1904, and I am fairly conversant with the condition of affairs here for the last five years.

When I assumed the positon of agent here, I found the greater number of Indians adverse to accepting cattle and they held less than 600 head. I learned that their reason therefor was that their late Chief, Crowfoot, had advised them not to do so and had backed up his conclusion with the following taking argument: "If you accept cattle, the government will soon conclude that it is not necessary to continue the ration system and then you will be obliged to gain your own livelihood." The gratuitous issue of beef was then in the neighbourhood of 430,000 pounds per annum and proportionately like quantities of flour and bacon. Now these Indians hold over 2,500 head of cattle and the free food issued during the last fiscal year was: 145,318 pounds of beef; 4,274 pounds of bacon; 119,032 pounds of flour; 5,450 pounds of beans, and 682½ pounds of tea. The band number about 1,840 souls, and of this number about 75 are provided for in the industrial and boarding schools. If the Indians who now hold cattle had accepted them five years earlier, there would now be no necessity for assisting others than the aged, infirm and those depending on them for support. As an illustration of how the cattle industry will elevate an Indian from poverty to self-supporting manhood, also that the late Crowfoot's argument could not be gainsayed, I will cite the change it wrought in the standing of a Blackfoot named 'Old Woman at War.' Ten years ago this August this Indian exchanged ten cayuse horses for the same number of heifers. He now owns more than one hundred head and has sold during the intervening period about twenty-five head, realizing therefor in the neighbourhood of $1,000 and he is now a self-supporting individual, i.e., he receives no beef, flour or other assistance from the government. It may not be out of place to remark here that he was not allowed to misdirect his earnings for liquor, not during the last five years at least; if he had been so allowed he would, no doubt, still be on the free ration list and finding fault with the government for giving him so little. There are now two other families on the self-supporting basis and twenty other families who turn in animals towards partially supplying their own tables with meat.

It is Mr. Sibbald's opinion that it will require five years more to get all the able-bodied Indians of this band off the free ration list. They will then have a sufficient number of cattle to support themselves entirely. Should they, however, be in a position, during the coming five years, to secure regular employment, their manhood can be developed by throwing them on their own resources at an earlier date.

There is room for improvement here as regards the dwellings they occupy during the winter months. There are a number of excellent dwelling-houses, quite a few fairly good and a number entirely too small for the number who reside therein. A great deal of their earnings has been required to purchase wagons, mowers, rakes, harness and other pressing requirements, and there has been little left with which to buy building material. As they are now fairly supplied with hay-making outfits, I hope more attention will be given to the erection of more comfortable habitations. Although their stables are not sightly or expensive, they are comfortable during the cold weather.

The Indians who reside on the western end of the reserve did do a little farming in the past, and yet do, but not as extensively as they did. One season it was considerably damaged by hail and then there were several light crops. The price of oats was low and they became discouraged. They found that a great deal more money could be gained, with considerable less work, by putting up hay for the nearby ranchers than farming for themselves. With them, as with whites, it is a question of dollars and cents, and I do not know that I have good reasons for censure. This season they will probably get $6,000 for the hay they cut and stock for the ranchers within the vicinity of the reserve, and to gain a like sum from growing oats entails a great deal of work from an Indian's point of view, and, moreover, the returns from grain-growing are too slow.

There is within this reserve an hospital, under the auspices of the English Church, in which there are two wards. This institution is under the direct charge of Dr. Rose. The department contributes less than $1,000 per annum towards the support

of this hospital. During the last fiscal year the records show that there were 99 in-patients ; 316 out-patients ; 317 were given medicine, for various ailments ; and school children treated two hundred and thirteen times. One very objectionable feature of this institution is, in my opinion, the unhealthy location.

The agency buildings are in a first-class state of repair, and with the exception of one of the farm stables, which will soon require reshingling and minor other repairs, all the farm buildings are in good condition.

The conduct of these Indians has been fairly good. There are those among the band who never lose an opportunity to take intoxicants whenever they can get them. They, however, know the consequences, either from experience or observation, if such behaviour becomes known ; for it has been the rule here for the last five years to punish every Indian who imbibes, if evidence can be secured to do it, either by a fine, imprisonment or the withdrawal of his rations for a stated period. I have always contended that when an Indian could afford to pay out money for liquor it was evidence that he could, too, provide bread and meat for himself. Every endeavour has been made, also, to punish the person who supplied the liquor. The traffic has not, however, been eradicated and I expect it never will be so long as liquor is sold and it is within their reach. Strictly enforced rules will, nevertheless, keep the traffic down to a minimum, and this is what has been attempted here and with some measure of success, at least.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Grade Clyde stallions have been placed on the Blackfoot, Sarcee, Stony, Peigan and Blood reserves, and a pure-bred Clyde on Samson's reserve. The object of course is to improve the quality and the size of the Indians' horses in the future. There are now to be seen, on one or other of the reserves on which these horses were placed, suckers, yearlings and a few two-year-old, progenies of these sires, and they unquestionably are a great improvement over the class of colts the Indians formerly raised. The Indians now recognize this fact and are desirous of following up the start they have made towards securing a better class of horses than the cayuse.

Inventories of all government property, of the Indians' cattle, together with tabulated information on a number of subjects, were transmitted, with my detailed report on each of the agencies I inspected, to the Indian Commissioner in duplicate.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., September 7, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves.

CARLTON AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during October and November, 1904.

On November 1, Mr. Charles Fisher was installed as agent in succession to the late W. E. Jones, whose death occurred early in July. Mr. Jones had been many

years in the employ of the department and had proved a conscientious and capable officer. During the illness and subsequently to his health until the end of October, the affairs of the agency were conducted by Mr. J. H. Price.

The remainder of the staff includes T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk ; Rupert Pratt, interpreter ; J. McKenzie, engineer and miller ; and three farmers, who will be mentioned individually in connection with their several duties as they may be touched upon later.

In the installing of the newly appointed agent, special attention was given to the correcting of certain lapses from the strict letter of instructions and departures from the department's policy and methods in connection with the management of Indians' moneys and property and the transaction of agency business generally, which had grown up in consequence of frequent changes of officials.

The office records in part are kept with great precision and in admirable form. On the other hand, in connection with the accounting for receipt and issue of supplies there continue to be numerous minor errors, as indicated by the discrepancies between the balances shown in the store ledger and those actually on hand as per inventory taken.

A hot-air furnace has recently been placed in the agent's dwelling. The agency buildings generally are rather complete and in a fair state of repair, with the exception of the office, which was never a very suitable building, consisting as it does of but one room with a low ceiling, and it is now scarcely further serviceable, as the foundations and floor joists are quite decayed.

The grist-mill is situated a mile from the agency headquarters, and as far from the miller's dwelling. It has a maximum capacity of only fifteen barrels per day, but the average out-put during the running season is even less. The building, which is of logs, is in need of some renewing and repairs. The advantages of a mill to the agency are great, as there is no regular market for grain within forty miles and the local price of flour is high. Yet the slight interest manifested in grain-growing here has not thus far justified the department in removing and rebuilding the mill on a more convenient site and improving the machinery, which otherwise would be a measure of distinct economy.

In addition to the grist-mill, Engineer McKenzie has under his charge the saw-mill, the shingle-mill, and a steam threshing outfit. All this machinery is carefully and skilfully handled.

MISTAWASIS' BAND.

The season of 1904 showed an increased area under cultivation ; but owing to poor preparation of the ground and late sowing, the crop was a partial failure. There was in consequence a scarcity of good seed for the present season, and the crop area is again diminished, though there are prospects of a fair yield. At the end of June there was but a few acres of new breaking done and no summer-fallowing, though there is much need for both. There is, in fact, as yet but slight evidence of improvement in the extent or methods of agriculture.

Although the decrease in the Indians' herds, which had continued for some years, has been checked, yet the cattle industry cannot be said to be in a prosperous condition, and the self-supporting Indians are not at present able from their surplus stock to furnish the beef which the department requires to purchase for the relief of the sick and infirm, and for a limited assistance to working Indians who are not self-supporting.

A few of the Indians of this band are extremely careless with regard to the care of their cattle during the winter and making provision for the same during summer. There was in consequence some loss of cattle from neglect or scarcity of feed during the winter of 1903-04 ; but last winter being unusually mild, the stock came through safely, and although the hay-supply was quite limited, a quantity remained unused.

On the whole, the members of this band, though by no means pure Indians, lead but a very hand-to-mouth existence, their livelihood being derived only to a limited extent from their farms and their stock and for the rest from hunting, freighting and other temporary employments, all pursued in a most desultory manner and with a view merely to the day's food.

MUSKEG LAKE BAND.

This reserve, as well as Mistawasis', is under the immediate supervision of the agent. The band consists of half-breeds, and, owing to the numerous demands upon the agent's time, they receive but little detailed direction in connection with their industries.

Five families, or nearly one-half the band, are practically self-supporting and are in a fair state of progress. The rest for the most part are in a stationary condition, while a few show a tendency to fall back and require much closer attention.

The area of the grain crop continues small, but the yield for the present season promises to be fair notwithstanding that some of the land is in a bad state of cultivation. A small area of new land has lately been broken. The raising of roots and vegetables is badly neglected on both this reserve and Mistawasis.'

The cattle industry has been very successful during the past year, the net increase in the herds amounting to thirty per cent. The natural increase has been good, a few head have been purchased, loss from every cause has been averted, and the beefing of cattle has been well controlled and kept within strict limits in view of the necessity which existed throughout the agency for checking the rapid decrease that had been going on for some years.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND.

This band for the past three years has been under the direction and supervision of Mr. Joseph Savord, whose death has recently rendered the position vacant. Without a very accurate knowledge of Indian nature, Mr. Savord nevertheless by his diligence and by the kindly interest he manifested in their welfare attained a fair influence and control over this people and brought about a noticeable improvement in their condition.

The most encouraging step in connection with agriculture on this reserve is the breaking up of a considerable area of new land, although the best land on the reserve is still unused, and the older fields instead of being renewed and cleaned by fallowing have been allowed to grow wild, the fences being removed, an unthrifty habit which prevails too generally on the reserves within my knowledge.

On this reserve also there is a fair increase in the herds, and there is a distinct improvement in the management of the stock industry. A sufficient quantity of hay was saved in excellent condition, and the cattle wintered well. The stabling in general is sufficient only for the working animals and the calves, but in a few instances provision is made for all the stock, and two of the stables, those of Chief Kahmeostotin and Henry Wahsayekoot, were found in the beginning of winter as well fitted up and as well kept as could be seen anywhere. An attempt has been made with some success to encourage among these Indians the raising of pigs and poultry.

About half the Indians have good, comfortable dwellings, but the rest are very miserable notwithstanding that the agency saw and shingle mills are operated on this as on the other reserves of the agency at intervals for the advantage of the Indians. Granaries and implement-houses also continue to be generally wanting.

The farmer's dwelling is in need of some repairs, but otherwise the farm buildings and premises are in excellent order.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND.

This reserve is in charge of Mr. James Dreaver as farmer. It was inspected on October 20 to 22, when the work of the agricultural season was just completed, and I visited it again recently, as well as the other reserves of the agency, in connection with the annuity payments.

Considering the discouragements to agriculture on this reserve in the fact that it consists of the poorest piece of land in the district, the interest manifested in the industry is not disappointing. The present season's crop though not large in area is rather promising, with the exception of oats, which, as on many of the reserves, are a partial failure, in consequence, in some cases at least, of the use of poor seed.

The cattle industry has latterly been a good success. Losses have been light and the natural increase nearly a maximum. The facilities for stock-raising on this reserve are good during dry seasons, when the meadows extending along the Big river will afford a thousand tons of hay. During high water, however, this supply is not available, and the ridges and small sloughs will barely furnish sufficient hay to maintain a hundred head. For this reason it will be necessary at times to rely upon straw and other cultivated fodder. The summer range is also poor, the grass being of inferior growth and quality as compared with other parts.

The farm buildings are situated on a high bank overlooking a picturesque lake, and with the day school and teacher's dwelling adjacent, all nicely whitened, present amid the surrounding foliage, an attractive appearance. The Indians' dwellings are still of a poor class, as they have not as yet had the use of the saw-mill here and they cannot afford to buy and freight in more lumber than what is absolutely necessary for the most meagre habitation.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

For the past eight years, Mr. Patrick Anderson has been in charge of this band. I have found him in some respects particularly well fitted for his duties at this point. He has been watchful in suppressing the use of intoxicants among the Indians, and in protecting their rights in relation to the white population.

The cattle industry is fairly prosperous and the herds show a net increase of seventeen per cent during the year. Farming and gardening are still a failure, and that in spite of the fact that there is an excellent market for all the surplus produce of the reserve at the lumber camps only a few miles distant. Interest is lacking, and both equipment and direction are at fault.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND, NO. 106A.

This reserve, situated about ten miles from Sturgeon lake, is occupied by about twenty Indians in all, members of the hunting bands to the north. They come here with the expectation of living by farming and stock, but as yet have accomplished very little in this way. In the meantime they are making a comfortable livelihood from other sources. This summer four new houses of a good class are being built, the lumber, sash and doors being procured from a mill in the neighbourhood and paid for with produce or with work. With the exception of one family, in which the influence of drink is seen, these few Indians lead a very orderly and respectable mode of life.

THE WAHSPATON BAND, NO. 94.

The occupants of this reserve, belonging as the name indicates to the Sioux nation, are not in treaty and consequently receive much less attention and assistance than the Cree bands. They consist now of eight families of about forty souls. They continue to display a fair degree of industry and to utilize to good advantage any help afforded them. They take good care of their stock ; their farms and gardens though

small are fairly productive ; and they are making a genuine effort to make their houses and surroundings comfortable and attractive.

The greater part of this band, numbering about eighty persons, occupy an encampment near Prince Albert, and seem decided to remain there and to live, as they consider, more independently than they could on a reserve.

THE NORTHERN BANDS.

The bands at Montreal lake and Lac la Ronge were inspected in connection with the recent annuity payments.

A few remaining claims for arrears by members of William Charles' band were settled, and the long-continued back payments, covering the years from 1876 to 1887 inclusive, were completed. On the other hand, upwards of fifty members of James Roberts' band whose homes are on the Churchill river remote from the treaty grounds, absented themselves from the payments this year, and their annuities necessarily remain in arrears. It is probable that when the remaining Indians within the province of Saskatchewan are received into treaty it will be possible to reorganize the bands in these regions and arrange the points of payment so as to be much more convenient for the annuitants.

These Indians continue to live solely by hunting and fishing, except for what they earn as canoemen and boatmen in the employ of the trading companies. The hunt continues to be fairly productive, for while certain classes of fur are becoming steadily rarer, the prices for the most part are increasing.

The health of the bands has been good, and the absence of medical attendance has not been seriously felt.

Day schools are still in operation at Montreal lake and at Little hills, and preparations are being made for the erection of a boarding school on Lac la Ronge, which is expected to accommodate fifty pupils.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

The agency staff consists of Mr. J. Macarthur as agent, Mr. J. H. Price as clerk, an interpreter, and four farmers. The inspection was made in December and January.

Mr. Price had been absent from his duties here, acting as agent for Carlton agency, for six months during the summer preceding the inspection. His place was supplied by Mr. J. Macarthur, jr., and the various office records were duly and accurately kept. The moneys of the Indians have been handled and accounted for in strict accordance with the instructions issued to agents on this subject.

The agent's dwelling has undergone some remodelling and improvement, including the installing of a serviceable hot-air furnace, and it is now a commodious and comfortable residence.

In connection with the disposal of loan cattle, I have found it necessary to check a practice which has been in vogue here and at some other agencies for a number of years. When such animals are found no longer profitable to keep, they have frequently been beefed or sold in the name of the Indian with whom they happened to be on loan. Out of the proceeds a younger animal has usually been purchased, and the balance, if any, paid to the Indian. It is clear that this balance properly belongs to the department, and it is not in the interest of the Indians that they should be allowed to make a profit out of loan cattle other than a legitimate one.

BEARDY'S AND OKEMASIS' BANDS.

These Indians live by the agricultural industries almost solely, and according to the success or failure of these they are comfortable or otherwise. For the season of

1904 the return of grain and roots was very poor both as to quantity and quality. The Indians had had a substantial benefit from their cattle, though at some sacrifice, for there was a net decrease in their herds of nineteen head in twelve months. Their storehouses and cellars contained but a scanty supply at the time, and on the whole they were in a more straightened condition than I have seen them for some years. But such is the spirit of independence that has been fostered among them through judicious management that they did not come complaining to the agency office, but cast about to see how they could make up by their labour for the failure of their crop.

A failure of the grain crop is rendered more serious here through the neglect of almost all the minor agricultural industries; dairying and the raising of poultry and pigs contribute but little to the support of these bands.

ONE ARROW'S BAND.

For many years past this band has been in charge of Mr. Louis Marion. It is a small band and so conveniently located on the reserve that it is an easy matter for a farmer to visit all the Indians' dwellings and direct all their work daily, which on most other reserves is not possible.

Three members of this band, namely, Peepahkahchew, John Sinnokesick, and Laroque, have well-built, comfortable dwellings, a fair equipment of horses and cattle, and live mainly by their industries. Of the rest, all have a few head of cattle, which are slowly increasing, and a few raise a little grain or roots ; but the entire farming and gardening of the reserve could be done without difficulty by two men and two teams. The garden products were grown mainly by a few old women, whose success proves sufficiently that the excuse put up by the rest of the band, namely, that things would not grow, is a very idle one.

The fact that hunting was formerly good throughout a large tract lying east of the reserve has hitherto handicapped the farmer in his efforts to interest the Indians in agricultural pursuits. This state of things is now, however, rapidly changing, as settlement is now closing in on all sides of the reserve, and in the future hunting will in this locality afford little more than an occasional meal.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND.

The band is in charge of Mr. Alex. Campbell, an old resident of the district, who was appointed in August last to succeed Mr. Jos. Letellier. Mr. Campbell is well acquainted with the Indian character and with the nature and condition of their industries. But this is a band where instruction counts for little. They are, as is generally known, all half-breeds, who have engaged in farming more or less for twenty-five years. A few are skilled mechanics, and a large percentage use the English language freely. They know much more about all the industries than they actually put into practice, and accordingly they require stimulating rather than minute direction. While they are not always obedient to instructions, they are generally amenable to suggestion and to influences tactfully but persistently exercised.

In connection with farming, while the area of cultivation is considerable, yet the returns are greatly diminished in quantity and value through the indifference of the Indians as to the renewing and cleaning of their worn-out fields.

For years past they have drawn a substantial support from the cattle industry. Last season, however, showed a diminished calf crop, in consequence of a considerable loss of cows and heifers in the spring of 1904. For the twelve months ended December 31, there was a net decrease in herds of fifty-two head.

In addition to the industries already referred to, gardening receives fair attention, and suitable storage is provided for roots and vegetables. Several make butter throughout the season, and a few make it for sale, in one instance a cream-separator being in use. Several sell eggs, realizing in the fall and winter as high as 25 cents a

dozen. In the middle of January, when live stock of every description is reduced to a minimum number owing to the cost of wintering, I found on this reserve, in addition to horses and cattle, the following : twenty-four sheep, in the hands of two Indians ; fourteen pigs, owned by four Indians ; four hundred hens, by sixteen Indians ; forty-three turkeys, by nine Indians; and thirteen ducks, by four Indians.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND.

Mr. Horace Adams has had the direction of this band now for about two years, and is meeting with very fair success in a rather difficult charge.

Renewed interest is taken in farming, owing in part to a much needed increase in the equipment of implements and teams, provided from the proceeds of the sale of land. Considerable new land has been added to the area under cultivation, and the crop for 1904 was rather better here than elsewhere in the agency.

The reserve affords large facilities for the stock industry, and to improve the conditions two large pasture-fields, each containing about three sections, have been securely fenced with three strands of wire on tamarack posts.

A rapid improvement has been made in the last few years in the size, construction and sanitary condition of the houses. Throughout the north end of the reserve, of a total number of twenty-five houses, twenty-three have shingled roofs and are properly floored and neatly finished. They are well lighted and comfortable, and one is lathed and plastered. In the south end, where Bighead's people live, there is also a marked improvement, and there are corresponding indications of advancemnt in the matter of the cleanliness, comfort, and furnishing of the houses.

The farm records are very well kept, and the farmer's diary is so fully entered up as to furnish much valuable information with regard to all occurrences affecting the welfare of the Indians. Mr. Adams had not been absent from the reserve since my previous inspection except to go as far as Kinistino to purchase seed-grain for the Indians.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in July and August, 1904, and in June, 1905.

The staff comprises Mr. J. P. G. Day, as agent; Mr. C. J. Johnson, clerk; an interpreter, an engineer, and five farmers.

A new office is on the point of completion, which though not large, will afford many conveniences wanting in the old one and greatly facilitate the work of keeping the records.

RED PHEASANT'S BAND.

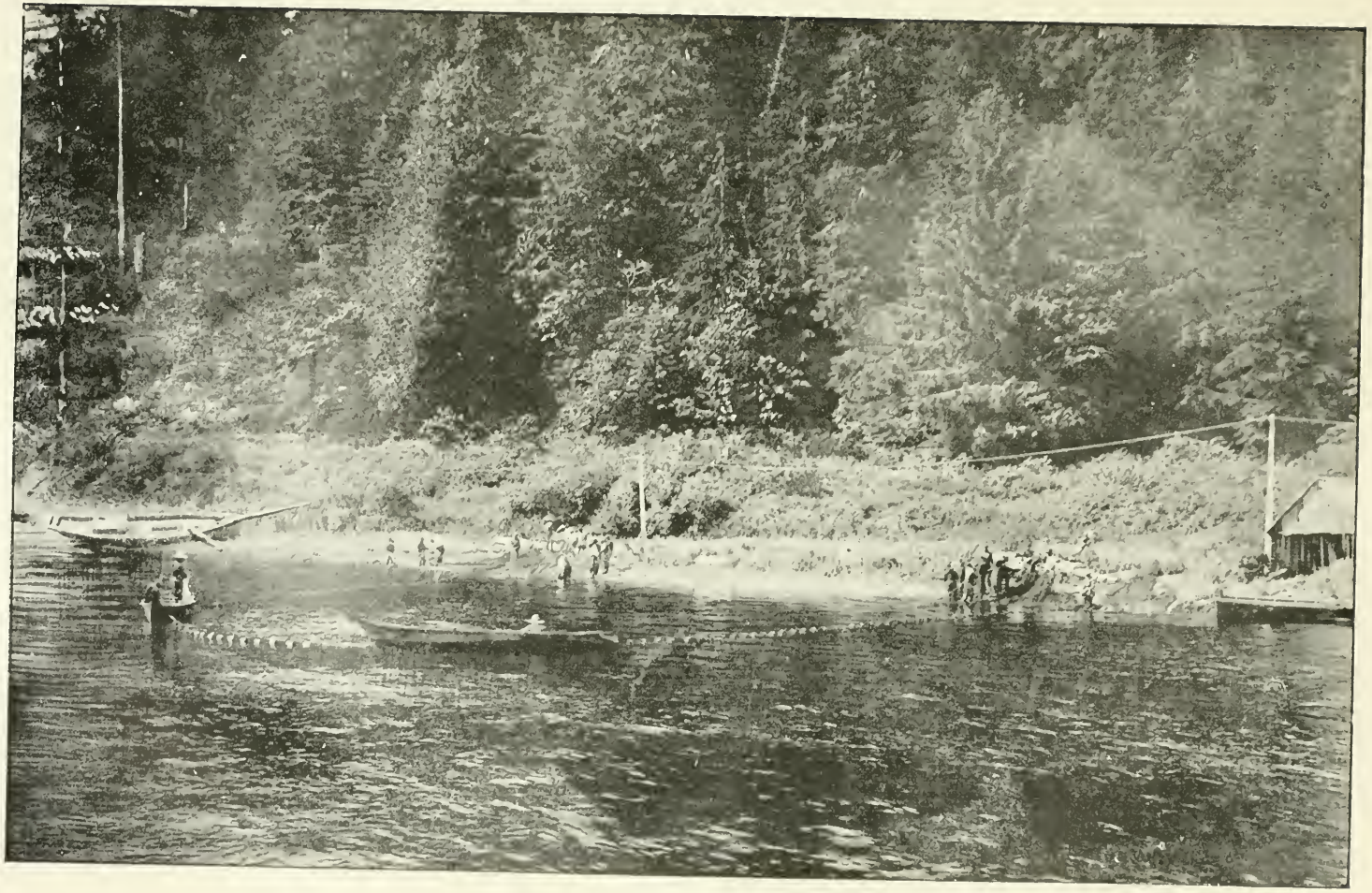
This band and the band of Stony Indians whose reserve lies immediately to the west are under the supervision and direction of Mr. R. Jefferson.

Though there is no actual improvement in the methods or extent of agriculture, yet the present season's crop promises, owing to favourable conditions, to give a much better return than in the past. The gardens suffered from frost and will yield but little.

During twelve months the Indians beefed fifty-one head of cattle and sold twenty head; but there is a net decrease for the year of thirty head; and on the whole the success of the industry is declining.

STONY BAND.

This band, which has hitherto been very backward in agriculture, this season shows a marked improvement. The cultivation is imperfect, and the crop is light for so favourable a season ; but it is larger than usual, and the band will have their bread



Seine Fishing, Uchuclesit Harbour, V. I. Indians Hauling Drag Seine Net Ashore.

from their own harvest for the first time within my knowledge. I found their gardens more carefully planted and better cultivated than on any other reserve of the agency.

The decrease of cattle that has continued for some years on this reserve and on Red Pheasant's is apparently likely to be checked. It was due mainly to two causes, namely, small calf crops and loss of cattle through straying. In the summer of 1904 liberal areas for grazing were inclosed with wire fences, and the effect is already distinctly noticeable. The natural increase in the herds of this reserve for the present season was at the end of June equal to the two preceding seasons combined, and there has been no loss from straying since the pastures were completed. The fields are large, the feed is good, and the cattle were in the finest condition.

SWEET GRASS' BAND.

This band is in charge of Mr. A. Nolin.

The band is small, but its industries are considerable, as they have been for some years past. The supervision of all is but a moderate task, which is performed with indifferent interest and success.

The industries consist almost solely of grain-growing and cattle-raising, and although they show no expansion during the past year, yet they continue sufficiently productive to render the Indians a comfortable and independent living. None here are destitute except the aged and infirm, and few of the able-bodied require to go abroad from the reserves in search of a livelihood.

POUNDMAKER'S AND LITTLE PINE'S BANDS.

These bands are under the direction of Mr. S. Warden, and their condition and state of progress are so nearly identical that they may be spoken of together.

As in the case of the Sweet Grass band, it may be said of these that they maintain themselves by their farms and their cattle, and in a few instances by the raising of horses. The cattle industry is diligently and successfully prosecuted, but for years it has been necessary to seek a large part of the hay-supply outside the borders of the reserves. Very soon this will be no longer possible, as the land formerly vacant is fast being settled.

There is, in fact, to be had within the limits of the reserves little more than sufficient hay for the feed of working teams ; and it will, in consequence, be necessary in the near future to provide for the wintering of the stock to a large extent with cultivated products. In this necessity will be found a much needed stimulus to the raising of grain and roots ; ranching methods must be abandoned and replaced by those of the mixed farm, and the stock industry will then rest on a surer basis than in the past.

The health of these bands, as generally throughout the agency, has been excellent during the year. There is a steady improvement in their mode of living. They are nearly independent, and could with a little reasonable effort make themselves entirely so. The supply of food issued to them by the department is now but one-fourth of what it was six years ago, and it is quite sufficient.

MOOSOMIN'S BAND.

Mr. E. Langlois has recently succeeded Mr. James Sayer in charge of this band. He is a young man and very energetic, and has already secured a good influence and control over the Indians.

The crop area for this season is not diminished, notwithstanding that during the summer of 1904 farming was somewhat interrupted by railroad construction through the reserve, when the Indians found profitable employment of various kinds in connection with the work. Some old and worn-out fields have been abandoned and

replaced by newer and cleaner ones. The cultivation was good, except for insufficient harrowing in a few instances, a common fault in Indian farming; and there was promise of a very fair crop.

The cattle wintered well, and the calf crop has been good, so that there is a net increase of twenty head in twelve months ended June 30. There is practically no hay on the reserve proper, but the Indians have a hay reserve at Round hill, fifteen miles to the northeast, and the cattle are taken there to winter.

A stock range of about eight sections, or twenty acres per head for the present stock of the reserve (omitting the work of oxen and horses and a number of milking cows, which will not be pastured), has recently been inclosed with a suitable fence of wire on willow pickets. This is not only a great convenience, but is actually indispensable under present conditions.

THUNDERCHILD'S BAND.

Mr. M. L'Heureux, formerly farmer on Moosomin's reserve, is now in charge of this band. These two reserves were formerly under one farmer, and the work, especially as the cattle range was then on the north side of the river, was too heavy for one man to perform successfully. Now the conditions are more favourable, and for two farmers the duties are extremely light.

With the exception of a few fields, the crops were very promising, and in one or two instances the wheat was particularly fine. The oat crop will be light, and in a few cases almost a failure, owing to the use of inferior seed. Reliable seed oats were difficult to procure this season, and in consequence a great deal of inferior stuff was sown on all the reserves.

On this reserve also an excellent pasture has recently been fenced. All the reserves of this agency have now similar provision for the stock during summer. And it should be noted, to the credit of the Indians and the management of their industries, that in every instance both material and labour for the construction of these fences, aggregating for the agency forty-five miles, were furnished entirely by themselves, an example worthy of imitation.

MEADOW LAKE BAND.

This band, occupying a reserve about one hundred miles north of Battleford, was transferred at the end of June from the Carlton to the Battleford agency. It is in charge of a school teacher who also acts as overseer. I did not visit it during the year.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during April.

The staff was composed of Mr. G. G. Mann, as agent; Miss B. E. Mann, clerk; an interpreter, and two farmers.

The farm buildings are in good repair, with the exception of the agent's dwelling, a portion of which requires reshingling. A new and convenient office has recently been completed. The building is properly finished and painted, and would cost, if all the work and material had to be purchased, not less than $500. The material was, however, largely obtained from the agency saw-mill, and the agent utilized his own spare time and that of the interpreter on the building, by which the actual cost was reduced to $100.

An agency grain-field, which was greatly needed, was broken in the summer of 1904, and sown with oats last spring. The seeding was done in the latter part of April, and as the field contains twenty-six acres, securely fenced, there is little doubt that the agency will henceforth be independent for its supply of oats.

SADDLE LAKE AND BLUE QUILL'S BANDS.

These bands have for nine years past been in charge of Mr. J. Batty.

The almost constant employment on the river and in connection with survey work that has been offered to these Indians for a few years past, has led some to avoid what they consider the drudgery of farm work. On the other hand, from a desire to live independently and by their own resources, several are applying themselves more steadily and more successfully to farming than in the past. The progress of grain-growing is concisely shown by the following figures, which give the total amount of grain grown on this reserve annually for the past six years : 1899, 993 bushels ; 1900, 1,277 bushels ; 1901, 3,011 bushels ; 1902, 3,493 bushels ; 1903, 3,989 bushels ; and 1904, 4,545 bushels. However, it must be remarked that half a dozen men raise the greater part of this grain, while twenty or more able-bodied men raise none. Seeding this season was finished by the end of April ; the work as a rule was carefully done, and there is reason to look for a good return.

After some years of decrease, there is once more an increase in the Indians' herds. All live stock wintered well, and, as almost everywhere, a quantity of hay remained over, amounting here to 160 tons.

The farmer's dwelling is now scarcely habitable and requires to be replaced by a new one. The other farm buildings are complete, well arranged and in good repair.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

This band occupies a reserve extending along the eastern side of Whitefish lake. The band is commonly known as Chief Pakan's, and they are joint owners of the Saddle Lake reserve along with those who occupy it. They are under the direction of Mr. P. Tomkins, who also acts as agency engineer.

Although there is a grist-mill located on this reserve, yet the tendency is for those who wish to engage seriously in farming to move to the other reserve ; for, while the soil here is fertile, yet the surface and other conditions are not nearly so favourable for farming as at Saddle Lake. In consequence, the grain product of this reserve shows a considerable diminution.

The cattle industry is not prosperous. The practice continues of killing off the animals for beef before they reach maturity.

The minor agricultural industries are quite neglected, as also at Saddle Lake, except by a few Indians. A number of the younger men work all summer on the freighting boats out north, and by this means support themselves and their families.

I found the houses everywhere in a clean and sanitary condition, and in a large number of instances it is apparent that this is the ordinary state of things.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The inspection of this agency was completed on May 30.

The staff of employees includes : Mr. W. Sibbald, as agent ; Mr. J. B. Ross, clerk; Mr. J. T. Slater, farmer; and Mr. Joseph Taylor, engineer and general mechanic.

The work of the agency, and the duties devolving upon the agent in particular, have been considerably increased within the last two or three years owing to the effort to settle on the reserves at Frog lake and Long lake the Indians who own those reserves, and to establish them in their industries.

The office is small, poorly furnished and equipped, and consequently inconvenient. Some necessary alterations and improvements are about to be made.

Owing to the appointment of a clerk, who is likely to prove an efficient officer, the agent expects to be able to devote his time entirely to the general oversight and direction of the affairs of the agency.

A shingle-mill and a planer have been added to the equipment. Joseph Taylor, the agency mechanic, a graduate of the Battleford industrial school, has recently qualified as an engineer, in accordance with the regulations of the Northwest government, and now manages the steam engine which furnishes the power for the running of these new machines as well as of the grist-mill, the saw-mill, and the threshing-machine, all of which have been in operation for some years.

The health of the Indians throughout the agency has been unusually good. The medical attendant, Mrs. Dr. Matheson, resides on the reserve at Onion lake, and her services are on that account all the more valuable, as they are at the agent's command for the benefit of the Indians, not merely at stated intervals and in extreme emergency, but whenever and as often as they are required. Her register of cases treated is kept with great care, and shows them to have been extremely numerous, but rarely of a serious nature.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND.

The industries of this band, as everywhere throughout the agency, are limited strictly to farming, gardening, and stock, and farming only in the restricted sense of grain-growing, for there is no dairying, and no raising of sheep, pigs, or poultry. None of these industries have been prosperous during the past year. There has been a considerable loss of cattle; no grain of any account was raised last season; and the garden products were entirely insufficient for the needs of the Indians. In every respect, however, the prospects are better for the present season, although no considerable results can be expected from farming until more land is brought under cultivation and the old fields fallowed, cleansed of weeds and rubbish, and fertilized.

FROG LAKE BANDS.

The portions of Oneepowhayo's and Puskiahkeewein's bands located on their reserves at Frog lake number seventy-six persons, and include about twenty working men. The cattle-raising industry is already well established, and farming has been begun this season with a fair prospect of success. While their industries are developing, these people must necessarily depend for their upport largely upon their old occupation of hunting.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Three of the thriftiest Indians of the Onion Lake reserves have recently returned to this reserve, and the population now numbers seventy-two and includes sixteen working men. The facilities for cattle-raising here are excellent, as also for farming, except for the distance from mill and market. They have a good start in both these industries, and the prospects are encouraging.

One of the conditions on which the members of the bands at Frog lake and Long lake were allowed two years ago to return to these reserves and received an issue of cattle and implements on loan, was that they were not to look for any assistance whatever in the form of provisions. They accepted the condition and have lived up to it, and in the course of a few years it is expected that so far as these reserves are concerned the begging Indian will not be found. It is, of course, well understood that in the case of sickness, old age, or calamity they will not be allowed to suffer.

COLD LAKE RESERVE.

This reserve consists of two townships, and is located on the south side of the Beaver river, near Cold lake. It is a fine tract of land, well adapted for mixed farming, and well supplied with wood and water.

The reserve is occupied by a band of Chipewyans numbering about two hundred and fifty souls. Their main occupation is hunting, and there is little prospect of their settling down to farming while their present employment continues to yield them a livelihood. There is no doubt that the fur-bearing animals are steadily and even rapidly decreasing, but several species are not yet scarce, and prices are good. Bears are worth from $10 to $25, according to size and quality; mink from $3 to $5; lynx from $5 to $7; red foxes $4 to $5; while silver foxes, which are got occasionally, bring from $100 to $200. An evidence of the value of the fur product of the locality is found in the fact that during the past winter and spring no less than six traders competed for the Indians' trade on the reserve and in the neighbourhood.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve, situated on the South Saskatchewan near Saskatoon, and occupied by a small band of Sioux, is also within this inspectorate, but was not visited by me during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, October 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the affairs in this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The Qu'Appelle inspectorate includes the following agencies and industrial schools : Moose Mountain, Pelly, Touchwood Hills, Crooked Lakes, Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle agencies and Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools.

Although much of my time has been taken up during the year in making special trips to the different agencies for the purpose of making inquiries into different matters, I was able to make a general inspection of all the agencies and the two industrial schools.

PELLY AGENCY.

I received instructions while at Crooked Lakes to proceed to Pelly at once and make a general inspection of that agency. I left Crooked Lakes on August 23 and drove across country, arriving at Pelly on August 26, and began my inspection the following day.

The staff of the agency is as follows : H. A. Carruthers, agent ; Fred. Fischer, clerk; S. Rattray, farmer; John Brass, labourer.

I began my inspection in the office, and as it was sixteen months since the last inspection, there was a good deal of checking to be done. I found the office work in good order and the system followed in accordance with the department's regulations. The supplies in the storehouse were neatly stored.

The agency buildings presented a neat and well kept appearance, and arrangements were being made at the time I was at the agency to have extensive repairs

made and new dwellings built for the farmer and labourer. I have visited the agency on special business since the work was completed and the agency buildings are now in splendid condition. The agency is surrounded by a neat wire fence made of tamarack posts and three strands of wire; the gates are painted white and green. The work of building this fence was done by the agent and his staff.

The agency garden was the best I had seen during the year and is a splendid example to the Indians.

I personally measured all the cultivated land in the agency. This took time, but it will be a satisfaction for the agent as well as for the department, to know what he has, and it will be an easy matter to keep track of the total area under cultivation from year to year now that a basis has been made.

The bulk of the land broken during the season 1904 was done by ex-pupils of our industrial schools. These young men were supplied outfits to work with by the department and have made fair use of them. I am looking for further improvement another year. At the time I visited the agency, I found wheat further advanced than it was at any other point I visited. There is no doubt in my mind that the very best grain can be grown at Pelly. The land is rich and easily worked. The oats were patchy and some fields were not as clean as I should have liked to see them. The Indians of this agency are well equipped with working outfits, and it remains to be seen what the results will be in the way of farming in the future.

I saw quite a few good gardens and am told that the Indians take quite an interest in having them well kept.

The houses on Key's reserve are very good, being for the most part built with high walls and pitched roofs. Those on Kisickonse and Coté reserves could be improved on. There were a few exceptions on the two last reserves, where the Indians had good houses.

The stables on Coté and Kisickonse reserves are not all that they should be, and the agent is giving this matter his attention. On Key's reserve the stables were much better, in fact, I saw stables that would be a credit to a white farmer.

The cattle losses on the reserve during the winter of 1903-4 were very heavy, owing, no doubt, to the severity of the winter and in some cases to neglect on the part of the Indians.

By referring to the cattle records, I found that there were no individuals who owned any great number of cattle, and there should be no difficulty for these different holders to get all the hay they require for their small herds. There is ample hay on all the reserves to supply the requirements for the present.

The Indians of the Pelly agency, as a class, are strong and healthy, and there are a great many young men on the three reserves, and now that these reserves are situated on the line of railway, there is no reason why they should not go into farming on an extensive scale, and follow this as a means of earning a livelihood. Game is bound to disappear as the country fills up with people, and it will not be long before this portion of the country, which has always been noted for big game, will be filled with settlement, and Indians who have followed the hunt for a living will have to turn their hand to something else.

The town of Kamsack is situated on Coté's reserve. I am of the opinion that the Indians would be better off if this town were situated five or six miles off the reserve.

The agent has experienced trouble with his Indians getting liquor at the towns that have sprung up along the line, and I am told it is a difficult matter to get a conviction, although every effort is made to find the guilty parties.

Since my inspection I visited the agency on a special trip this fall and saw some of the heaviest crops that I have seen anywhere ; the wheat on last year's breaking was simply magnificent, oats were equally good. Some of the young men had broken land and enlarged their fields considerably. The cattle came through the winter in splendid condition and the losses during 1904-05 amounted to practically nothing.

The fat steers were not sold up to the time of my visit. About seventy-five head will be disposed of this fall.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Although this agency was inspected by me in June, 1904, I have visited it several times on special business during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and can report on what has taken place during the past year.

The staff of this agency is as follows: W. M. Murison, Indian agent; E. Stanley, clerk; J. D. Finlayson, farmer, Gordon's reserve; W. Robertson, farmer, Poor Man's reserve; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's reserve; J. Pratt, farmer, Fishing Lake reserve; W. Beaty, overseer, Kinistino, and Chas. Pratt, interpreter.

In October I made a special visit to this agency for the purpose of seeing what preparation had been made in the way of putting up hay for the cattle for the winter. I personally visited every reserve in the agency, except Kinistino, and measured the hay. I should have liked to see more hay put up, although the quantity proved to be sufficient, owing to the unusual mildness of the winter.

At the time of my visit I saw most of the cattle, and found that they had recovered fully from the effects of the severe winter of 1903-04, when the losses were exceedingly heavy and many animals were turned out in the spring very poor indeed, owing to shortage of hay.

The stables on all reserves were being repaired and hay was found in many of the yards close to the buildings.

I was pleased to find that a number of good stables had been built on the Fishing and Nut Lake reserves and that on all the reserves in the agency provision had been made for the proper care of stock for the winter.

In November, 1904, Mr. Martineau resigned his position as Indian agent and the management of the agency was placed temporarily in the hands of Mr. Stanley, the clerk. On February 22, while inspecting the Regina industrial school, I was notified to proceed at once to Touchwood to install Mr. Murison, of Moose Mountain, as agent. I left at once and met Mr. Murison at Indian Head and we drove across country to Touchwood, arriving at that point on February 26, 1905. I handed over the books, cash account, &c., and left the following night for Crooked Lakes to install Mr. Millar, the newly appointed agent for that point.

Mr. Murison since his arrival at Touchwood has been kept busy. There was no land ready for crop and in the spring an extra effort had to be made to get some spring ploughing done: it not being advisable to sow wheat on spring ploughing, oats were sown. As a result about 350 acres of land were ploughed and sown with oats. I understand there is a good crop.

I regret to say that there is much room for improvement in the way the Indians of this agency care for their stock and do their farming. The agency has made no advancement in the last three years, and the set-back the Indians received through loss of stock in 1903-04 will be felt for some time. I am hoping that under the new management a decided improvement will be made.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me during December and January. The staff at the time of my inspection was as follows: R. L. Ashdown, agent; A. W. Tye, clerk; Mark Ward, interpreter; A. H. Miles, farmer, Peepeekesis reserve; Geo. Gilbey, farmer, Okanees, Star Blanket and Black Bear reserves; Jas. Hawes, farmer, Muscowpetung; W. F. Davidson, farmer, Pasqua; Henry Hawes, farmer, Piapot reserve, and Geo. Peck, stockman, File Hills ranch.

I made a thorough audit of all the books in the office and found that the entries had been regular and that the books were properly kept. I took stock of the goods in store and the balances agreed with the books in almost every case. The books and cattle records at the different farms were audited and found correct.

Since last inspection a new dwelling-house was built for the agent and a new house for the farmer on Peepeekesis reserve and a new general stable at the agency headquarters. These buildings are all well built and the agency presents a neat and tidy appearance. The buildings are painted a bright terra-cotta and are all surrounded by a neat fence which is kept well whitewashed.

There has been much improvement in the general health of the Indians over former years, and I attribute this state of affairs to the regular habits they are leading and to the best class of food which they are providing for themselves. Dancing, which had such a demoralizing effect on their health, has about disappeared.

The Indians of this agency own quite a number of cattle and there is a notable improvement every year in the manner in which they provide for their stock. At the time of my inspection I counted 1,460 head of cattle and to this is to be added the offspring of this present year, which will bring the herds considerably over 1,600 head. The loss of cattle during the severe winter of 1903-04 was very small indeed compared with the loss suffered by the white settlers. Eight and a half per cent covered the total loss and last winter the loss did not amount to two and a half per cent.

During the fiscal year these Indians sold 130 head of two-year-old heifers to the Blackfoot and Peigan agencies. One hundred and fifty-seven head were sold to buyers and in addition to this nearly every cattle-owner killed beef for his winter's use, and still the herds were kept up to the usual standard.

The Indians on the File Hills portion of this agency experience great difficulty in finding sufficient wild hay for their stock, but now that they are growing grain extensively they have good oat straw, which makes first-class fodder.

I cannot say that there has been much improvement in the Indian buildings, but still there has been some. The style of house that is being built for the last two years is a decided improvement on the old house. It is difficult, however, to get the Indians to abandon their old houses and build new ones; consequently it will be some little time before all have good houses. I must say, however, that there are twenty-five or thirty houses in the agency that are well built, two stories high, with shingled roofs and well finished, and every year five or six new houses are being added to this number.

The Indians had a large crop in 1904, and had it not been for the frost of August the yield would have been very heavy. However, they threshed out 41,640 bushels. Not discouraged by the frost, they went still more extensively into farming and this year they have been most fortunate and at the time of writing they have in stack 3,000 acres of crop, which will, I am satisfied, thresh out fully 100,000 bushels of grain.

The grain is now being threshed by two steam outfits purchased by the Indians and is turning out a first-class sample.

Since the last report on this agency the Kirkella extension of the Canadian Pacific railway has brought the Indians of File Hills within twelve miles of a market. This is a great boon to these Indians, who had to make a round trip of eighty miles when taking their grain to market.

The Indians of this agency have bought and paid for out of their farming industries a great deal of machinery. The following is a list of what has been bought the last three years: 85 ploughs, 24 binders, 30 mowers and rakes, 35 heavy wagons, 2 steam threshing outfits and a great many smaller implements.

The department will be much interested to learn of the success of the colony that was started in the agency for ex-pupils. Some of the young men who began with very little three years ago, will thresh out between two and three thousand

bushels each this fall. Several of the young men who were put on eighty-acre lots three years ago, thinking this would be quite as much as they could handle, have now put under cultivation two lots (160 acres) and are now asking to be given a third lot. There is no better farming done anywhere in this country than can be seen here.

The houses built are neat, two-story buildings on stone foundations, with frame roofs and finishings, and are all neatly whitewashed.

Four very fine barns were put up last year, besides a number of frame granaries. The Indians of this colony live exactly as white people do, they speak the English language entirely and a person driving through this colony would think he was in a thrifty white community. I have carefully examined into the financial standing of the different members of this colony and am glad to inform the department that the Indians have now on hand sufficient grain, which when sold will pay up everything they owe and give substantial bank accounts.

Dr. Donnelly, of Abernethy, is the medical officer of the agency; he visits the agency when called.

I regret to say that there have been quite a number of liquor cases during the year. No effort is spared in trying to bring the guilty parties to justice.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

I began my inspection of this agency on March 4, and completed it on March 18. There has been a change in the management of the agency since last inspection. Mr. M. Millar succeeded the late Mr. Begg as agent. I installed Mr. Millar as agent in February last.

The staff of the agency is as follows: M. Millar, agent; J. A. Sutherland, miller and blacksmith; Peter Hourie, farmer; H. Pollock, farmer, and H. Cameron, interpreter.

I began my inspection in the office, and I regret to say that the work was not in good order; the books had been carelessly kept, and it was no small task straightening matters out.

The losses of cattle during the winter 1903-04 were heavy, and I cannot attribute part of this heavy loss to anything but shortage of hay and poor feeding by the Indians. During the winter 1904-05 these Indians had ample provision in the way of hay for their stock, and the loss amounted to practically nothing. I visited every stable on the four reserves for the purpose of counting the cattle. The Indians at the time of inspection owned 491 head of cattle.

The agency buildings require considerable repairing, and authority to have this work done has been given, and when the work is completed the buildings and premises will present a neat and tidy appearance. It is the intention to surround the agency with a fence, which will add greatly to the convenience and appearance of the place.

The Indian dwellings on Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves are very fair indeed, being log, with thatched or shingle roofs, and of good size. Those on Kakewistahaw and Ochapowace are not so good, being much smaller and lower, with mud roofs. The stables on the reserves in this agency, as a whole, are fairly good; still there are a few poor ones on Ochapowace and Kakewistahaw reserves. The agent is giving this matter his attention.

The Indians of this agency had in crop the season of 1904, 402 acres of wheat and 233½ acres of oats, which yielded 6,518 bushels of wheat, and 4,489 bushels of oats. The yield was exceedingly low, owing, no doubt, to early frost and poor preparation of the land, particularly on Ochapowace and Kakewistahaw reserves, where I saw many dirty and poorly ploughed fields.

Speaking generally the Indians of this agency are not doing as well as they should. There are a great many able-bodied men on the reserves who are leading a

hand-to-mouth existence by selling wood and hay and who could, if they desired, have the best farms in the territories. The land is lying idle. Cowessess band has one of the best farming reserves in the country. The Indians are not making use of the horses and machinery they have.

I have visited this agency twice since my inspection and I was pleased to find that the new agent had taken hold of his work in a business-like way and I am satisfied a vigorous policy will be pursued to bring about a much needed change in the agency.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I inspected this agency on March 23, 24, 25 and 27.

The staff of this agency consists of, the agent, S. M. Dickinson, and Jas. Jack, farmer.

I made an audit of the books and examined into the office work and found that the work had been carried on in accordance with the department's regulations. Mr. Dickinson, the newly appointed agent, had only been in office about one month and the work was entirely new to him.

The agency buildings were very much in need of a coat of paint, and the storehouse and agency stables, which are log buildings, required re-plastering. This matter was represented to the department and the work is being done this fall.

We have some of the finest cattle in the country on this reserve and the bulls that are used are first-class. The records show that twenty-two head of cattle were sold during the year.

The cattle came through the winter without loss and there was a small surplus of hay this spring. The band owned 256 cattle at the time of my inspection.

The Indian dwellings in this agency are small and bunched together and there is room for much improvement in their houses. The stables with one or two exceptions are small and low.

I drove over their fields, but as it was early in the season and snow still on the ground, I am unable to say what condition the land was in, or how the work was done.

The band had just a fair crop last year; the grain was frozen and consequently brought a low figure.

Dr. Hardy, of Carlyle, is medical officer in charge, and he told me that the general health of the Indians throughout the past year had been good.

The Indians here sell considerable wood and hay throughout the year and in this way earn a living.

There are plenty of fish in White Bear lake, which is situated on the reserve, and I am told the Indians catch a quantity of fish the year round.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I inspected this agency on March 29, 30 and 31, and April 1.

The staff consists of an agent, T. Aspdin, and a farmer, J. Hassan.

I made a thorough inspection of the office and found the work had been neatly and correctly done.

The agency buildings and surroundings were very tidy. The log buildings require replastering and whitewashing.

The houses on this agency, with three or four exceptions, are small, with low flat roofs covered with mud. I am pleased, however, to say that nearly every house I visited I found neat and clean. The premises surrounding were found in splendid condition.

I had the cattle rounded up for inspection. The number counted corresponded with the cattle books. I found that the cattle had come through the winter in splen-

did condition, and that there was a good supply of hay over when spring came. I counted 154 head. Fourteen head of cattle were sold last year to buyers and several of the Indians killed beef for their own use.

The wheat crop of last year did not amount to much and I am afraid this failure was largely due to poor farming. It is true there was a frost, but this does not account for the failure altogether. The land was poorly farmed and the sowing was late.

Quite a nice lot of new land was broken in the agency last spring, and many of the old fields are being summer-fallowed this summer, and now that the department has placed a practical farming instructor on this reserve, I am looking for a great change in the style of farming.

These Indians sell quite a lot of hay and wood in the neighbouring towns of Sintaluta and Wolseley.

The Indians own a steam threshing outfit and do their own threshing.

I may say that I was at the agency early in the summer, and I saw a decided improvement in the farming; in fact I saw some splendid fields and I am satisfied the Indians will have a large yield this year.

The Indians surrendered nine sections of land from the south of their reserve, and have made a request that part of the proceeds be spent in buying a new engine.

A splendid pasture field was fenced last season and the cattle are now away from the danger of trespassing on the white settlers' crops.

I understand there has been very little sickness among the Indians. Dr. Boujou, of Sintaluta, is the medical attendant, and comes when requested.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

Ottawa, February 15, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—After completing arrangements I left Edmonton for Athabaska Landing and arrived on December 14.

We were four days on the trail; we had to wait a day for pressed hay and we left on the 15th for Pelican Portage, 120 miles down the Athabaska river. The ice in some places was not very good: in two different places we met open water, where we hade to go ashore and cut a trail around on the banks.

We arrived at Pelican Portage on the 19th and we left there for Wabiscow, arriving at the latter place on the 22nd, the day appointed to meet the Indians. On the 23rd, we settled with them.

The Indians of this band were very healthy and prosperous, fur being plentiful and commanding very fair prices at that place, so that the people were fairly well off.

We left Wabiscow on the 24th for Whitefish Lake. I hired two men as woodchoppers, as I was told the trail was pretty well blocked up with burnt timber. However, we found the trail better than we expected, although in a good many places we had to chop a great deal of the burnt timber so as to get through.

We were six days getting to Whitefish Lake, which I consider good time under the then existing conditions. We arrived at Whitefish Lake on the 31st, three days late. We settled with the Indians and found them in good health and prosperous. On the following day we drove right through to Lesser Slave with one team; the other team met with an accident in breaking their bobsleigh, and arrived next day before dinner.

On January 3 we left for Sturgeon Lake. I never saw the trail in better condition. We arrived at Sturgeon Lake on the 5th, a day before the day appointed. I had a pow-wow with the Indians. The Indians of this place wanted exclusive right of fishing. The lake, in my opinion, is unimportant and it would be a good thing for the Indians, as their reserve fronts on the lake. We settled with them the next day, the 6th, and we left on the 7th for Lesser Slave, which we reached on the 9th. We spent some time talking over business with the Indians. The chief and headmen met here at the barracks, and their great grievance was that the government, they said, had given premission to white men to catch all the fish in the lake and there would be starvation in the country. The chief felt very much worked up over it, but when I told him that I would bring the matter before the department and that I was sure their interests would be looked after, they seemed to be more satisfied.

One great complaint was that they thought the white men threw away the part of their catch which consisted of suckers and jackfish, only keeping the whitefish. Of course the Indians never saw so many whitefish caught as they saw this winter, and they naturally thought that the lake would soon be depleted of fish.

They also wanted to know whether they could fish for sale as well as for their own consumption.

We left on January 10 for Sucker Creek and settled with part of the band called Moostoos band. Nothing of interest was discussed.

The next day we drove to Kennesayo's reserve. Here we had the biggest part of the band to settle with.

The chief and headmen discussed with me the question of a day school on the reserve. I tried to dissuade them from the subject, but the chief said he had thought the matter over and thought a day school would be more useful to his people; 'for,' he said, 'we have government cattle to look after and also some of our own. While I was away hunting, my wife took sick and, I being away, she had to send twenty-five miles for her boy at St. Peter's mission school, so if we had a day school our children could attend school and would be at home and would be more or less useful at home.'

I asked him how many pupils would attend. He was sure there would be at least ten or twelve children on the average. I told him I would bring the matter before the department.

My own opinion is that a day school run by the department would be an advantage and a good thing for the Indians on that particular reserve, as the boys attending school would be available to do chores night and morning and on Saturdays and holidays.

After settling with all the Indians we left for Edmonton, where we arrived on January 23, last.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, October 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and that portion of Ontario covered by Treaty 3.

The policy of reducing rations inaugurated on the ranching reserves of Southern Alberta has demonstrated that it is both practicable and beneficial, and leads to the conviction that the slowness of progress in the bringing of the Indians to a state of self-support is to be attributed largely to the system of free feeding, which, resorted to of necessity after the disappearance of the buffalo, was continued and extended in a degree that led the Indians to regard it as a right, relieving them of the necessity of exertion. It is, therefore, particularly pleasing to record the fact that on the largest reserve in western Canada, that of the Bloods, where the ration-house had become the most prominent feature, we have succeeded through the new policy in having a considerable number of Indians cease altogether to draw free rations, and through that, and the reduction of rations to those partially supporting themselves, a reduction of 120,000 pounds was effected in the issue of beef in the twelve months ended June 30 last. While mention is made of the saving effected, it is regarded merely as an incident of the policy; and care has been taken to impress upon our agents that our object is not merely the effecting of saving, but the development of a spirit of self-reliance in the Indian which will eventually make him a self-supporting citizen of the country. That the policy is operating in that direction is evidenced by the fact that the earnings of these Indians during the past fiscal year increased by some $4,000 over those of the previous year. Greater interest was manifested in the care of their cattle, their health was good, and the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by nine.

Similar progress is noticeable on the Blackfoot reserve. There Crowfoot in his day advised the Indians that, if they accepted cattle, the government would soon discontinue the free ration system. We are still continuing the ration system; but from 430,000 pounds per annum in the days of Crowfoot, the issue of beef has been reduced to 145,318 pounds, and the Blackfeet care for over 2,500 head of cattle. In a few years we should have to provide only for those destitute through age or infirmity on this reserve.

The reduction of rations on the Peigan and Sarcee reserves has been marked, and has resulted in the Indians showing more industry and self-reliance. On the Peigan reserve the free issue of beef and flour was reduced during the year by 32,509 and 5,400 pounds respectively, and the earning power of the Indians was at the same time enhanced.

On the Morley reserve the Stonies strongly objected to any change in the ration system; but to-day fifty families are in part or in whole feeding themselves beef from their own herds, and are quite satisfied with the new order, which, while resulting in a considerable saving to the country, has also led to an increase in the earnings of the Indians themselves, which this year amounted to over $18,000.

On the mixed farming reserves, while there are instances in which the ration issue can still be lessened, we as a general rule are only providing for those who are unable to provide for themselves. On the grain-growing reserves excellent crops have

rewarded those who are induced to take to the cultivation of the soil. And on the whole the cattle industry of the Indians is in a healthy condition.

In looking over the field, one is struck by the fact that certain Indians who have not had what we regard as the advantages of close supervision and instruction in industry sometimes excel those so favoured. Take, for instance, Michel's band, in the Edmonton agency. There has never been a farming instructor on that reserve, nor was there ever a ration-house. They were practically left to themselves. Yet there are a number of progressive Indians who farm well, raise cattle and poultry, and indeed are as well circumstanced as many a white farmer. Another striking instance of untutored advancement is afforded by the Indians of Kinistino's band. They never had a farming instructor nor a ration-house. Visits from officials, apart from the payment of annuity money, were few. They got very little assistance even in the matter of cattle, yet they have a good herd, mainly purchased with the proceeds of their own labour. They milk their cows, and make butter by shaking the cream in glass jars.

Cases such as these seem to point to the conclusion that care must be taken not to exercise such a degree of paternalism in dealing with the Indians as will sap that individualism essential to the development of character and the attaining of independence.

On Enoch's reserve 430 acres were under crop this year, 70 of them being put under wheat, oats and barley by an Indian named Alexander. This reserve is under the direct charge of the agent without the assistance of a farming instructor.

The agent at Battleford remarks that the Indians are better clothed, cleaner, healthier and more contented than formerly, and that they are advancing rapidly in the direction of making an independent living.

In the Pelly agency three binders were found insufficient to cut this year's crop, and one had to be hired. In addition to the area under crop 359 acres were broken this year. Wheat was grown successfully for the first time only last year in this agency by the Indians, and it was the finest in the district and sold readily for seed at a dollar a bushel.

The Indians of Qu'Appelle cropped this year 3,000 acres. This is inclusive of the colony, the members of which it is expected will, with their crop of this year, be not only freed from debt but have a balance to their credit.

A school graduate who took up farming a few years ago in the Assiniboine agency has so progressed as to give ground for the hope that the Indian can be led within a reasonable time not only to self-support but to full citizenship. This young man has five horses, has purchased cattle to increase his herd, his farm is well stocked with implements, and he has gone quite extensively into poultry-raising. This year he purchased a windmill. He manages his own business, and has his own bank account at Sintaluta.

A general advance is observable on the Sioux reserves in the Birtle agency. Here are cultivated fields, good dwelling-houses and outbuildings, and the estimated crop this year is 60,000 bushels of grain. The Indians have two steam threshing outfits, which they operate themselves. The portion of the wheat crop marketed at this writing has graded No. 1 Northern.

The reports of our inspectors show that the Indians of the north—those who depend largely upon hunting and fishing for a living—are well circumstanced.

During the year the Indians of the Assiniboine reserve surrendered nine sections of land, which is to be put on the market. A surrender of some 14,400 acres of the Stony reserve in the Battleford agency has also been made.

The inclosing of pastures for the Indians' herds has produced good results by lessening the percentage of loss and improving the condition of the cattle. The Indians pretty generally now realize the importance of caring for their cattle, and the practice of inclosing pastures is spreading from reserve to reserve. The Sarcee

reserve, near Calgary, has been inclosed by fifty miles of fencing, and all the work was done by the Indians themselves. The Indians' herds have been increased, but there is over and above their requirements a large amount of grazing, which is being leased to cattlemen, and a revenue thus produced from what was previously going to waste.

Much injury continues to be wrought the Indian through the illicit sale of liquor, despite the efforts made to suppress it. We have met with a fair measure of success in bringing to justice those who violate the law. The results of establishing a Royal Northwest Mounted Police patrol on Lake Winnipeg are very gratifying, as is shown by the following extract from Inspector Semmens' report on his recent treaty payment trip.

'I must refer to the good offices of the Mounted Police, whose work has been most commendable and thorough. I have every reason to believe that a healthful moral influence has been felt this season all over the lake. Much less liquor has been taken in than usual. Prosecutions have inspired the small dealers with a wholesome fear of the law. Traders who have been accustomed to further their own interests by giving occasional drinks have discontinued the practice. Captain Walke has been firm and not too severe in handling cases brought to his notice. I am prepared to give him every compliment, and to express my pleasure that the department has chosen to adopt radical measures for the suppression of abuses which have heretofore been known to exist.'

When so comparatively little has been achieved in combating the ravages of tuberculosis among the white race, it cannot be wondered at that the Indians continue to suffer greatly from this dread disease. There is some improvement noticeable, however, where better housing has been provided, more wholesome food procured by healthful labour, and closer care paid to the sanitary regulations. There is still much to be done in the direction of better housing for the Indians and the securing of that cleanliness which is so important a preventive of disease.

Small-pox, which during the past few years has broken out so frequently among the Indians, now happily seems to have disappeared. The last case was reported from Saddle Lake in December.

The only district in which there was a serious epidemic was the Norway House agency. On Saturday, October 22, 1904, word came that there was an outbreak of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and mumps among the Indians and half-breeds. It was said that those struck with diphtheria quickly choked to death, and a high death rate was reported. At that season of the year the getting of people or supplies into the Norway House country is an undertaking that brooks of no delay, for navigation may close any day and considerable time may elapse before travelling by dog train is practicable. Everything, however, was in readiness on the following Monday for sending in a supply of requisite medicines, with a physician and two nurses. The physician remained until the end of March, and the nurses for a longer period ; and the result of their work was the checking of the epidemic and the saving of a great number of lives. The reports that we now have of the health conditions in the district referred to are favourable.

Railway building leads to changes in our agencies and inspectorates. The Kinistino reserve, which was in the Touchwood agency and 150 miles from its headquarters, has been attached to the Duck Lake agency, as it is now easily accessible by rail from that point. The Fishing Lake and Nut Lake reserves, which were formerly attached to the Touchwood agency, have for like reason been added to the Pelly agency.

Education.—In the matter of education there is not much change. By steadily keeping watch over our schools, it is possible to sustain their effectiveness in some measure, and if it were not for frequent changes in the teachers, we could reasonably expect greater efficiency. These changes cannot well be avoided, as the teachers and other persons in our service are, as may be well understood, constantly looking for

more lucrative appointments. Some Indians, I may say, take but little interest in education, although this does not apply equally to all the reserves. There is greater hope for the near future, as it is ascertained that ex-pupils now having children of school age readily agree to send them to boarding and industrial schools.

Day Schools.—This style of school in cases is the least progressive. The children are naturally unable to understand the advantages of education ; the parents themselves are generally indifferent, and between their hunting, fishing, berry-gathering, and other wanderings, it is no wonder that the attendance at schools is very fluctuating. I am constantly writing to our agents, teachers, and also to the Church authorities under whose care the schools are placed, to try to keep up the interest of all parties concerned. It is not to be expected that we can obtain the services of competent teachers, except in the case of those who make it a work of love. The life on the reserve is scarcely tempting, and the remuneration, I regret to say, is too small to make it possible to permit teachers to obtain reasonable comfort for their families. We have, therefore, to fall back on unmarried young person who are awaiting something better. That most of these young teachers should take a deep interest in their work is scarcely to be expected. This estimate must not be taken as applying to all, as there are several notable exceptions.

The attendance is exceedingly satisfactory at times, whilst again it dwindles to an average of two or three. In this latter case the instruction has to be begun over and over again. It happens frequently enough that the Indians, for purposes of their own, shift their villages from one place to another ; and as it is not possible for the teacher to follow them with the school-house at short notice, the attendance is on that account considerably interfered with.

The buildings are generally kept in good condition, and so long as the inspecting officers and the agents keep me in touch with the requirements in regard to repairs, the department is always ready to provide for the same. A like remark may be made with respect to stationery, furniture and other necessaries.

Many of the day schools are fenced in, and small gardens are cultivated by the children.

Two or three of the day schools have been closed during the year, and as many opened or re-opened, making practically no change in the expenditure.

Boarding Schools.—The vote for these schools has been somewhat increased; the advance being due to small increases in the number of pupils and also for certain improvements which were urgently required, such as fire-escapes and water-supply, and more particularly to the erection of a new boarding school at Lac la Ronge, in the Carlton agency.

Four new boarding schools, in addition to the above, will be in operation shortly, when the exchange for the old St. Boniface industrial school property is completed, which, it is hoped, will be shortly.

These last four schools are Sandy Bay, in the Manitowapah agency; Fort Alexander, in the St. Peter's agency; Fort Frances, in the Fort Frances agency; and one in Pelly agency. Three of the buildings in connection with these four schools are constructed practically on the same plans and specifications, three stories above the basement, and are fully equipped in the way of water-supply, modern plumbing, furnaces and acetylene gas light. They may be said to be the most up-to-date buildings designed for our boarding schools. Two of these schools are at present in operation, and the other two will be opened in the course of the winter.

The work done in the boarding schools, whether in class, in general housekeeping, or in outdoor occupations, such as farming, gardening, attending to cattle and horses, is most praiseworthy. I, indeed, have seen a farm in connection with the Crowstand boarding school which is equal, if not superior, to the best in connection with industrial schools, producing a great variety of both grain and root crops.

A group of Lower Kootenay Indians in Camp, near Nelson, B. C.—On a fishing and hunting trip. [192

The staffs in these schools are mostly selected with great care, and with rare exceptions all the officers do themselves honour by paying the strictest and most devoted attention to their duties.

At present there are forty-one boarding schools under my jurisdiction, scattered over a large area of country from the Lake of the Woods and the western shores of the Hudson's bay to the Rocky mountains, and from the United States boundary northward as far as the Great Slave lake.

The attendance of pupils at these boarding schools last year was 1,125.

As far as the buildings are concerned, it will be easily understood that the pupils in the oldest inhabited boarding schools are not housed as comfortably as those in the newer ones. The sites of these older schools have not always been selected judiciously, and we occasionally find that the water-supply is scant. Wells have been dug here and there with more or less success; and at Morley a spring was tapped, and conveyed in a copper-wire-wound and tar-coated 6-inch wooden pipe to the McDougall orphanage, with the best results.

I have paid special attention to contrivances for saving life, and think that few remain to be provided for. The higher school buildings, those of three or four stories, have modern fire-escapes, whilst the danger in others is only slight, that is, the buildings might be destroyed, but with ordinary arrangement there would be no loss of life.

Industrial Schools.—Since my last report the St. Boniface industrial school has been closed, as already mentioned, and is to be handed over to the Oblate Fathers in exchange for four boarding schools situated on or near reserves. This exchange, I have reason to believe, will be a distinct advantage to both parties. The St. Boniface school was unfortunately placed for an industrial institution. There was no land adequate for agricultural operations, and only gardening on a limited scale could be done. The recruiting was becoming difficult, and the trade shops had to be gradually closed, so that the industrial character of the school was lost sight of. By transferring the pupils to the new schools, they will have better opportunities, as each of these is provided with a fair area of good agricultural land. The buildings being new and in the open country will be more favourable to the health of the pupils than the St. Boniface structure. The transfer will be made by sending to each new school such pupils as belonged to its vicinity.

At Qu'Appelle, where the main building of the industrial school was unfortunately destroyed by fire in January, 1904, new buildings are now in course of erection, but they will hardly be ready for occupation before Christmas. Instead of one large structure, three buildings are being erected, one as a central building for the class, and dining rooms, public hall, &c., and one each for the boys' and girls' dormitories, study and play rooms.

The other industrial schools at Middlechurch, Elkhorn, Brandon, Regina, Battleford, Red Deer, Calgary and Dunbow have undergone only minor changes. Four improved heating plants, among other things, have been installed, which will not only save fuel, but give a better and more satisfactory distribution of heat throughout the buildings.

During the year I have been able to visit the industrial schools at Middlechurch, Brandon, Elkhorn, Regina, Qu'Appelle and Battleford; the boarding schools at Thunderchild's reserve, Crowstand, and File Hills, as also the colony for ex-pupils at File Hills. I was pleased to see that all these schools are giving special attention to farming and gardening, the crops being varied and excellent. Carpentering also receives a proper share of attention at the industrial schools, and in some cases blacksmithing. I learn from the inspectors' reports that the other schools which I was unable to visit are doing a like good work.

The total number of pupils attending industrial schools last year was 915.

The File Hills colony for graduates shows the benefits of industrial school training. The members of the colony who started three or four years ago have neat, comfortable houses, several of them have good barns and fine farms, and will thresh from a thousand to two thousand bushels of grain. All have broken up or prepared a goodly quantity of land for next year's sowing. These ex-pupils, with one exception or two, were helped by the department to make a start, the greater portion of the help being on the loan principle, that is, the horses, cattle, or articles given them are to be repaid in four years. With the splendid crops of this season, the oldest members of the colony will be able this autumn to pay off their debts not only to the department but to outsiders.

This help to ex-pupils is not confined to the File Hills colony. On nearly all the reserves where there are industriously disposed ex-pupils of industrial or boarding schools, during the last two years they have been helped by the generosity of the government to start farming, to a small extent as a free gift, but largely on the loan principle. The reports received respecting those thus assisted indicate that the expenditure will result in such graduates being entirely self-supporting in a few years. Those ex-pupils who learn trades, such as carpentering, blacksmithing and harness-making, are not overlooked, as they each, if well recommended, receive a kit of tools as a start to make a living in town or country.

I have discouraged the employment of our ex-pupils in cities and towns, where they are more exposed to intoxicating liquor and other temptations than on the reserves. On their own reserves they possess free land, are exempt from taxes, and where the soil is good, as is the case on most of the prairie reserves, they should easily make an independent living. I am happy to say, however, that several who are working at trades in the towns are well behaved and making a comfortable living.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,

Indian Commissioner.

REPORT OF SURVEYS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Ottawa, January 31, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Indian reserve surveys in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the past season (summer 1904) as per instructions.

In compliance with your instructions I left Ottawa on March 22, last, and on my arrival in Winnipeg reported to the Indian Commissioner.

Owing to the conditions brought about by the heavy storms in the Northwest, the Commissioner deemed it advisable to postpone the work at the Moose mountains for a time, and instructed me to proceed to the Saskatchewan to carry out the survey work in the Onion Lake and Saddle Lake agencies.

Arriving at Prince Albert, I organized a party for the season's work, and was just about starting for Saddle Lake when I received instructions from the Indian Commissioner to proceed to the Moose mountains as soon as possible, it being desirable that the drainage of a number of sloughs on that reserve be inquired into, with the view of obtaining a larger supply of hay. I, accordingly, with the approval of the Commissioner, sent the Prince Albert party on to Saddle Lake in charge of my assistant, Mr. Mackenzie, and proceeded myself, after considerable delay, owing to the washout on the railway, to Moose Mountain agency.

Having taken the levels of several sloughs, and run the boundaries of the addition to this reserve (White Bear), I returned to Winnipeg and reported to you on May 25.

In accordance with your instructions of May 9, to re-run the boundaries of the Sarcee reserve, I went to Calgary, and having organized a party, ran around the reserve as directed.

Having completed this survey, I left the Sarcee reserve and proceeded via Edmonton to rejoin the party with Mr. Mackenzie at Saddle Lake.

I found that Mr. Mackenzie had completed the re-survey of the Saddle Lake reserve as instructed, and he had taken the party to Long lake (Keheewin reserve) where I followed him and arrived a day or two after his getting there.

Having met the Indians of this reserve (Keheewin) and talked over the re-adjustment as per instructions, I made a survey of the proposed change and have submitted the plans and field notes for approval.

The survey of Keheewin reserve being completed, I moved the party to Frog Lake and re-ran the boundaries of these reserves. I may mention that since the first surveys were made of these reserves the willow and scrub have encroached on the open country and there is comparatively very little prairie now available.

Having completed the survey of the Frog Lake reserves, I brought the party on to Prince Albert, and having made the alterations as per instructions in the La Corne reserves, I paid them off.

In compliance with your instructions of October 27, last, I proceeded to St. Peter's reserve and subdivided a portion of the Outer Two Miles (east) as directed by the Indian Commissioner. This completed the season's work.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.

British Columbia,
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency,
Hazelton, July 14, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to June 30, 1905.

Agency.—This agency is the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations, this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location.—The supervision of this part of the district begins at the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about ninety miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, three miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other six villages are on both banks of the latter river and extend towards its source to Kuldoe, their northern limit.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division comprise, collectively, an area of 19,570 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land. As a rule, natural meadows alternate with hills and streams and growths of spruce, birch, balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel.

Population.—The division has a total population of 1,130.

Nation.—The hereinafter named bands of this division are of the Ksun nation—the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast—and a separate account is given of them as will follow.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians were in the best of health, and in addition to all other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and their environs kept clean ; and some of their number were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources are fishing, hunting and trapping, and keeping some cattle and horses; also gathering wild berries for winter use. The Indians of this band also attend to their gardens, chop cord-wood and work in the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern and improved pattern and as a rule are fairly commodious.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered without loss, and better provision for the same is constantly being made.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing, gardening and haying.

Education.—The school is under the direction of the Anglican Church and is centrally located in the village. The school is making good progress and is endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The pupils are making good headway, which of late is being appreciated by their parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Ksun settlements removed from near the river, and is situate on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, twenty-five miles from Kitwanga, and four miles below Lake Kitwankool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population—apart from its number of about 115, living at Ayensk, Kincolith and Fishery bay, Nass—is 69.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in the band. Sanitary measures are being observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The lake and river furnish an abundant supply of fish; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, as also the gathering of wild berries. During the season the majority of this band find work in the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—As elsewhere, lately constructed houses are modern and well placed.

Stock.—Cattle and horses wintered without loss to either. More care is being bestowed upon them.

Farm Implements.—Only those for clearing, gardening and weeding are in use.

Education.—There is no school in this village. Some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwanga and also at Kincolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole these people are well-meaning and honest. The older ones are as tenacious of old customs as the younger of them are progressively inclined. A little good-will on either side would greatly improve the general condition for all.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of an attempt on the part of one of the band to make an intoxicant, commonly called 'hootchinoo,' no reason for complaint under the former heading can be stated. Morally the conduct of the people is good.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, comprising an area of 2,732 acres, are located on both banks of the Skeena. The new and old villages are on the left bank of the river; the latter about nine miles below the first. The new village is on the No. 2 reserve, with its area subdivided on both banks of the river. The locations run ribband-shaped towards the latter. This affords their holders free access to the timber behind and the water in front; adding a desirable feature, since the people depend greatly on the river as a means of transport.

Population.—The people of this band's two villages number 92.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises were kept clean and the ordinary precautions were observed, especially so at the new village. Some of their number were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. They largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast; and much of their spare time is employed in chopping cord-wood and in improving their homes and land.

Buildings.—With the exception of those of the old village, the houses are well located, modern, fairly commodious and amply lighted.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a plough, only the common tools required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil, and for haying are yet in use.

Education.—The school-building still remains in the old village and is centrally located. Fair progress is being made by the pupils whose parents are furthering their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are energetic, persevering and law-abiding.

They are easily made to grasp an idea leading in the right direction, and are making splendid headway. Their refusal to work at the canneries, during last season, below a certain rate, left the people to some extent without the means wherewith to carry on all the work intended. The conditions being congenial to them, these people will soon adapt themselves to the important matter of mixed farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very temperate and moral.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Deboule (Tsitsk), likewise assigned to this band, and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 244.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with and more of the people were vaccinated. I did not hear of any contagious diseases. Attention is paid to cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

Many cases of illness were treated at the hospital here, which now is perfect in its appointments for the treatment of the sick. In connection therewith a series of difficult operations were again successfully performed during the year by Dr. H. C. Wrinch.

Resources and Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are this band's main resources. But, these are in a much lesser degree resorted to since Hazelton has assumed considerable imoprtance as the entrepôt and emporium for the interior southeastward of here, and the opportunities for all manner of work, at good wages, have become numerous.

Buildings.—With the exception of the old village, all buildings are well placed ; they are of good pattern, commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered without loss, and they were better provided for than heretofore.

Farm Implements.—The implements are still such as are generally used for clearing, gardening and haying, with the exception of a harrow.

Education.—The school here is under the charge of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. It is well attended, and the pupils' parents are taking an interest in having them attend. The school-house is located at the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They are eager to avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the inducements, instances of breaches of temperance and morality have become rare with these people.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate about four miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—Besides fishing, hunting and some trapping, also keeping cattle and horses, the people are working the saw-mill, which gives them employment summer and winter ; and they busy themselves in improving their homes and land.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—The cattle and horses, well looked after, were doing well.

Farm Implements.—Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying are in use.

Education.—The school-house here is centrally located. The school is endowed with the usual grant for day schools ; its pupils are well taken care of and are making good progress. The parents exhibit no little concern in seeing to the children's attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced ; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—This is a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about eight miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank of the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—This band has a population of 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. Their village receives a professional call, on Friday of every week, by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here. The usual precautionary measures are being observed, and vaccinating is attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this band hunt, trap and fish, and gather wild berries for winter use; they also operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast in search of employment in connection with the salmon canneries there.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of late years are of modern type ; they are of superior workmanship, well lighted and commodious, and are being placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for and looked after.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two harrows, only the ordinary tools for clearing and breaking up land, gardening and haying are in use here.

Education.—The house improvised for the use of the school here is centrally located. The school is provided with the usual grant for day schools ; it is being exceedingly well attended during the season, and is showing good results. The children's parents are largely contributing to that end.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become very law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late years, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear. Regarding the remedy the progressive portion of the people have become fully alive, which is exemplified by a beginning having been made in earnest.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year just passed.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve.—This band's habitation is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of two hundred and twenty-eight chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 239.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are observed and vaccination is being attended to.

Resources and Occupations.—The resources of this band are catching salmon, hunting and trapping. Its hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, also to Stikine. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Here also the old buildings are being replaced by those of a modern type, especially so on the village site of late years allotted.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use than such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Education.—The mission-building, conveniently located, is used for school purposes. The children are making fair progress and to some extent their parents are assisting in securing attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding. They are still mainly employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, and those with homes about Bear lake seldom come here. Though the opportunities of these people are still very limited, they are, nevertheless, progressing to a most favourable extent.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about twenty-five miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of a varying nature of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 39.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and more of them were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations.—The Skeena furnishes a good supply of fish, and to so few people the large hunting and trapping tracts bring good returns. Besides growing potatoes and gathering wild berries for winter use, the Indians make use of all their resources.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar prevail here.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are here in use.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend the one at Kisgegas.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a striking degree.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—In extent this division is from within three miles southeastward of Hazelton, in that direction to Fort George, on the Fraser river. But, in reality it includes additionally the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with seventeen villages under the Babine and Carrier groups.

The natural features of the resreves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, and more or less timbered towards the hills.

Population.—The total population is 1,842.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

In proceeding with this and the following bands, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion remarks relating to features and conditions to all localities alike, without thereby detracting from the purpose in view.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the left bank of the Bulkley river. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—The population of this band is 159.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. In area, the reserve is almost evenly divided on both sides of the river, and contains 1,853 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 158.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve has an area of 894 acres, distributed on each bank.

Population.—This band has a population of 149.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 134.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart lakes, or portage. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 16.

TACHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situated on the left bank of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Taché river. The reserve area amounts to 1,779.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 42.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank of Taché river, at the point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is 584 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 26.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain an area of 1,291 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 19.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The area of the reserves is 2,875 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 192.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 58.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve contains 1,949 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 64.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake. The reserve area is 7,488 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 107.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 reserve is located on the same side of that river ; No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. In area, the reserves comprise 3,095 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 124.

TSISTLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river ; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake ; altogether amounting in area to 537 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 65.

MCLEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situate on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Location.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first mentioned band of Sikanees, and Connelly lake outpost of the latter. Their hunting and traping grounds extend to all points of dispersion over an area of about four hundred miles of mountains, lakes, lacustrine rivers and swamps to the east of their respective trading posts.

Habits and Customs.—Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They are averse to fish-diet and subsist entirely on fresh and smoked cariboo and moose-meat. Under these conditions, these Indians can only travel in units of single families, and love to live alone in the midst of a vast stretch of country, where they can see no smoke but that of their own camp fires.

Population.—From the best of information, the Fort Graham band numbers about 91.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 121.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the two preceding bands two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees range over a large expanse of country to the north of Lake Connelly.

Population.—The population of these two bands is about 154.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal resources are hunting, trapping and fishing, and the keeping of stock, mainly consisting of horses. The bands of Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown and Fort Babine engage in packing with their horses; the latter occupation is likewise followed by the Indians of Stony creek. In general of late they have become more interested in attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, more interest is being shown in constructing better houses in healthy localities.

Stock.—Likewise, with the exception of the bands just referred to, there are cattle and horses—which wintered well—in all the localities, and the means for their provender and shelter have become much improved.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a mower and horse-rake at Moricetown, the implements are still such as scythes, hand-rakes and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves of this division, but the people have learned reading and writing in syllabic ideographs in their own language. By this means, weekly and monthly papers and so forth, are being printed at Stuart Lake mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians are well-meaning and tractable, and can easily be assimilated to the ways of the whites. Of all, those of Rocher Déboulé and Moricetown are the most ambitious and successful. Much more attention is being paid to gardening as an additional means of subsistence; and the results already effected in general inspire me with much confidence regarding the value of the efforts used within the limitations which circumstances yet impose.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said in way of complaint under the former heading of the Indians of this division; and for moral conduct, their habits are deserving of commendation.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Cowichan Agency,
Quamichan, August 11, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,893 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale. These reserves are occupied by the following bands :—

SOOKE BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). The reserves of this band are situated on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, about twenty-five miles southwest of the city of Victoria ; and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians all enjoy good health, and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming and fishing. Owing to the establishment of fish-traps in the straits of Juan de Fuca, they find plenty of work at good wages near their homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have all good implements and stock. Their buildings are in good repair. They take good care of their stock.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and very well behaved. Year by year they pay more attention to the cultivation of their farms.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive). These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about fifteen miles southwest of Victoria, and contain 779 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good. They have been careful to keep their buildings clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming on such land as they can cultivate ; they also fish for the Victoria market. Owing to the establishment of fish-traps in the straits of Juan de Fuca, they find lucrative employment near their own homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are very good. They have some cattle of medium quality, also some horses. They possess a few farm implements of fair quality.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a small number of these Indians give way to drink, yet they are not what may be termed immoral.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families : the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt; and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoy pretty good health. Owing to their proximity to the city of Victoria they keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—Fishing and working for the white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are in a fair condition. They keep very little stock. As to farm implements, they keep very few.

Education.—Their is a school on these reserves, which is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral, but living so near to the city of Victoria unfortunately a few are addicted to intemperate habits.

BANDS IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz. : Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout ; the total area of the said reserves being 3,318 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 258.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are general farming, fishing and hop-picking ; also working among the adjoining white settlers.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year and their premises have been kept clean.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings, fairly well furnished, and their outbuildings are fairly good. They have some improved breeds of stock and take care of them. Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are in good condition.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated on the Tsawout reserve, the other at Tsartlip. They take considerable interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but unfortunately a few of them get into trouble through violation of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—When the Indians get into the city of Victoria they are exposed to great temptation and fall easy victims to the schemes of unscrupulous sellers of whisky, and the result is that some of them get drunk. These bands take as a whole are well-behaved.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 8, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about forty

miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemeluts, Khenipsin, Koksilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,088 acres.

Population.—The combined population of the seven bands is 670.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair ; there have been no epidemics nor contagious diseases among them during the past year. Their chief maladies are scrofula, consumption and rheumatism. As there is a constant supply of good fresh water running through their lands, the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, although during the summer and autumn they earn considerable money from the fisheries on the Fraser river. In addition to this they do a great deal of work for the white farmers in the neighbourhood and are enabled thereby to earn considerable cash, especially in harvest-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The character and number of their buildings continue to improve. Their dwelling-houses become more comfortable each year. Their stock is very good; the horses are of larger and better breed than formerly, the cattle are fast improving in quality as well as in quantity. Several of the Indians own mowers, reapers, binders and threshing-machines, both steam and horse-power, with which they earn a great deal of money harvesting and threshing the crops of the white farmers in the surrounding district. Their farm machinery is of the most improved pattern.

Education.—There are three schools provided for these Indians, one situated in the Somenos village, one at Clemclemaluts, and one at Quamichan village; the two former are supported by a departmental grant, and the latter by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. All the schools are doing good work. The older children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this district are industrious and law-abiding, seldom violating the law, and as a whole are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking them all round, they are of very temperate habits, a few being fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with any Indians on the coast.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band). One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been very healthy; no sickness of a contagious nature has prevailed among them; they all live during the summer months in their private houses.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band engage chiefly in farming and fishing, and they earn a little money occasionally by clearing land for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are neat and of good construction; they do not own much stock, but what few they have are well taken care of; so also are their farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. When the children are old enough they attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and seldom get into trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral. A few occasionally indulge in whisky.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band.) The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There are no lines dividing the lands of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—Like the other reserves, there is a good supply of clear spring water on the beach. There has been no sickness among the Indians of this band during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming; fishing and boat-building being their chief occupations. A number are employed in the town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians keep very little stock, but what few they have are well taken care of. Their houses are in fair condition, especially the larger rancherie houses.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. The children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Some of them are above the average in intelligence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and seldom get into trouble.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band). These reserves are situated on Valdez island, and consist of three reserves, which have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to the location of these reserves the Indians have enjoyed very good health.

Occupations.—These reserves are nearly covered with rock and heavy timber. The Indians do very little farming, their chief occupations being fishing and boat-building.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are well kept and are of superior construction. The Indians do not now live in the old rancherie houses as formerly. They have added to the number of their stock by purchasing several well-bred animals. Although they have not many farm implements, yet what they have are good.

Education.—There being no school on this reserve, the children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Situated as they are at some distance from a town and its evil associations and snares, they are temperate and moral.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9). This reserve includes the Lmalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Trent island and on the northwest extremity of Galiano island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river ; the total area of these reserves is 2,332.

Population.—The total population is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations.—Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations of these Indians. Not very much farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are in pretty fair condition. They keep little, if any, stock. They have very few implements.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on one of the reserves belonging to this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of these Indians has greatly improved, which is due in no small measure to the missionaries on the island.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive of the Nanaimo band). This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island ; the total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have enjoyed very good health during the past year. There have been no epidemics among them.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, work in the coal mines and also earn considerable money trimming coal in the ships in Nanaimo harbour.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings have greatly improved in quality. Their stock is increasing in number and are well taken care of. They have some good farm machinery and take care of it.

Education.—There is a school provided for the children of this band and the Indians take great interest in it.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and seem anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering their proximity to the city of Nanaimo, they are temperate and moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 109 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 13.

Occupations.—The principal employment of these Indians is fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary conditions are good.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not very temperate, being rather addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoy pretty good health. The sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations.—Not much farming is done by these Indians ; they fish a little and act as guides for hunting parties.

A group of Lower Kootenay Indians in Camp near Nelson, B. C. [208]

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are fair. They have fairly good stock. They have not many farm implements, but what they have are well taken care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The condition of the Indians has improved very much.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 1, 2 and 3).—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Pentledge river and at its confluence with the Tsolum river.

In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. There have been no epidemics or diseases of a contagious character during the year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have made a great deal of progress this year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings though few are of fair quality. The condition of their stock is fair. They do not possess many farm implements.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, very few of them drink to excess. Their morality is on a par with that of other Indians.

GALIANO ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—(No. 9 of the Penelakut band.)—This reserve is located on the northwest extremity of Galiano island and is included in the area of the reserves of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 32.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this band has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and boat-building. There is no farming done on this reserve; a few gardens are cultivated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There are a few buildings on this reserve, but no stock.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—(No. 6 of the Saanich band). This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of the reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Fishing for the Victoria and the Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs. For the same reason there is no stock or farm implements on the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and make a good living by fishing.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet; it has a total area of 130 acres. There is at present only one man and one woman occupying this reserve, and that only during the summer months. They spend the winter among their relatives on the west coast of the island.

There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are industrious and make steady progress, taking great pride in having good horsese and carriages and farm implements. Many of the Indians own the latest improved farm machinery, such as self-binders, horse hay-forks with carrier attachments and steam threshing outfits (16 horse power). In the Cowichan district nearly all the harvesting and threshing for the white settlers is done by the Indians.

Owing to the successful and efficient management of the industrial school at Kuper island, there is an increased interest taken in educational matters.

Great praise is due to the missionaries throughout the agency for their zealous and indefatigable efforts to improve the condition of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, July 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwaw-apilt, Squiala, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Tsoowalie, Tzeachten and Kukkwewwioose.

Population.—The toal population of these nine bands is 316.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, there having been very little sickness amongst them during the year. Their houses are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, all of which they keep in good repair. Their stock compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours, and they are improving it from time to time. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, many of them owning their own, and they take good care of them.

Education.—They take a lively interest in the education of their children, some of whom attend school at the Coqualeetza institute, Chilliwack, and others at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET, AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows : Burrard Inlet, No. 3 ; Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound); Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Population.—The combined population of the six bands is 382.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year these Indians have enjoyed good health. Their houses are kept clean, and their villages are in a sanitary condition; and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills ; they also do some farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, being frame structures, are well built and comfortable and their barns and outbuildings are kept in good repair. Their stock is well cared for during winter; they also take proper care of their implements.

Education.—They take a deep interest in the education of their children, most of whom attend the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with but a few exceptions, strictly temperate, and they are also moral.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about eighty miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 104.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them. They keep their village clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for their white neighbours ; they also do some hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good frame dwellings, and their barns and outbuildings are also fairly good. Their stock is well cared for, and they are fairly well supplied with farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take much interest in the education of their children, many of whom attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and generally provide well for those depending upon them; they are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles up stream ; they have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year ; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hunting ; they also earn some money at hop-picking, Johnny Leon, the chief of the Chehalis band, being foreman of one of the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame dwellings, and fairly good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for during winter. Their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education, and most of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster ; it contains an area of 208 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 26.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their village, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting; being near to New Westminster, they supply the market with much of the fish and game required ; they also fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good frame dwellings, which they keep in good repair ; the little stock they have is well taken care of during winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population.—The total population of these four bands is 505.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has, generally speaking, been good. Their houses and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, packing and acting as guides for mining prospectors ; the women derive a considerable income from basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, barns and outhouses are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, usually providing a good supply of hay for winter ; their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding, good natured, honest people, and are fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population.—The total population of the two bands is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the past year has been good; their villages are kept clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing and hunting; they also earn some money at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have comfortable frame dwellings and good barns and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair. They have some farm implements and take proper care of them. Their stock is well taken care of during winter.

Education.—Many of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school, and they take considerable interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and industrious people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a reserve on the north bank of the Fraser river, about one hundred miles from its mouth, and containing an area of 1,400 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 87.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their village and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hop-picking constitute their chief occupations. They raise a considerable quantity of fruit, some of which is of very good quality.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable frame buildings, and their barns and outhouses are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, usually putting up plenty of hay to feed them during the winter. They are well supplied with farm implements, including a threshing-machine, all of which are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take much interest in education, and many of their children have been educated at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and very moral people.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population.—These bands have a total population of 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, there having been very little sickness amongst them during the year; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hand-logging, fishing and hunting; they also do some farming and gardening in a small way.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good frame dwellings; they do not keep much stock, and have no farm implements except those used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, kind-hearted, good people, and provide well for those depending upon them, seldom asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of 385 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; they always keep their village in a sanitary condititon, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on fishing, hunting and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame dwellings and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for; and their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education and send their children to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, with a few exceptions, temperate, and they are also a moral people.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island, in the Fraser river, about twenty miles from New Westminster and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Population.—These two bands have a population of 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year; the sanitary condition of their villages is excellent, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They engage to a considerable extent in mixed farming, and fish for the salmon canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, which they always keep in good repair. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and they take the best of care of their farm implements.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education and send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth; it contains an area of 452 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year their health has been very good; sanitary regulations are well observed in their village, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are mixed farming and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame dwellings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for as are also their farm implements.

Education.—Some of their children attend the Coqualeetza institute, and others the Kuper Island and Squamish Mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about thirty miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 44.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and fishing; they all do more or less mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, barns and outbuildings are not kept in as good repair as those of many of the other bands of the agency; they take care of their horses and cattle, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—They take much interest in education, and send their children to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, and are advancing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and Brownsville, containing an area of 32 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 61.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting, and they supply the local market during the year with much of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings. They do some gardening, and keep very little stock.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, containing an area of 636 acres.

Population.—These two bands have a combined population of 46.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the past year has been good. Their villages are in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and fishing. Most of them do a little mixed farming, and they fish for the canneries during the salmon canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock in winter, and their farm implements are well cared for when not in use.

Education.—They take but little interest in education, and very few of them have attended school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, and are much attached to some of their old customs.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are fond of liquor, but are fairly moral.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay ; it contains an area of 392 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good ; their village is clean and sanitary, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. They have some very good horses and cattle, which are well cared for ; they take good care of the few farm implements they have.

Education.—A few of them have attended St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, good-natured and law-abiding people, seldom giving any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only are fond of liquor.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good ; sanitary regulations are well observed, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and good barns and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock, much of which is of good breed. They take proper care of their farm implements.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and mixed farming ; they also earn some money at hop-picking.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education ; some of their children attend the public school near their reserve, and others attend St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along very well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

POPKUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river. about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Population.—These two bands have a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, and their houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are mixed farming and fishing, and some of them work at hop-picking during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of their dwellings are comfortable, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—They take considerable interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved, and very seldom give any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 229.

Health and Sanitation.—A serious epidemic of measles broke out amongst these Indians when at the Agassiz hop-fields in the month of September last, and, although Dr. Elliot rendered them all the medical aid possible, still, several deaths occurred at the hop-fields, and some others died after their return to their reserve. A majority of those who died were very young children ; sanitary regulations are strictly enforced in the village, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hand-logging, fishing and hunting. The women make baskets, from the sale of which they derive a considerable revenue. Their farming consists of only a little gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have large, comfortable frame dwellings, which they keep in good repair. They have very little stock, and their farm implements consist only of those used by hand.

Education.—They take a deep interest in the education of their children, who now attend the boarding school recently erected on the reserve by the Indians themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are advancing steadily.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness is practically unknown amongst them, and they are strictly moral.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's landing on the south of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass, on Sumass lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good during the past year; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings; they have some very good stock, which compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours. They take proper care of their farm implements when not in use.

Education.—Very few of them have attended school, and they do not take as much interest in education as some of the other bands in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going and rather indolent people, but are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 105.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and the sanitary condition of their village is also good, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hand-logging, hunting and fishing ; they also do some farming in a small way.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are good, comfortable, frame buildings, and are kept in a good state of repair. They do not keep much stock, and the only farm implements they have are such as are used by hand.

Education.—They are most anxious to have their children educated, but, so far, none of them have attended school, as they do not wish to send them away from home to attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and usually provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few only are fond of liquor.

SKAWAHLOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope ; it contains an area of 196 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 22.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good; their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and always get along well with their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point
d contains an area of 604 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good ; sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and fishing. They raise a considerable quantity of oats and other crops, which they usually dispose of to good advantage.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings. Their horses and cattle are similar to those owned by their white neighbours. They have good farm implements, which are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education.—Only very few of them have ever attended school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a good-natured people and usually provide well for their families.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but they are moral.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good ; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, hunting and fishing. Some of them are also employed as sectionmen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good.

They take good care of their stock, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—They take much interest in education ; some of their children attend St. Mary's Mission school, and others All Hallows school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and seldom cause any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are steadily improving, more especially in their home life. Their houses, which are built more with a view to health and comfort, are better furnished and more neatly kept than was formerly the case. They live well and dress respectably. Those of them who have been educated show a marked improvement in their homes, compared with their less fortunate relatives who have not had the advantages of education and proper training.

The five schools of the agency, viz.: the Coqualeetza institute, at Chilliwack, All Hallows, at Yale, St. Mary's Mission, near Mission City, Squamish Mission, at North Vancouver, and the Sechelt school, on the Sechelt reserve, have all been very well attended during the year, and the pupils have made good progress. The principals and teachers in charge of these schools deserve the highest praise for the patience and perseverance exercised by them in the discharge of their arduous duties.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, August 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,750 acres.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

ADAMS LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated near the foot of Little Shuswap lake and at Adams lake. They contain an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and they have had little medical at-

tendance. A great majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time; they keep their houses and persons fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians, since procuring water for irrigation purposes, have devoted themselves largely to farming, for which purpose a considerable portion of their land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, and add to these industries by fishing, hunting and working as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings.—Their houses and other buildings are mostly of logs, and while comfortable enough, they are not of a very good quality. They have under consideration the means of procuring lumber and improving these.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses for farm and saddle purposes, which they continue to improve, and some cattle and other domestic stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and machinery of nearly every kind usually found on well-regulated and up-to-date farms, self-binders, mowers, horse-rakes, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, democrats, and a small threshing-machine.

Education.—There are no schools among them. Some children have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and some have been taught to read and write short-hand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and have made rapid progress in farming in recent years. They are law-abiding, peaceable people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are usually temperate and moral. It is rarely that they indulge in intoxicants.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate area of 5,243 acres, combining agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fair. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their dwelling-houses are mostly deserted in the warm season, and their drinking water is good.

Occupations.—These Indians carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. The supply of water for irrigation purposes is too limited for extensive farming. They also fish and hunt, and are employed as freighters and packers, and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have log buildings, mostly of the early class of such. A few fairly good dwellings have been constructed more recently.

Stock.—They have some good horses for farm and team work, and others suitable for pack and riding purposes ; also some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements for their needs.

Education.—They have no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but they cannot accumulate much, as they work largely for wages. The band has fenced the reserve, improving it very much.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Thompson river and the Bonaparte river, on Hat creek and Loon lake. They contain approximately 61,113 acres.

Population.—The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has broken out amongst them. Many of them have been vaccinated; their houses, as to cleanliness and ventilation, are not up to the average of Indian houses. In the summer season the houses are not in constant occupation.

Occupations.—They raise some farm produce, chiefly on Hat creek, and have a good-sized herd of horses and some cattle, but they depend more largely for a living on fishing and hunting, working as labourers and cowboys with their horses for white settlers, than on what they can produce from their small farms.

Buildings.—They have log buildings of an inferior class. Recently the chief has built a fairly good house, and they have an imposing church edifice, which gives a better appearance to the village.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, some suitable for farm purposes, but mostly a fair class of saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have farm implements suitable for their present needs.

Education.—They have no means of education other than that afforded some of them at the Kamloops industrial school, and the instruction some of them have received in shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are good workers, but they are nomadic in habits, never working long in the same place, and consequently they have not laid much by for future use. They have done some fencing recently and have otherwise improved the Bonaparte reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—In the past they have been much addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they could be procured, and unfortunately they were too easily obtained. I am pleased to report, however, that in this respect the condition of the Indians has improved with better facilities for enforcing the Liquor Act.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain an area of 1,600 acres. A small portion of this land, chiefly about Nkatsam, when cleared, produces good crops. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered and rocky.

Population.—The population of this band is 154.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians; they have been vaccinated and their houses are fairly clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—They raise considerable quantities of vegetables and fruit on their small farms. They procure large quantities of fish, and they also hunt and trap. They mine to some extent and work as labourers on the railroad and elsewhere.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log houses, which they are improving.

Stock.—They have some horses, used for riding and packing, and a better class of stock in the shape of cattle than is usually found among the Indians on the Fraser river.

Farm Implements.—Their requirements in this respect are fairly well supplied.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious, and make good workers. They are highly spoken of as such by their employers. Those living at Nkatsam are well-to-do, and always seem to have money.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain 628 acres, consisting of small patches of tillable land, the rest being rocks and timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and for the most part, especially those living at North Bend, they keep their houses clean and well ventilated. The large percentage of deaths arises apparently from natural causes. These Indians get little medical attendance or medicines. Sanitary conditions are generally good.

Occupations.—They raise hay, fruit and vegetables. They depend more, however, on mining, fishing and hunting, working on the railway and basket-making among the women for a living.

Buildings.—About North Bend the Indians have a good class of buildings. The majority of them are frame ; in other places they are not so good, although considerable improvements have recently been made.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but very few cattle. They are unable to provide winter feed for stock, and winter most of their horses in Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have enough for their needs.

Education.—Some have been educated in the Kamloops industrial school ; otherwise they have no means of education,

Characteristics and Progress.—They are steady, hard-working Indians, but they are not able to acquire much wealth. Chief George, of North Bend, appears to lead in this respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare well with other bands in these respects.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry and Spatsum, and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They consist of bench-lands along the river, containing farming and grazing-lands, with sparsely timbered land higher up and some meadow-land in the valleys. The aggregate area is 9,110 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 202.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and the general health has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers on farms and on the railway, and as cowboys. Near Cook's Ferry the soil is too dry to admit of crop-growing. On the Pemynoos reserve conditions are better and considerable produce is grown.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and while fairly comfortable, cannot be classed as good.

Stock.—They possess a fairly good lot of horses for farming and saddle purposes, and some of the Indians have herds of cattle and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is no system of education among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious. Around Cook's Ferry they do not make much progress. On Pemynoos some of them are well-to-do. Kyume and Johnny Pasco have more stock and are in advance of the others in farming. These Indians are peaceable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek. It contains an area of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, fine grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 121.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good, and no epidemic has appeared among them. They have been vaccinated. Their houses are small, and being mostly mud-roofed, they do not admit of good ventilation. During

the heat of the summer they are not much occupied, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm a little and raise some stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as labourers. The chief occupation of the younger men is that of cowboys, and they are good at the work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, and all the older ones are mud-roofed. A number of them might be classed as huts. They are warm in winter, but do not admit of good ventilation. Lately a few good shingled houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a fair number of horses, a few being suitable for farm purposes, but the majority are good saddle horses. They also raise cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools; several children have attended the Kamloops industrial schools, and some can write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious, and are considered good cowboys, as most Indians are. For several years they have done more farming and fencing, making marked improvement in the appearance of the reserve. They are keeping the irrigation ditch in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of abstaining from intoxicants these Indians have improved greatly in the last few years. For the past year there has been nothing serious in this respect to complain of.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops. They contain an area of 33,379 acres, comprising good agricultural, grazing, meadow and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 243.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good. Care is taken in spring to remove and burn the garbage collected during the winter. They are building larger, better ventilated houses, divided into compartments. Cleanliness in houses and persons is receiving more attention. The sources of their water-supply are pure running streams.

Occupations.—They grow considerable hay and vegetables, raise stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as farm labourers and cowboys, in the latter occupation employing their horses.

Buildings.—The older class of buildings are of a poor order. Recent ones are more up-to-date, being shingle-roofed, larger in every respect and better lighted. A great deal of attention is now being given to improvements in this direction.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses, which are becoming improved, and some cattle. The demand for horses of all classes has been good, and they have disposed of a good number.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of wagons, democrats, buggies, ploughs, mowers, horse-rakes, harness and saddles.

Education.—A good many children have attended the Kamloops industrial school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, but travel a good deal; consequently they never save much. They succeed in making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of the Indians have a fondness for intoxicants, and they procure them whenever possible. The authorities, however, have kept the nuisance pretty well under control, assisted by the better class of Indians. In most cases the offending Indian has been speedily brought to trial and convicted. Old Chief Louis has rendered valuable assistance. In other respects the Indians are fairly moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both banks of the Fraser, ten miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemics have appeared among them. Their houses are small and not well ventilated, nor are they very well kept.

Occupations.—They produce little from the soil. Fishing and mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—They have a comparatively poor class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a few horses for saddle and packing purposes, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are hard workers in the pursuits that they follow, but they are unable to make much progress. They are inoffensive and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both banks of the Fraser from Lytton to Nesikeep, twenty-five miles above. The combined area is 10,292 acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where fruits, cereals and vegetables grow well with irrigation. Further up from Lytton there is some pasturage.

Population.—The population of this band is 461.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. They have been vaccinated. Their houses for the most part are roomy, well-ventilated and lighted and clean. Sanitary conditions are good and the water is pure.

Occupations.—These Indians are able to procure a good deal of grain, hay, vegetables and fruit. They raise some stock, fish and hunt, mine, and work as labourers, freighters and section-hands in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, among them some frame ones.

Stock.—They have horses, some good work-horses, but mostly of lighter build, for pack and saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of these.

Education.—They have no means of education, except that afforded by attendance at All Hallows, Yale, and St. George's school, the latter started some time ago near Lytton.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mostly hard-working Indians, and they make good progress in agriculture and improving their dwellings.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are situated on both banks of the Thompson river between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They contain an area of 2,376 acres, consisting of bench and mountain lands of poor quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good and no epidemic has visited them. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—They raise small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables; fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. One of their chief means of living is by mining for gold.

Cannery, Uchuklisaht Harbour, B. C.

Buildings.—Their log buildings are of a fair quality.

Stock.—They have a limited number of pack and saddle ponies, and a few cattle.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are hard-working in a way, but they seem to make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The total area is 3,191 acres, containing a good percentage of farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 364.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. They have been vaccinated ; their houses are well-kept, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm a little and raise stock extensively. They fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers and cowboys. Their chief occupation, apart from farming, is freight-hauling, for which they are well equipped with horses and wagons. They do most of the freighting carried on between Cook's Ferry and Similkameen.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of superior horses. Some of them can turn out as fine a four-horse team as can be found anywhere. They have some good cattle. They have some fine stallions and mares for breeding purposes.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with the farm implements usually required.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious Indians. Those on Mammet reserve are the most advanced in the agency in the cultivation of their land. They are making substantial progress, and are improving their condition. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, eight in number, of this band are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, comprising good farming land and some of the best grazing lands in the province.

Population.—The population of this band is 187.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and their general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians carry on mixed farming, and quite extensive stock-raising. They fish and hunt and engage in freighting and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, and are improving them.

Stock.—They have large herds of good horses, and herds of well-kept cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with necessary implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have been educated in Kamloops.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious. Many of them are well off. Johnny Chiliheetsa is the most up-to-date of them. There are some other well-to-do Indians among them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three, are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has appeared, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, and raise stock. They fish and hunt, and work as labourers. Farming is their chief means of living.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river, about fifty miles from Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres, composed of good farming and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 129.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are not so roomy or well-ventilated as the majority of other bands. They are not much occupied in the warm season.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, mostly hay and vegetables. They raise some stock. Fishing and hunting, chiefly the latter, occupy much of their time. They are employed as packers, labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings. Some improvement is apparent lately. Lumber is scarce with them.

Stock.—They have a number of fairly good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient of such.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious in their way, but nomadic. They are making some progress in farming. They are a peaceable, law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located around the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of good farming land.

Population.—The population of this band is 238.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. Sanitary conditions around the village are good.

Occupations.—These Indians farm extensively, fish a little, work as farm-hands and cowboys, and work as hop-pickers. They have considerable stock.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings, many of them frame.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, adapted for all purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, including self-binders and a steam thresher.

Education.—They have no schools. Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and they farm well. Some of them are wild and frequently break the law. They do not make much profit from farming, consequently they do not accumulate much.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them use intoxicants when they can be procured. Infractions in this respect are well looked after, however. They are as moral as Indians generally are.

OREGON JACK CREEK (PASCO NEPA) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on both sides of the Thompson river, a short distance below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek. The area is 2,380 acres, mostly inferior in quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, and sanitation is also good.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a fair number of stock, mostly horses.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but are unable to produce much from their land. They live well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS OR NKAMIP BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres; some fruit-raising and farming lands, but mostly grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited this band. Their houses are clean and other sanitary conditions are good. The Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They produce cereals, vegetables and fruit and raise stock; they fish and hunt and work in various capacities.

Buildings.—The old buildings are poor log buildings. The more recent ones show a decided improvement.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. Some raise considerable fruit, which finds a ready market. They do a good deal of planting. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3 being twelve miles from No. 1; they contain good meadows, excellent farming and grazing lands. The area is 48,694 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 152.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and there has not been much sickness among them. Their houses are well kept and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The dwellings of the older class are medium. Recently comfortable houses have been built.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and cattle of good quality.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and many of them are well-to-do. They do considerable fruit-growing. Their condition is constantly improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits of temperance have become much better and they are fairly moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake and on Salmon arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, much of which is timbered. There is some open country and grazing lands around the head of Little lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic, and their health has been unusually good. Sanitary conditions are good, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise some stock, fish and hunt, sell wood, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a good class of log and frame buildings.

Stock.—They have a limited number of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are clearing good farms for themselves, but they have not the advantages of other Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seventeen are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the lower reserves is 19,472 acres; and that of the upper is 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of the lower band is 129, and the population of the upper band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been good ; no epidemic has visited them and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock extensively, fish and hunt, pack and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, mostly of logs. They are now using lumber more in building houses.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have all necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, seven in number, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton. The area is 559 acres, mostly unproductive.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. They are not much occupied in the summer.

Occupations.—They can produce little from their lands ; their chief occupations are fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have not a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have little stock. The horses they have are for riding and packing purposes.

Farm Implements.—They have use for few.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are not many able-bodied Indians, and they just manage to get a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of 268 acres, and are capable of producing little.

Population.—The population of this band is 17. Other statistics are included in the Lytton band, with which they are identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. There are some good pasture-lands on Salmon river. The area is 679 acres, comprising agricultural and timbered lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, their houses are well kept, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise some stock, fish and hunt, and work as labourers in various ways. They live chiefly by farming.

Buildings.—They have a good class of houses.

Stock.—They have a good class of horses, suitable for farm work, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and most of them are well-off. They are very much civilized. They are peaceable and law-abiding, and take a great interest in the doings of the white people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, numbering six, of this band are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing small patches of tillable land.

Population.—The population is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and generally their health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—They raise small quantities of hay, fruit and vegetable. Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of houses.

Stock.—They have a few small horses for riding and packing, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have no schools on the reserve. Some have attended school at Spuzzum station and at All Hallow's, Yale. They have made good progress, and are well-behaved.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Their means of living are limited, and progress is consequently slow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres, containing farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, and the general health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—These Indians farm and raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They seldom violate the law. They are making good progress in farming and improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing in farming and stock-raising, the stock to-day being a great improvement on that of only a few years ago. They are also improving in dress and personal appearance and in their domestic life. The Indian women are very industrious, not alone in their domestic duties but they are rendering a helping hand in almost every kind of industry.

The Kamloops industrial school during the year has fully maintained its reputation as a successful and useful institution. As an evidence of its healthful condition it may be noticed that besides keeping several pupils over the required number, at the end of each term a number of applicants have to be refused admission. The staff of teachers and instructors is efficient and painstaking.

The industrial school for boys near Lytton has done good work with the number of pupils attending, but the complement has not yet been reached. The location is an ideal one, the buildings up-to-date in every respect and the management all that could be desired.

The hospital for Indians at Lytton was destroyed by fire at the beginning of the year. A larger one with better equipment has been built and is at present in operation. The Rev. E. E. W. Pugh, a medical missionary in charge, is of great benefit to the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, July 21, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the United States on the south and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Kootenay river, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres. The Isidore ranch, south of Fort Steele, has an area of 680 acres. The Bummer Flat Hay reserve, north of Fort Steele, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, contains 190 acres. The Kootenay industrial school reserve, on the St. Mary's river, contains 33 acres, and the agency office reserve at Fort Steele 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. The deaths that occurred were from old age and from grippe among the young children. The sanitary conditions at St. Eugene village are much improved, and there is now a good supply of pure water, a branch of the industrial school water-works having been extended to the village.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming, stock-raising, packing, trapping, hunting and fishing, and some find employment in the logging camps.

Buildings.—At the St. Eugene village, near the reserve, the majority of the Indians have built frame cottages, which are kept clean and neat. On the reserve the houses are built of logs and are comfortable.

Stock.—The Indians have a number of good work horses and are gradually getting rid of the Indian pony or cayuse, which is purchased and shipped to the North-west Territories. The cattle are fairly good, and the steers raised are sold in the local market for beef.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements, such as wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school is situated near the reserve, and is under the supervision and care of the Reverend N. Coccola, O.M.I., as principal, his assistant, and the Sisters of Charity, whose zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their very onerous duties, deserve the highest praise.

The progress made by the pupils during the year was most commendable, and discipline was well maintained. The buildings and gardens were carefully looked after, and kept clean and neat. A water system was put in last fall, and the different buildings are now well supplied with good, pure water, and with lavatories and baths. The parents of the children attending the school visit it frequently and appear to take an interest in the good work that is being so faithfuly carried on by the staff.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, steady and industrious, and are making fairly good progress in farming and cattle-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are a moral living band.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and contains 10,560 acres of very good prairie and grazing-lands, much of which can be easily irrigated.

Population.—The population of the band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. The village is situated on a dry gravel bench, which accounts in a measure for so little sickness.

Occupations.—They follow farming, stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and sheds are of logs, as dressed lumber is too expensive to obtain.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle and they are making an effort to improve both by a better grade of stallions and bulls.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily improving. Their farms are well cultivated, and fenced, and they extended and improved their irrigation ditches recently.

Temperance and Morality.—Living so near the boundary as they do, they are exposed to many temptations, but, with one or two exceptions, they are a moral and temperate band.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Windermere district, between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere, near the head-waters of the Columbia river on the east side, and contains 8,456 acres. The land is light sandy soil with some good hay-land near Lake Windermere. It is well watered and easily irrigated.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary conditions of the reserve are very good. The Indians usually live in tents during the summer, which are moved frequently from place to place. The deaths that occurred were amongst the very young children.

Occupations.—The principal industry is farming and stock-raising. A very few trap and hunt. The young men find work among the whites herding cattle and horses.

Buildings.—Their houses are built with logs and are fairly comfortable.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they carefully look after.

Stock.—They have a good band of cattle and horses, which they are steadily improving by the introduction of better bulls and stallions. They are gradually getting rid of the cayuse or Indian pony, which they now find is not profitable to breed.

Characteristics and Progress.—During the past year they improved and renewed their fences, built a new irrigation ditch, and planted a number of fruit-trees, which in a few years will yield them a good return, as there is a market for all kinds of fruit through the district.

Temperance and Morality.—They are law-abiding, and live good moral and temperate lives.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Reserve.—The reserve is in West Kootenay, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, three miles north of the international boundary at Port Hill, Idaho, and about two miles south of the town of Creston, in British Columbia. It has an area of 1,831½ acres.

The larger portion of the reserve is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river and is only useful for raising wild hay or for grazing when the water is low. The bench-land is heavily timbered, and when cleared is excellent for gardens and fruit farms.

Population.—The population is the same as last year, viz., 172.

Health and Sanitation.—Since the village was moved to the bench-land, the health of the Indians has greatly improved. There is less consumption among them. The deaths that occurred were from grippe, and were principally confined to the young children.

Occupations.—Their principal industry is cattle-raising. They also hunt, trap and fish, and since the Kootenay lake section has become famous for its fruit, these Indians are sought after by the settlers to pick berries and other fruits, which are shipped to the Northwest Territories. Around Creston, which is getting well settled, the Indians get work from time to time clearing land, and are also employed during the haying season by the settlers.

Buildings.—They continue to improve the village by putting up a better class of dwellings.

Stock.—They have a fairly good herd of cattle, which they are trying to improve; but their horses are not very valuable, and very little effort is made by them to raise a better class.

Farm Implements.—These consist principally of mowers, rakes, ploughs and harrows and some wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—While their progress is slow, still a marked change has taken place, and I look for a gradual improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are a moral and temperate band, which is in a great measure due to the earnest and faithful work done by the Rev. T. Wagner, O.M.I., who visits the reserve regularly.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia, opposite Toby creek, in the Windermere district, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land on this reserve is the best in the agency, and is mostly level prairie, very productive when properly farmed, is well watered, and has sufficient timber on it for fencing and fuel.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health. There was an epidemic of measles among them in the spring, which was very mild, with no fatal results.

They dress neatly, keep their houses clean and well ventilated, cook their food properly, and live much as the whites do.

Occupations.—They depend mostly on farming, stock-raising and freighting in the winter; and a few of the older ones still follow hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable, and they have good stables, barns and sheds for their stock and farm implements.

Stock.—They have a good herd of cattle and horses, and they have greatly improved the latter by the purchase of well-bred stallions.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes and a threshing-machine, which are carefully housed when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are the most progressive in the agency. Their farms and fences are well looked after. They raise good crops, and have a good market in the lumber camps and mines in the neighbourhood.

Last spring they planted a number of apple-trees and small fruits, which promise to do well, as the climate is admirably adapted for fruit-culture.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one or two, the members of the band are law-abiding, moral and temperate.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake, in the West Kootenay district, and has an area of 255 acres. The soil is sandy and is only suitable for vegetable gardens and fruit-culture.

Population.—The population of this band is 23.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health during the past year.

Occupations.—They find work on the steamers, clearing land for the settlers, and they also hunt, trap and fish. The women make moccasins and gloves and pick berries, which sell readily in the towns of Castlegar, Trail and Rossland.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of dressed lumber and are very comfortable.

Stock.—They have none of any kind.

Farm Implements.—Their farm implements consist of hoes, rakes and shovels.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working and industrious, and those who employ them speak well of them. They put in small gardens, and recently they have cleared a little more land and planted some fruit-trees.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral and live good, honest lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians through the agency are steadily improving, and find that in order to make a living they must work on their farms and carefully look after their stock, as trapping and hunting, upon which many of them depended, will soon be a thing of the past, as the district is getting settled up.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school have proved most useful as carpenters and farm helpers on the different reserves. They are good workers, and the knowledge gained at the school has helped the Indians greatly.

I have, &c.,
R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north, including all the islands between those two points; the mainland from Bute inlet to Smith's inlet, the east side of Vancouver island from the 50th parallel of latitude to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of Vancouver island; the west side of Vancouver island from, and including, Quatsino sound, to Cape Scott.

Reserves.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 17,052 acres. Although nearly all the reserves are heavily timbered, the soil is for the most part rocky, and unfit for agricultural purposes, with some small patches of river bottom which are capable of raising immense crops if properly cultivated.

Population.—The combined population of all the bands in this agency is 1,278.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has not been good; although there has been no epidemic of any kind, and the birth-rate fairly large, there has been a large decrease in the population. Although every effort has been made to check the ravages of the worst diseases, it has had very little effect, chiefly owing to the manner in which they cling to their old heathenish customs and ceremonies. A big improvement has been made by securing a supply of pure water in each of the villages, and in keeping their premises clean, but the worst disease with which we have to contend is consumption, and their habits and mode of living tend to increase rather than diminish the ravages of that particular disease.

An effort has been made during the last two years to check the potlatch by not allowing the Indians to remain together so long in one place, but that has proved to be of little benefit, as it is found that the disease germs carried about in their dirty old trade

blankets can be distributed in two or three weeks as effectually as they could in three months. Very little improvement in the general health of these Indians can be expected until they can be prevailed upon to give up their old barbarous customs.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation and means of obtaining a livelihood of these Indians is fishing. During the summer season they fish for the canneries; the men handle the boats and nets, and are paid so much per fish, while the women and children work in the canneries.

During the past year quite a number of the Indians have gone in for hand-logging, and those who have done so have made money in spite of the fact that they are heavily handicapped by being so far from the principal log market, Vancouver, and are practically at the mercy of one saw-mill, the only one in this section of the country or within two hundred miles. The Indians do considerable hunting and trapping, the prices obtained during the past year for furs being very good. These Indians do little or nothing in the way of farming or gardening. The Nuwitti tribe catch, and dry large quantities of halibut with which they supply other bands who are not so fortunately situated; the Tswawtiano, Mamalillakulla and Stenawkta bands do the same with regard to the oulachon fisheries, and the supply of grease, or Indian butter, for all the other bands is obtained from them. Unfortunately in 1904, the Indians were too late in getting to work, and got no grease that year, and this year the fish did not come; consequently, at present the Indians are hard up for grease, the old supply having become exhausted; however, it does not matter much, as the Indians are beginning to use largely the white man's butter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of the buildings of these Indians are nothing more than shacks built of split cedar boards; they are very large and are sometimes occupied by several families at the same time; their principal object in building such large houses is that they can be used for their winter dances, potlatches, &c. There are quite a number of small frame houses in each village, the young men especially going in more for the white man's house. There are no farm implements among these Indians, they have no use for them, as they do no farming; neither have they any stock worth mentioning; there are a few pigs, ducks and chickens in almost every band, but, as I mentioned before, they depend almost entirely on fishing, hunting and day labour for a livelihood, preferring to buy anything they may require, such as vegetables, &c.

Education.—There are in this agency three day schools besides a girls' home and an industrial school for boys. The industrial school is situated at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, on a reserve set apart by the department for school purposes. The school is under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker (Anglican missionary), who also teaches. The trades instruction has been well attended to by Mr. R. Willard. Mrs Corker and Miss Humphrey, as matron and assistant, keep the premises in a state of perfect order and cleanliness. The Alert Bay girls' home is situated within a quarter of a mile of the industrial school, and on the property of the Church Missionary Society, and is also under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker; there have been several different matrons in charge of this institution during the past year, and I understand there is no one in that capacity at present, the girls being all away with their parents at the canneries. The day school situated on the Nimkish reserve at Alert Bay, presided over by Mrs. E. Hall, has been fairly successful, and would have been more so if better attendance could have been maintained, but like almost everything in the lives of these Indians, it is regulated by the potlatch. The children from the girls' home attend this school. During the past year the Quaee day school has been under the management of Mr. Pearson (Anglican missionary); I am pleased to be able to report splendid progress by the children of this school; besides, the attendance has been much better than ever before. The day school at Cape Mudge has been under the managemnt of Mr. J. Edward Rendle (Methodist missionary); this school, I am also pleased to say, has been very well attended during the past year, and the children have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to be able to report that with regard to temperance the Indians of this agency have during the past year been all that one could reasonably expect or wish ; it is true that in some instances when in town a few of them have got into trouble through that cause, but at their own homes intoxication has been almost unknown. In the northern portion of the agency the credit for such good results is almost entirely due to Mr. W. Woollacott, the provisional officer stationed at Alert Bay ; it is also gratifying to note that a large percentage of the Indians take an active interest in trying to keep liquor from among them. With regard to other forms of immorality I regret to say that, although a good many of the Indians are beginning to show a disposition to fight against the evil, they are not yet all that one could desire.

Characteristics and Progress.—One of the characteristics of these Indians is their opposition to anything and everything advanced by the white man; this is particularly noticeable in their antagonism towards the schools and religious teaching for the children, and can be accounted for to a certain extent by the fact that before the advent of the white man the Indians of this nation were great fighting men ; in that respect being in the same class with the Hydahs and Tsimpseans, and naturally object to being governed by any one, and as they have sense enough to know that open rebellion would be worse than useless, the next best thing they can do is to evade or circumvent the law on every possible occasion; they resemble a lot of unruly children on whom argument is thrown away ; this may be said to apply to the older Indians only; the younger men, or at least a large majority of them, are adopting the ways of the white man more and more, as time goes on, although the influence of the old people is a continual drag on the young men.

These Indians have been very quiet and peaceable during the past year. I had only one inconsiderable trouble this year, and that was in breaking up their potlatch at Mamalillakulla last April ; they seemed to have got the idea that I was interfering with their ceremonies in opposition to the wishes of the department. On the whole these Indians are improving; not so fast as we would like, still an improvement is always noticeable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the foregoing I have endeavoured to give nothing but facts, in order that the department may have a correct understanding of the Indians of this agency and their affairs. One might get by casually reading this report the idea that these Indians were a bad lot, or at least that I was trying to create that impression, such, however, is far from being the case. A large majority of these Indians (and I say it without fear of contradiction), are, in so far as honesty, industry and intelligence go, the equal, if not superior of any other Indians on the coast; if they are more immoral or intemperate than others, it is because of their surroundings, their exposure to temptation and the lack of the protection they ought to have. By the latter I mean the inefficient police protection in some portions of the agency and the cities, towns and municipalities where the Indians are compelled to live during the fishing season, and where it is only on rare occasions we hear of any one being convicted for supplying Indians with liquor. There is no place on the North American continent where Indians can make a living easier than within the boundaries of this agency, and there is no doubt in my mind that when they are once got into the proper groove they will become good and prosperous citizens. Whether it is because of improper methods or lack of interest on the part of those who are supposed to attend to the spiritual welfare of the Indians, or whether it is the fault of the Indians themselves, I am not prepared to say, but the fact remains that these Indians take very little interest in religion.

I have, &c.,

G. W. DEBECK,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Northwest Coast Agency,
Metlakatla, August 20, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This agency extends from the head of Rivers inlet in the south to the head of Nass river in the north, including all the islands and inlets on the coast and extending up the Skeena river as far as Kitselas canyon ; it also includes Dolphin island and the Queen Charlotte islands.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 101,756 acres.

Population.—The total population of this agency is 3,936 souls.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the Queen Charlotte islands, and in close proximity to Skidegate inlet, and have a total acreage of 1,551 acres. The land generally is rough and unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The greater number of the small reserves are laid off for fishing stations.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people during the year has been good. Sanitary conditions are steadily improving, and these people rank high among the Indians of this agency under this head.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these people are fishing during the spring and summer months, and hunting the rest of the year. They are particularly fortunate in regard to employment, as at present two dog-fish oileries, one of which is owned and controlled by themselves, are in operation ; besides this, a great many of the people come to the Skeena river every season for the salmon fisheries ; the men readily obtain employment fishing, and the women are employed in the canneries filling cans, &c., &c.

Buildings.—During the past year some improvements are noticeable, but no new buildings have been erected.

Stock.—These Indians have very few cattle.

Education.—Good results are noticeable from the efforts of the teachers in the day school in this village. Teachers report that the parents show more interest in the school of late.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Skidegate Indians, in general, may be classed as fairly industrious, and are self-supporting, with the exception of a few old and sick people. They are law-abiding and get along among themselves with but few domestic troubles, which are common to all Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are deserving of special mention for their behaviour: notwithstanding the fact that they visit the Skeena river and other places, their conduct from a temperate and moral standpoint is satisfactory, and shows marked improvement from year to year.

MASSETT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated on Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, and have a total acreage of 1,871½ acres. The principal

reserve is Massett, at the mouth of Massett inlet, on which the village of Massett stands and where the people of all reserves reside. The land in general is of a level nature and in many cases well adapted for agriculture. Small reserves are laid off at the mouths of the rivers for fishing purposes. Abundance of choice timber of all kinds is to be found in close proximity to Massett.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the people of this tribe has not been as good as usual. Tuberculosis apparently is increasing. Natural sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—Like the Skidegate people, the principal occupations of the Massett Indians consist of hunting and fishing, but they are less fortunate, I regret to say, than their southern neighbours, as no fishing industries of any description have up to the present time been started in the vicinity of their homes, consequently they are obliged to seek employment in other places during the entire fishing season. A number of them go to Southern Alaska, Nass and Skeena rivers for the salmon fisheries. As there are excellent halibut banks in the vicinity of Massett, and good dog-fish fishing grounds, I trust in the near future some enterprising parties may turn their attention to this district, where they will find a people most willing to afford them ample help, and encouragement to start in different enterprises. Besides this the finest quality of timber of all kinds is to be found there, and before long the timber industry will open up on the island, and that will give other employment to these people. Many of these people are also engaged fur-hunting, and in the early spring fur-seal and sea-otter hunting. Canoe-building, at one time a great industry among these people and from which they derived a large source of income, has gradually decreased, and is now largely a thing of the past, as the Columbia fishing boat, universally used, has taken its place ; therefore this source of revenue or income cannot be counted upon in the future. More or less wood, silver, and gold carving, and fancy baskets are made by the older people during the winter months and sold to traders and curio-seekers at fairly good prices.

Buildings.—Some partly finished houses have been completed, but no new buildings have been erected.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are owned by these people.

Education.—One day school under the direction of Rev. W. E. Collison, assisted by Henry Edenshaw, is carried on during the time the people remain at home. Owing to the delay in transportation of material, the new day school for this village has not yet been built.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They give very little trouble from the use of intoxicants. There is room for improvement in their morality, but they are in general good people.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the lower Nass river, Portland canal, and Observatory inlet, and contain a total acreage of 5,135 acres, combining a limited quantity of agricultural, grazing and timber lands, but largely mountainous and rugged and of little or no use except for hunting. The smaller reserves are laid off principally for fishing purposes.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the people may be termed good, but tuberculosis is certainly making headway, and the number of deaths from this disease is more noticeable than in other years. Sanitary conditions are enforced and are very satisfactory.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these people are fishing, hunting and logging. During the cannery season the women are all employed in the several salmon canneries, washing fish, filling cans, &c., &c.

Buildings.—Improvements have been made, but no new dwellings built during the year.

Education.—A large Indian day school under the direction of Ven. Archdeacon Collison is carried on the greater portion of the year. The building used for a school is unsuitable, and provision will have to be made during the present year for a new school building.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Kincolith Indians are on the whole a fairly industrious people, and, with the exception of a few old, blind or sick, are self-supporting, and are making good progress along the line of civilization. While it is true that they are not accumulating any great amount of wealth, nevertheless they are surrounding themselves with more of the comforts enjoyed by the white man, wearing good warm clothing and using the best of food, and to a large extent enjoying many luxuries. Although they have no serious trouble among themselves, their nature is to use any authority vested in them to the limit, and on this account more or less jealousy often exists among them and domestic troubles of a trivial nature cause them unnecessary anxiety.

Temperance and Morality.—They still stand high among the Indians of this agency from a temperate and moral standpoint.

LACHKALTSAP BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is the Lachkaltsap reserve, having a total acreage of 3,955 acres, on which the village of Lachkaltsap stands, as well as the villages of Andegulay and Kittex. Besides these large reserves several smaller ones have been set aside for the people of the three villages mentioned, which are used principally for fishing purposes. More or less of this land would be suitable for mixed farming if cleared and cultivated, and some fair-sized timber is to be found on portions of it. During the year Lachkaltsap village was surveyed into town lots by Mr. Ashdown H. Green.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians this year shows improvement, but a number of tubercular cases have been reported. Sanitary conditions have improved on this reserve during the year, Rev. Mr. McCullagh of Aiyansh Mission, paying particular attention to this matter.

Occupations.—In common with other Nass Indians, the principal occupation of this band is fishing. During the early spring they are engaged in the oulachon fishing, and extracting the grease from the fish, for which they find a ready market among the traders and the interior Indians. The summer season they spend at the salmon canneries, principally on the Nass river, where the men are engaged fishing, and the women assisting to put the fish up. The rest of the year is spent in hunting and a few are engaged attending to their gardens and they have some very good ones.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—A few cattle are owned on this reserve.

Education.—A native teacher has kept the day school on this reserve open during the time the people have been home.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a fairly industrious people and are self-supporting. They are law-abiding, possibly a little over-anxious to exercise the authority vested in them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate band and little or no trouble arose through intemperance last year among them. Morally there is no fault to find with them.

ANDEGULAY, KITTEX AND KITWILLUCHSHILT BANDS.

Reserves.—Andegulay and Kittex are both situated on the Lachkaltsap reserve and Kitwilluchshilt on the reserve of the same name, all being on the Nass. Besides

these reserves they have allotted to them a number of fishing stations. The land in some places or patches is suitable for gardens, but speaking generally of it, outside of the Lachkaltsap reserve, it is not suited to any extent for agriculture, and no timber of any size is to be found except cottonwood.

Health and Sanitation.—While no epidemics of a serious nature have visited them, still a good many deaths for the size of the villages have taken place during the year, tuberculosis being their greatest enemy.

Occupations.—Like all other Nass river Indians, the principal occupations are hunting and fishing, and the cannery managers have always given me to understand that the Indians from these villages are exceptionally good workers and fishermen. During the spring season they are also engaged in the oulachon fishing, and a large amount of grease is prepared for sale by them.

Education.—The Indians of Kittex and Andegulay, having recently joined the Lachkaltsap Mission, will now be able to take advantage of the day school at that point ; heretofore they have had no school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Having connected themselves with the Church of England, we may look for the total abandonment of old-time customs, and, therefore, I can safely report progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians having a reputation of being able to make an intoxicant from brew composed of various ingredients, a careful and successful raid was made during the year, the supply located and destroyed, and the principal offenders severely punished. From that time on little or no trouble has been reported.

AIYANSH BAND.

Reserves.—This band is located on the lower portion of the Kitlacdamax reserve, which has a total area of almost 4,000 acres. Here we find one of the finest reserves in this agency from an agricultural standpoint, the land being level and easily cleared and the soil possessing all the qualities for mixed farming. Besides this they have several small fishing stations that they use for taking salmon for food.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been exceptionally good, no serious illness of any kind being among them. The sanitary arrangements of this village are on modern lines, and are as nearly perfect as can be made among Indians. Their houses are well located, all having nice gardens, and the surroundings present a healthy appearance.

Occupations.—In common with other Nass river Indians, the members of this band depend largely on fishing for a livelihood, and every spring take advantage of the oulachon fishing, and during the summer months go to the canneries. During the last few years the Rev. J. B. McCullagh has induced many of them to leave their wives and children at home, to attend to the gardens or small farms which they are slowly but surely getting under cultivation. After they return from the fishing mostly all of them are engaged clearing up their allotments, and I look for good results from an agricultural standpoint on this reserve in the near future.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year, but general improvements and completions are noticeable.

Stock.—These Indians have some stock, and are making slow but sure advancement along this line.

Education.—No change has taken place during the year ; one day school taught by a native teacher, under the direction of Rev. J. B. McCullagh, is open during the greater part of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are among the most enterprising in the agency, have good homes and require little or no assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The year has proved fully as good as past years, therefore no complaints can be made.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B. C.—Boys Working on Farm.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated at the head of the Nass river, the principal reserve being the northern portion of the Kitlacdamax reserve, a division having been made of this reserve two years ago between these Indians and the Aiyansh band. Like the Aiyansh portion of this reserve, the land is superior agriculturally to that of any other reserve in the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic of a serious nature has visited these people, but the birth-rate is small and the death-rate high; however, the health may be considered fair during the year.

Occupations.—Fishing during the spring and summer season and hunting the rest of the year comprise the actual employments of the Kitlacdamax Indians. A few of them have gardens and raise small quantities of potatoes of the finest quality for their own use, but up to the present they have paid very little attention to farming.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—A few horses and cattle are owned by these people.

Education.—These Indians have had no school, but lately they have shown a desire to have a teacher among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and self-supporting ; during the present year they have shown a desire to abandon old customs.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year a raid was planned and effectively carried out and stills of a crude manufacture seized and destroyed and the owners severely punished. No trouble from intemperance since this time has been brought to my attention. Morally no serious complaints were heard during the year.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve in this agency from the standpoint of size is the Tsimpsean reserve, which contains a total acreage of 57,742 acres, the northern half having been laid off for the Port Simpson band. Besides this large reserve, they have many fishing stations laid off and surveyed for them on the Skeena river and other points. While it is true that these Indians have a large stretch of country, the land in general is unfit for cultivation and contains little or no marketable timber. Portions of it, however, would be suitable for raising cattle, but the long winter would not permit of its being profitably turned to this account.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. I am pleased to report that very few tubercular cases are reported from this large reserve this year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—In addition to the fishing industry, on which they largely depend for a living, the prospect of the new Transcontinental railway coming to this vicinity gives encouragement to the Indians that they may be able to secure employment during construction.

Buildings.—Under this head, the band stands pre-eminent among the Indians of this agency, and I believe in the province, having in the vicinity of two hundred modern, substantial, and in numerous cases, handsome dwellings. The workmanship of many of the buildings is most creditable.

Education.—Here is located the Crosby girls' home, the Port Simpson Indian boy's boarding school and a large Indian day school. A new Indian day-school building is now in course of erection.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are steadily advancing and improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be classed as temperate; very little drunkenness has been brought to my attention this year. Morally they rank high.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Reserves.—Occupying the southern half of the Tsimpsean reserve and situated on Metlakatla bay is the old historic village of Metlakatla, the home of the Metlakatla Indians. This reserve, being the southern half of the Tsimpsean reserve including Digby and Tugwell islands, has an area of something over 25,000 acres. The land to a great extent might be called worthless, a great portion of it being of a swampy nature; but on the small islands in Venn passage and on Digby island some excellent soil is to be found and on these many good vegetable gardens are located. Some fair-sized timber can also be found in patches on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been very good. Tuberculosis, however, is on the increase on this reserve. Good sanitary conditions prevail.

Occupations.—Fishing, some logging and general work around the canneries during the year have been the principal occupations of these people.

Education.—The Metlakatla industrial school, boys' and girls' branches, and one Indian day school are located on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are not as energetic and enterprising a body as many other bands in the agency ; being naturally of a contented and happy frame of mind, and many of them being descendants of parents of rank, they do not take to hard work, in many cases, with any degree of friendship. They are making little progress in the way of accumulating wealth or improving their property, but there are individual cases of enterprise among them. Two small clam-canning canneries are owned by them and operated during the winter months. They have also two fairly well-stocked stores in this village.

Temperance and Morality.—Their good record in these respects continues, and the fact that there was no trouble during the year speaks for itself.

KITKATLA BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is situated on Dolphin island, surrounded by the waters of Hecate strait and Ogden channel, and with eighteen smaller fishing reserves makes a total area of 4,640 acres allotted to this band. The land comprising these reserves is suitable only for hunting, and fishing operations at the mouths of the streams. No timber of any size is to be found on them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band in general has been good ; most of the deaths may be set down to tuberculosis.

Sanitary conditions on this reserve have improved during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians may be called hunters, although they follow fishing during the salmon season, and their women are engaged in common with other Indian women working in the canneries during that period. Nevertheless, the principal earnings of the Kitkatla Indians are derived from hunting fur-seal and other animals. A few of them engage in hand-logging at certain seasons.

Education.—One day school, which is open the greater part of the year, is located on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive, but superstitious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of alcohol to any great extent. Morally they are quite up to the average.

PORT ESSINGTON, KITSUMKELUM AND KITSELAS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these Indians are all situated on the Skeena river. The Port Essington special reserve adjoins the town of Port Essington, and in time

may become valuable property, as this point is looked upon as the gateway to the interior of northern British Columbia. Kitsumkelum reserve is situated up the Skeena river some seventy miles, and at Kitselas canyon is the reserve of the same name. Some good agricultural land, as well as timber of fairly good size, is to be found on these reserves ; more especially is this the case with the Kitselas reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—While no outbreaks of a serious nature have taken place, the general health of these Indians has not been good. Consumption is certainly on the increase among them. Sanitary conditions at Port Essington have improved during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians depend on fishing and hunting, working at the canneries, saw-mills and on river steamboats. Some of them are engaged at hand-logging and other work.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Education.—At Port Essington the Indian day school is doing good work. During the past year a school was carried on at New Town, Kitselas.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this band residing at Port Essington are not disposed to be troublesome, and are a fairly liberal-minded lot, and are making slow progress. The Indians of Kitsumkelum and Kitselas are only average, and are easily disturbed over their own religious and domestic troubles. They are making slow progress.

HARTLEY BAY AND CHINA HAT BANDS, OR KITKAHTA AND KITASOO BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the Coast district, and are not adapted for agriculture. Some good timber is scattered over some of them and they are all good hunting grounds.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Buildings.—Some improvements have taken place during the year, but no new houses have been built.

Occupations.—The Indians living on these reserves are occupied almost constantly, fishing in season, at other times logging and hunting. All have small gardens, from which they produce potatoes enough for their own use.

Education.—One Indian day school at China Hat, and one at Hartley Bay are kept open during the time the people are home.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on these reserves are industrious and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little trouble has occurred through intemperance during the year. Morally they have a very good record.

KITLOPE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this small band are situated on Gardner channel, Coast district, and are of little or no value from an agricultural standpoint. Small quantities of timber are scattered through them, but it has no commercial value.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fully up to the average. Sanitary conditions are not satisfactory, and it is almost impossible to make them so. They are so widely separated from other Indian villages that it is a difficult matter to visit them.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been put up during the year.

Education.—They have no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are inclined to be of an indolent nature and might be termed a happy-go-lucky lot ; they are fair hunters and are self-supporting. They are making little or no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They will drink all the whisky they can secure, and have given some trouble, caused by stuff manufactured by themselves.

KITIMAAT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are all situated in Douglas channel and are the poorest reserves and of smaller dimensions according to the size of the band than any other in the agency. They contain no farming land and no timber of any value. This village was surveyed during the year into town lots.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis during the past year has caused the most of the deaths; this band more than any other in the agency shows a decided increase in the number of deaths from this disease. As a survey has now been made of the village, sanitary conditions can be improved.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been put up this year.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and logging are their chief occupations.

Education.—There is one day school for the band. During the time these people are at home the attendance at this school is good. The building in use, however, must be enlarged during the present year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and self-supporting. They are inclined to be a little troublesome, and cannerymen report that they are very independent in their dealings.

Temperance and Morality.—They give very little trouble in so far as intemperance is concerned. Morally they have a fair record.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this important band are situated in the Coast district and comprise a total acreage of 3,372 acres, the principal reserve being the Bella Bella. The land generally speaking is not adapted for agriculture, but the small reserves contain many patches of suitable soil for the production of good vegetables. Some fair-sized timber patches are scattered throughout the reserves, but to no great extent. The small reserves are valuable as fishing stations, and many of them are used for this purpose.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians this year has been exceptionally good. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, logging and working at the canneries are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Some splendid buildings are to be found on this reserve; during the present year many improvements have been made, but no new buildings erected.

Education.—This band has one day school. The attendance during the time the people are at home is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These people compare favourably with any other Indians in the agency, from the standpoint of temperance and morality.

KEMSQUIT, TALOMEY AND BELLA COOLA BANDS.

Reserves.—The Kemsquit reserves are located at the head of Dean channel and contain a total area of 930 acres. The Talomey and Bella Coola reserves are located on the southern and northern arms, respectively, of Bentic arm, and contain a total area of 4,007 acres. The Kemsquit reserves contain some agricultural land and fair-sized timber, but the soil is not well adapted for farming, being of a gravelly nature. Much good soil is distributed through the Talomey reserves and some excellent timber. The Bella Coola reserve is, beyond doubt, the most valuable reserve, according to its acreage, in this agency. The finest soil and excellent timber, with good tidal flats producing excellent grass, describes as nearly as possible the natural features of this reserve. The Bella Coola reserve has been surveyed into small farms this year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fair during the year. Sanitary conditions are not yet satisfactory, but some improvement is shown.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are fishing, hunting, logging and at Bella Coola attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—No progress of note during the year can be recorded.

Stock.—They have a few cattle and horses.

Education.—An Indian day school is kept open the greater part of the year. The attendance the latter part of the year is reported to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exceedingly fond of liquor, and persistently try to manufacture a brew for their own use. Morally the standard is not high.

OWEEKANO BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located at the head of Rivers inlet, and contain a total acreage of 1,761 acres. The land, with the exception of a few patches, may be classed as worthless, except for hunting and fishing purposes.

Health and Saintation.—The health of this band during the year has not been satisfactory. A number of tubercular cases have been reported. Sanitary conditions show slight improvement.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and logging are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Education.—A day school was opened by the Methodist Church during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—When they can obtain whisky they never refuse it, and they also try to manufacture it. Morally they show some improvement this year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Drs. Kergin, Wilson, Large and Spencer have been kept busy during the year attending to the requirements of the sick.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. MORROW,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, July 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, a distance of two hundred miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—The eighteen tribes forming this agency have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about five acres per head of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tsesaht band, containing 1,030 acres; and the other at Numukamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Ohiat tribe, and containing 1,700 acres. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from 2 acres to 250 acres each; the majority of these

reserves are rocky, timbered, or tidal lands given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Tsahahch (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ahahswinnis (No. 1) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river, at Alberni, and comprises an area of 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUKLISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Elhlateese (No. 3) and is situated at the head of Howchuklisaht harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8) and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barclay sound, and they comprise an area of 145 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahcoah (No.1) and is situated at Village passage, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 124 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

EWLHUILHLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Ittatso (No. 41), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Opitsat (No. 1), is situated on Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yahksis (No. 11), is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahktosis (No. 15), is situated on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and comprises 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), is situated at Heshquait harbour about twenty miles north of Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 222 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of 210 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHITLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Cheshish (No. 15), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of 29 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Noochatl (No. 1) is situated on Esperanza inlet and comprises an area of 16 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Oke (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and comprises an area of 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUKAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Aktese (No. 1) Village Island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission Island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands are part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Tsooquanah (No. 2), Wyah (No. 3), Clo-oose (No. 4) and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Pacheena (No. 1) and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river, at Port Renfrew, and comprises an area of 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY

Population.—The population of the various bands hereinbefore enumerated is as follows :—Ahoussaht, 263; Clayoquot, 239; Chaicclesaht, 76; Ehattisaht, 95; Ewlhuilhlaht, 146; Heshquiat, 152; Howchuklisat, 36; Kelsemaht, 82; Kyukaht, 274; huilhlaht, 136; Heshquiat, 152; Howchuklisat, 36; Kelsemaht, 82; Oiaht, 148; Opitchesaht, 53; Pacheenaht, 55; Toquaht, 26; Tsesaht, 122, being a total of 2,264.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been no outbreak of any infectious or epidemic disease, and the number of deaths recorded is very much less than last year, yet the population continues to decrease somewhat, the statistics showing an excess of deaths over births of forty-six for the whole agency ; this, however, is only about half the decrease recorded for the previous year. The deaths this year were for the most part due either to the diseases commonly attendant on old age or, among the younger people, to the ravages of tuberculosis in some form or other, or to its allied disease, scrofula.

The Indians are beginning to understand more and more the nature of, and the precautions necessary to ward off, consumption and to be more careful in associating with those who are suffering from the disease, but there is an element in the Indian constitution which will always militate against their longevity ; they appear to be very lacking in the quality of vital tenacity, and will die from an attack from which even a delicate white person would recover in a few weeks. Even if skilfully nursed past the crisis of the illness, they will too often sink into a decline and end with galloping consumption, although the original disease may have been something quite removed from that.

Some attention has been paid to vaccination, fifty-two Indian children having been vaccinated during the year. The older people object strongly to vaccination, unless when small-pox is threatening, as it always gives them bad sores, and often dangerous ones, owing to the impure state of their blood. Most of the children mentioned above as having been vaccinated were inmates of boarding schools, where they are under the most favourable conditions of cleanliness, diet and attention for recovering from the effects.

Resources and Occupations.—The Indians of this agency may be said to live on the water and by the water. Almost every one of their reserves can be reached by canoe, and it is from the ocean in one way or another that they derive their living. Formerly the greater portion of them went sealing every year on schooners which engaged in the business and made two cruises each year, one down the Californian coast in the spring and another to the Behring sea in the summer and fall. At that time seals were plentiful, prices high and the Indians made large sums, individual cases being recorded of an Indian earning on both trips over one thousand dollars. Then seals became scarce, prices dropped, and many of the Indians ceased to go sealing, being still further prejudiced against the occupation by the total loss of one of the schooners with a number of Indians on board. Thereafter the Indians turned their attention more to working on the Fraser river during the salmon season, the men being engaged catching the fish while their women could get good wages working in the canneries, cleaning the salmon and preparing them for canning.

Lately, times have been bad at this industry also, the run of salmon having steadily decreased from year to year. Last year those Indians who went to the Behring sea on the sealing schooners made very fair catches, and the schooner-owners, who ship the seal-skins to the London market, received much enhanced prices, which has given a stimulus to the business, and, higher prices per skin being offered to the Indian hunters this year, many more have gone sealing than usual. If they have ordinary success, they are better employed in this way than wandering to the Fraser river and from thence to the hop-fields of the state of Washington, as they generally do, as they are more likely to spend their earnings foolishly or in dissipation, whereas when they return from the Behring sea they have a sum of money to last them through the winter.

Last winter and in the early spring months a number of the Indians found profitable employment catching the large so-called 'spring salmon,' for a firm who started a small plant in Barclay sound for partially salting the fish, which were then shipped in barrels to the New York and even to continental markets. They paid a good price per pound to the Indians and the work came at a most opportune time for the Indians, who are generally rather hard-up towards spring.

Buildings.—The class of buildings of these Indians varies very much with the local conditions. Where the band happens to be located near white men and the Indian can see the advantages of the white man's house, he is very likely to copy him in the style of his building ; also, in these districts lumber can generally be had for a more or less reasonable price, but in parts more remote and where lumber is very high in price, owing to cost of freight, &c., the Indian is to a certain extent forced to keep to the old shanty style of house. Not many houses have been built in this agency this year, partly due to a want of money and partly to the fact that many of them are being persuaded to abandon the old fashion of burning down every house in which a death occurred ; the decrease of population does not of course tend to make a demand for new houses. What new houses have been erected, being built mostly by the younger men, have been almost entirely frame buildings and of reasonable size and with comfortable fittings, such as floors, windows, &c.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Only the two bands at Alberni possess a few horses, and they do very little farming. Of the remainder only one band possess any number of cattle, namely, the Ohiat band, and their cattle, for the most part, run more or less wild in the bush and get very little attention. The Indians of this agency are not farmers either by habit or disposition, and are further deterred by the rocky or heavily timbered character of their reserves, only two bands possessing land that would make good farms ; and even these would require an amount of hard and persistent effort to which they would not take kindly.

Education.—There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding and seven day schools. Two day schools have been reopened during the past year, and one day school has been opened for the first time.

Industrial School.—This is situated on Meares island, near Clayoquot, and is in charge of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is the Reverend Father Maurus, O.S.B.; the matron is Sister Placide. There are other sisters employed as cook, seamstress, laundress, &c. A Mr. Swain is also engaged as instructor for the boys. He is an experienced carpenter. This school is doing an excellent work among the Indians, the principal and matron being exceedingly well qualified for their respective positions, and the whole machinery of this important institution moves smoothly and without friction.

This summer, while visiting a remote part of the agency, I met a pupil of this school, who was home for a holiday, and, although one would naturally expect to find the effects of school discipline somewhat relaxed by association with his more uncivilized friends, I was pleased to note that he was as civil-mannered as if the eyes of his teacher were still on him and spoke to me in a frank and manly way without forwardness and yet without hesitancy.

The school receives a per capita grant from the department for not more than fifty pupils, but at present sixty-five pupils are in attendance, those over the number of fifty being kept entirely at the expense of the school authorities.

Boarding School.—These are situated at Alberni and at Ahoussaht. Both are under the control of the Presbyterian Church.

At the Alberni school Mr. J. R. Motion is principal and Mrs. Motion, matron. Mrs. Stevens acts as assistant-matron and Mrs. Cameron has charge of the educational branch of the work.

The teaching is carried on in accordance with the regulations of the department, and in addition the pupils receive much religious instruction.

The grant from the department provides for fifty pupils. At present there are forty-four in attendance.

At the Ahoussaht boarding school the staff consists of Mr. J. C. Butchart, B.A., principal ; Mrs. Butchart, matron; Miss E. McKay, assistant-matron, and Miss J. McNeill, assistant-teacher. In the autumn of last year the newly-erected boarding school was occupied for the first time and has proved suitable and commodious in every way. A fine substantial-looking building from the outside, within it presents ample accommodation for the pupils, conveniently and suitably disposed for the proper management and supervision of the inmates at all times.

The progress of the pupils both in educational attainments and in general training and conduct continues to be very satisfactory, which must be gratifying to the principal and matron, who have worked up the school from the rather difficult conditions in which they first found it. The government grant for this school provides for twenty-five pupils, but more are constantly in attendance, thirty-five being inmates at present.

Day School.—The seven day schools are located as follows : one at Kyuquot, taught by Rev. Father Sobry; one at Nootka, taught by Rev. Father Stern; one at Clayoquet, taught by Rev. Father Moser, all of the Roman Catholic faith ; one at Clayoquot, taught by the Rev. W. J. Stone, and one at Nitinat, taught by Mr. Nicolas, both belonging to the Methodist Church ; one at Ucluelet, taught by Mrs. Swartout, and one at Dodger's cove, taught by Mr. J. T. Ross, both under the control of the Presbyterian Church.

All the above mentioned teachers are, each according to their respective religious affiliations, labouring faithfully for the benefit and improvement of the Indians among whom they dwell, and much credit and respect should attach to these devoted men and women, who, from conscientious motives, cut themselves adrift from human civilization and association with their home and friends and immure themselves in some desolate spot, where for months together they will hardly see another white face, save on the hurried, and perhaps monthly, visit of a steamer with provisions and mail. As a whole the Indians take kindly to the idea of seeing their children educated, though no doubt a number of the older people would fain adhere to the old ignorance and superstition, but as the children now passing through the schools grow up and return to their reserves, their influence will undoubtedly be in the direction of seeking further progress and enlightenment.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have a wholesome dread of the law, especially if its infraction means a sojourn in jail; to the infliction of a fine they are more indifferent. Considering their numbers it must be said that they are, on the whole, peaceable and law-abiding. The most serious crime for which any Indian was convicted during the past year was an assault by an Indian of the Ucluelet band on his wife. With very little provocation, and no justification whatever, he struck the woman on the head with a stick of fire-wood. Had the services of a doctor not happened to be readily available, the probabilities are that the woman would have bled to death. The man was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine, and the lesson taught in this way had a most salutary effect both on the behaviour of the particular individual and also on the whole band. Other offences consist for the most part of gambling and drunkenness. There were also two convictions for theft. Drunkenness is not on the increase, but I imagine this is due rather to the vigilance of the constables and other officials in seeing that worthless white men are kept away from the reserves and no opportunity afforded of getting liquor easily, than to any very strong temperance sentiment among the Indians themselves, as it is very hard for them to resist the temptation, if a chance presents itself of getting drunk, even in the case of men who will readily admit the pernicious effects of drinking and urge that strict methods should be employed to prevent its introduction into a reserve. While this is true of the majority of the population, yet it is only fair to record that there are many praiseworthy exceptions, men who at all times are strictly sober and who always use their influence against the practice.

The Indians of this agency are almost entirely dependent (beyond the fish and

game they catch for their own use) on the money they earn catching fish for the canneries or seals for the company, which employs a fleet of schooners for that purpose. In both cases they generally get, not a daily or monthly wage, but a price per salmon or per sealskin. When times or prices are good, very few of the Indians have the foresight and self-restraint to save their money against a time of need; consequently when prices drop, or if there happens to be a poor run of salmon, or seals become temporarily scarce, the Indians' earnings are reduced at once and they become more or less impoverished without any particular fault on their part. In consequence of these conditions, it may be said that the material prosperity of these Indians depends, in a great measure, on circumstances not immediately under their own control unlike the case of Indians engaged in, say, farming pursuits, where the results would be more in proportion to the amount of industry shown. For example the past year shows an increase of over fifty per cent in the sum of money earned by catching seals over that of the previous year, and this increase means a material addition to their total income, though probably the Indians exerted themselves just as much the one year as the other in order to procure a good catch.

At the present moment prospects appear brighter, financially speaking, for these Indians than for some years past. The higher prices offered to those going to the Behring sea and expectations of a good catch, and the increased demand for their services around the canneries, which are preparing for an extra large pack, this being the fourth year in which an extra large run of salmon generally occurs, point to an increase of income among them generally. Even the fact that the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition is to be held in this province this year will help them somewhat, as the large number of visitors will undoubtedly make a demand for the baskets and other Indian curios, the making of which employ the women of the band in the winter months.

The morality of these Indians varies a good deal with their environment. Where much exposed to temptation they are apt to become immoral, but where not so exposed they will lead quiet, respectable lives.

While they never can be made farmers, as their natural tastes and the local conditions alike forbid it, yet these Indians are in many ways responsive to instruction and improvement. Many of them could, I think, be taught a mechanic's trade. Some of them now, without any proper training, are quite adepts in the making of ornaments, medals and other articles in silver or copper. One or two have shown quite a taste and skill, though totally untrained, in drawing and painting.

Recently while in the most distant portion of this agency I had occasion, owing to stress of weather, to put into a small reserve not often used by Indians, and found lying in the little harbour a large fishing-boat, complete in every particular, which was the sole workmanship of an Indian who happened to be there at the time. On the construction of this boat he had used 'white man's lumber,' that is lumber bought from a saw-mill and therefore sawn by machinery, but on the beach he had, almost finished, a boat over thirty feet long which he had constructed entirely of boards which he himself had hewn out of a log. The parts which required to be of iron he had furnished by getting bolts, &c., from pieces of old wreckage he had found along the beach from time to time, and the only tools he had employed in converting the standing tree into a finished boat were an axe and saw, and the common Indian adze or chisel. The appearance of the whole boat, when painted and supplied by him with the necessary running gear, was highly creditable to the workman.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have pleasure in stating that this year all the quarterly returns from the principals of the industrial and boarding schools in this agency, also the annual report and five other annual returns required from these principals, were all in my hands,

and all correct, within a week of the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, to which they referred. The quarterly returns from the teachers of the various Indian day schools were also received very shortly after that date ; such promptitude and precision is very creditable to the principals and teachers concerned, showing that they are both competent to deal with, and throughly interested in, this branch of their duties, and must tend to facilitate the work of the department.

During the year we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia ; Rev. A. E. Green, the newly appointed inspector of Indian schools for British Columbia, has also paid several visits to this agency, inspecting the most important schools.

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Williams Lake Agency,
Clinton, July 21, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with a tabulated statement of statistics and a list of government property in my charge.

Location.—The Williams Lake agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary. This agency contains an aggregate of 90,080 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 1,955.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,858½ acres. Its natural features are good grazing bench-lands, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are also good hay meadows on the reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 52.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of grippe the health of this band was good. They have very comfortable houses, which are kept in good condition.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting fur-bearing animals, and working as farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables. They have a few good horses, some cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school; the rest have received no education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, but occasionally one or two get intoxicated.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a bench a few miles east of the Fraser river, three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains 8,347½ acres.

There is good farming land on the reserve, but unfortunately it requires irrigation and the water-supply for this purpose not being available, only a small portion is cultivated. The reserve is mostly all under fence and used for pasture. There are also excellent hay meadows on this reserve from which large quantities of hay are cut every year. The natural features are bench-lands and excellent hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 169.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were from grippe and old age. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, and working as farm-hands, cattle-drovers and packers, with white settlers, are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and good horse stables. They have good horses, quite a number of cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and fairly temperate.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a valley near the Chilcoten river and about fifty miles from its mouth. It has an area of 9,922 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, excellent meadows and fair timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve resulted from grippe. Otherwise the health of the band was good.

Occupations.—They farm considerably and do a great deal of freighting for merchants from the nearest station, a distance of two hundred miles, using their own horses and wagons. They are also employed by white settlers as cowboys, being expert riders.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, including reapers and self-binders.

Education.—None of the children of this reserve have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are excellent workers and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly part of this agency. It has an area of 504 acres. The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, excellent timber and good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, the deaths being of infants. Dwellings and surroundings are kept in good condition.

Occupations.—They farm a little, have good vegetable and fruit gardens, do some gold-mining, and during the salmon run on the coast engage as fishermen. The women are expert basket-makers, for which a ready market is obtained from tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, quite a number of horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of these children have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves laid out for this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, where good crops of grain and vegetables are raised. The total area of the reserves is 9,761 acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are good grazing lands along the mountain slopes.

Population.—This band has a population of 106.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good and their dwellings and surroundings are in good condition.

Occupations.—They farm considerably, working with white settlers at various occupations, act as guides and packers to hunters and tourists and also engage in gold mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, a few head of cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river three hundred miles from its mouth. They have good agricultural lands, but, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, only a small portion is cultivated. They have an area of 16,129 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing lands, fair timber-lands, and good hay meadows, from which they cut considerable hay for their stock.

Population.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band was good; the deaths occur from old age. Their dwellings are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming, working with white settlers as cowboys and farm-hands, and hunting and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, a large number of horses, a few cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, but occasionally there are cases of drunkenness; these, however, are very much on the decrease.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it joins the Fraser river two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains 367 acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the river and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no serious sickness at this reserve, the deaths being from old age. The dwellings and surroundings are kept in excellent order.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting, gold-mining and working as labourers with white settlers are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables. They have a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh Creek No. 1 reserve, on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains 785 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—The only death at this reserve was of old age. No other sickness occurred. They have comfortable dwellings, which are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing and gold-mining are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the public school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains 1,073 acres. The natural features are small flats and meadow-lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no sickness amongst these Indians of a serious nature. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming and working as labourers with white settlers, also hunting, fishing, and in winter they supply the village of Clinton with quantities of fire-wood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river three miles from the village ; it contains 1,371½ acres. The natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain slopes.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation.—The dwellings and surroundings of this reserve are kept in good condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding, making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In this respect they have gone backwards ; a few cases from this small reserve have been dealt with and the offenders severely punished.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, 250 miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,864 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, although there have been quite a number of deaths. These were mostly from old age. Their dwellings are kept in good order.

Population.—The population is 207.

Occupations.—These Indians farm considerably and are employed by white settlers as labourers at various occupations. During fall and spring they take out considerable gold from the Fraser river. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables ; a few good horses, cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and industrious people and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river and contains 2,924 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, fishing and hunting are their chief occupation, and quite a number find employment with white settlers as farm-hands. They also engage in gold-mining during low water in the Fraser river.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making a comfortable living and are industrious and law-abiding.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge creek valley twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon-road and contains 4,560 acres. The natural features are bench and meadow-lands along the creek bottom, good grazing-lands and excellent hay meadows. The rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 73.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B. C.—Boys Learning Trades in Workshop.

Health and Sanitation.—No sickness of any kind appeared amongst these Indians during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, a good class of horses, cattle and pigs and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands with white settlers, trapping, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of this band.

Education.—Most of the children of this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, the remainder on the east side, and contains 1,418½ acres.

The natural features are good bench-lands suitable for cultivation, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, there is not much land cultivated. There is good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health; their dwellings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—The occupations are farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers with white settlers, freighting, cutting fire-wood and acting as guides to tourists and hunters in search of big game such as bear, mountain sheep and goats.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings, good horse stables, horses, cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few of the children of this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and most of them earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral, although during the year quite a number of cases were heard before the justices for infractions of the law in this respect.

LILLOOET BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river about twelve miles from the village of Lillooet and contains 544 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands suitable for cultivation and some fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 8.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good ; their dwellings are kept in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening and occasionally gold-mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, and a few horses and farm implements, sufficient for their wants.

Education.—A few of the children of the band have attended the public school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser river and contains 4,136 acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining and working as farm-hands with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a number of horses, some cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and morality.—They are moral and temperate.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, three miles from the village of Quesnel. It contains 1,687½ acres. Its natural features are flat benches along the Fraser river, the upper benches being covered with heavy timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths were from grippe. The Indians were attended to by a medical man. Sanitation is not well observed about their premises and the majority of them are uncleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, and a few work as farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but the majority are too lazy to cultivate their lands, depending almost entirely on fishing, hunting and trapping.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains 2,085 acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; most of the deaths were from old age. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, packing, hunting, fishing, boating and gold-mining are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are not abe to cultivate much land owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes and in consequence are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the east and west sides of Seton lake and contains 188 acres. There is only one man on this reserve and he makes his living by gardening, fishing and hunting.

SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the head of Seaton lake and contains 80 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 35.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good ; sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, boating, hunting, fishing and packing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and a few pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake and contains 84 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were of old people. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as labourers with white settlers, are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making a comfortable living.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of Fraser river and the remainder along the Cariboo wagon-road, about fourteen miles from the former. It contains 5,210 acres. Its natural features in the portion along the Fraser river are bench-lands, while the portion along the Cariboo wagon-road is meadow-land. There is good grazing at both places and good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in excellent order.

Occupations.—Farming, teaming, working as farm-hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and hard workers and are making good progress.

Education.—Some of the children of this band have been educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions they are temperate and moral.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcoten river and has an area of 4,225 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the deaths at this reserve were from grippe and consumption. Their dwellings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as farm-hands with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are inclined to be lazy, preferring to hunt and fish for a living rather than cultivate their lands ; lately, however, they are doing better.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream flowing into the Chilcoten river. It contains 6,352¼ acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good, and their dwellings and surroundings are in good order.

Occupations.—Farming, trapping, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands, and cowboys with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains 4,613¼ acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows surrounded by good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

Health and Sanitation.—The only sickness at this reserve was grippe. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order, and there is a medical attendant within three miles of them.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, teaming, hunting and fishing are their chief occupations, while some are employed by white settlers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education.—Most of the children of this band have received the benefits of education at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard workers, industrious and law-abiding and are steadily progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year just closed has not been a very prosperous one for the Indians of this agency : owing to the very dry season, the grain and root crops were on many reserves almost a failure. Added to this was the great scarcity of salmon, on which they chiefly depend for their winter's food. I am sorry to report that for this reason it was necessary to obtain considerable relief.

The Indian women, as a rule, are industrious and greatly assist in the maintenance of the household by the sale of gloves and moccasins manufactured from the tanned deer-skins. They also gather in season large quantities of berries, which grow in abundance ; these they preserve for winter consumption. They are also expert basket-makers, which they manufacture from the cedar roots and for which they find a ready market at prices ranging from one to eight dollars each according to size.

The industrial school at Williams Lake has been kept fully supplied with pupils and efficiently conducted by the Rev. H. Boening, principal, and the various teachers and instructors under him. I take much pleasure in noting the great care and attention given to the girls attending this institution. I do not think an institution of this kind could be better conducted or kept in better order than this has been.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Indian Superintendent's Office,
Victoria, September 15, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The respective reports and statistical statements received from the different Indian agents, as well as those coming from the industrial and boarding schools throughout this extensive superintendency were, as they came to hand, promptly forwarded for your information, and I am pleased in being able to state that these returns were in accordance with the desire of the department governing such matters, having been received in good time and being as nearly as possible, for the most part, in the required form.

Under the different headings formulated by the department the following summary of particulars bearing upon the subject in hand may, I trust, be found interesting and satisfactory, as showing in a general way the substantial progress being made to an encouraging extent by the aborigines through the many channels leading to a useful and prosperous position in the ranks of civilized advancement.

Population.—There has been a slight decrease in all the agencies, except the Northwest Coast, aggregating 94 throughout the whole of the superintendency.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles at Agassiz, in the Fraser agency, which, notwithstanding the medical aid, &c., rendered, caused the death of some of the very young children, and the prevalence of grippe amongst some of the old people in the Kootenay agency, the general health of the natives throughout British Columbia was satisfactory. I regret, however, that consumption, that most fatal of diseases, seems to be on the increase in some of the

agencies, notwithstanding the steady advance of the efforts made to further improved conditions regulating their mode of life and habits generally and the close observance on the part of the different agents to the carrying out of the wise regulations of the department as to sanitary measures and precautions, &c.

Vaccination has been closely attended to, and, as the beneficial effects arising from the operation are being more generally experienced, the opposition offered in former years is dying out. The hospitals subsidized by the department in many of the agencies continue to produce the most satisfactory results by affording relief to the destitute Indians suffering from any form of disease requiring hospital treatment.

Resources and Occupations.—The following recapitulation affords a fairly full account of the different occupations and pursuits followed by the British Columbia Indians in their struggles for existence and advancement : canning clams and salmon, on a small scale ; as fishermen and at other employments around the canneries during the fishing season ; fur-sealing on their own account, and as hunters on schooners owned by white men ; curing salmon, halibut and other fish products for sale and for home consumption; catching fish and hunting game in season, which they sell profitably at different cities and towns; building fishing-boats and other crafts, as well as canoes for their own use and for sale; manufacturing dog-fish and oulachon oil; farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours; stock-raising and employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranches; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from $3 to $5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as sectionmen on railways and labourers on provincial roads ; as guides to hunters, miners and others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop-picking, dairying on their own reserves; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on Crown lands; acting as interpreters; as lighthouse-keepers, and engaging from time to time in all such desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent ; during the canning season and at the hop-fields they find profitable employment; they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others ; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins; and they frequently find a market for dressed skins, intact, they being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar and of rags are also made, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality ; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find considerable employment.

Buildings.—Throughout the majority of the agencies each year shows a great improvement in the class of residences as well as farm-buildings, outhouses, &c., being constructed. Quite a number of their dwelling-houses are large and commodious two-story edifices, while in addition to these are to be seen many cottages substantially constructed and of more or less ornate design. In some instances these residences are nicely painted and comfortably furnished, very frequently flower gardens tastefully fenced are attached, and where there are no gardens, potted flowers in the windows or on the verandahs are often seen. The Indians are each year, to an encouraging extent, becoming less childish in their estimate of money and instead of throwing it away in useless and unprofitable purchases, they now, in many instances, exercise care in selecting what may add to the comfort of themselves and families.

Stock.—Where the land within the reserves is suitable, stock-raising is successfully carried on. The breed of cattle and horses is being each year improved and owing to a demand in the Northwest for such animals, the cayuse or native pony, which is very serviceable for packing purposes, is being got rid of, many from time to time being disposed of and a better class of animal obtained instead. As the Indians become more settled in their habits, they acquire sheep and pigs, which on account of being easily kept, prove profitable and, consequently, are being kindly taken to by the Indians. Poultry are also extensively reared, &c.

Farm Implements.—The Indians meeting so many competitors in the labour maket, owing to the influx of whites and others into the country during late years, find that they can no longer make money easily when disposed to work at odd jobs outside of their reserves, and consequently give more attention to the resources within their reach, such as farming and stock-raising. They in very many instances prove most industrious and as they realize the benefits derived therefrom endeavour, when within their means, to obtain farm implements of the best and most improved kind; their efforts in this direction have to a pleasing extent been realized, as now, on many of the reserves, where the land is favourable to profitable agricultural pursuits, may be seen improved farm implements of every description, including reapers and binders, mowers and threshing-machines worked, some by steam, but mostly by horse-power. In addition to saving and harvesting their own crops, their enterprise, the fruits of their own labour, enables them to do considerable work at a fair profit for their white neighbours.

Education.—The industrial and boarding schools, of which interesting and full reports have been duly forwarded to the department, are doing good work and afford encouraging and satisfactory evidence of results most favourable to the efficiency of such establishments as a means of leading the Indians, young and old, to a more advanced civilization which, in addition to the advancement at present enjoyed, points to a more improved condition each year and to a consequent falling off, especially among the young and middle-aged natives, in their barbarous and superstitious beliefs and customs, which so retard the work of their well-wishers in all efforts towards the amelioration of their condition generally. It may be of interest to state that the suspicion and dread which filled the hearts of many of the parents, when these schools were not so well established, is dying out and is being replaced by a wholesome realization of the benefits conferred by a course of careful education and training upon the young people; this feeling is fully shown by the number of applications for admission into these comfortable homes where the pupils are treated with the greatest kindness and every care is taken of them physically, mentally and morally; the older Indians now take much pride in their offspring when they see them growing up under such promising auspices and being thus raised to a position not only enabling them to improve their own individual position, but also help their fellow-tribesmen and women, to whom they are a sort of providence and amongst whom they find profitable employment. The number of native stores conducted on the reserves by Indians, educated at these schools, is increasing, and not only that, but in some cases the confidence and ambition created by such enlightenment has induced a few to go into higher mechanical pursuits, on a small scale, with a fair chance of success. The female ex-pupils find employment in respectable families as nurse girls and general maid servants, &c., and give very good satisfaction. While upon this subject, I cannot very well close my remarks without according to the members of the different denominations under whose care and guidance these seats of learning are conducted, every praise for their devotion to the work in hand. It is also satisfactory to know that the pupils, as a general thing, prove intelligent and become amenable to the discipline necessary to proper order, and good management, thereby showing a desire to profit by the instruction afforded them and an appreciation of the great care bestowed upon them, with a view to their ultimate welfare, by their teachers and by the department.

Religion.—Religious services and observances are practised by the christianized natives throughout the superintendency with commendable zeal and piety. Many of the pagan Indians from time to time join one or other of the Christian denominations, and although some still firmly adhere to the superstitious beliefs and customs prevailing in the olden times, there is every reason to hope that in a few years, as the older Indians pass away, all will be gathered into the ranks of Christianity. The number of churches and chapels is increasing, many of these places of worship being beautifully fitted up at a great expense, to the delight and pride of the worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Being self-supporting, the British Columbia Indians are naturally to a great extent energetic and industrious, keeping their families in comfort and in some cases accumulating valuable property in stock and expensive farm machinery, &c. In many places they turn out voluntarily with teams and wagons, pick and shovel, and do extensive and valuable work on the public roads in the vicinity of their reserves. They are nearly all good handicraftsmen and have in places constructed substantial and in some instances extensive bridges, creditable to skilled workmen. Incited by the growing knowledge of the value of the land on their reserves as a matter of future support, they continue to erect miles of good fencing, and have devoted more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Some hundreds of tons of wheat are raised annually and delivered at the flour-mills. There are also striking instances of the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some instances individual Indians have large herds of as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches owned by white men; others, though not so well off, are heading in that direction, and the cry for more land is not of infrequent occurrence. Efforts have been made on behalf of some of these to obtain leases of grazing mountain-land from the provincial government, and in some instances tracts of pasture-land have been purchased by the most enterprising. There are instances of individual Indians of a more independent turn than others, having branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and, with the permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, pre-empting homesteads under the British Columbia Land Act ; as a rule they do very well and afford a wholesome object lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. They are in many settlements rapidly getting into the ways of the white man, taking a hearty interest in all such matters as tend to the welfare of the community generally.

Of course there are yet numbers of those whose situation and environments are less favourable to progress, and who, consequently, seem slow in their advance towards civilization and steady prosperity. It is, however, but a matter of time when these people, as a whole, will have settled down and adopted one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours in their general battle for the means of maintaining a comfortable existence. At the present time they are, to a highly commendable degree, law-abiding and friendly, not only towards their own people, but to all others coming in contact with them. Crime is very rare in their communities and notwithstanding the many temptations that beset them through the machinations of worthless and evilly-disposed white men, &c., they pass through the ordeal creditably.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians in these respects are worthy of admiration, the manner of their lives exhibiting a higher standard of sobriety and morals than is to be observed in the conduct of many of the white people moving amongst them, whose bad example cannot but be deplored by every right-thinking person, acting as it must as a serious impediment to the efforts of the missionaries and others who are striving for the betterment of the native.

Much good has resulted from the efforts of the detective constables employed by the department in prosecuting and bringing to punishment unscrupulous persons caught selling or supplying intoxicants to the Indians, and there is a notable falling off in that nefarious traffic observable in the localities in which these officers have been acting.

General Remarks.—As is to be expected, owing to the fluctuations of the seasons,

&c., there has been a falling off in the earnings of the Indians in some directions, while from other sources, hitherto unknown, springing from the settlement of the country and the consequent development of new industries, profitable employment has been afforded the Indians and all nationalities alike seeking a living in British Columbia.

The establishment of fish-traps on the coast promises a more or less extensive opening for remunerative labour, as does the development of the many mineral properties discovered on the island.

The earnings of the Indians engaged in sealing during the year reported upon has been most encouraging, the returns being fully fifty per cent greater than that realized during the previous season. The fishing at the salmon canneries was disappointing, the run of fish being less than usual, the Indians, however, fortunately obtained sufficient fall fish for their winter use and thus they experienced no privations on account of a shortage in that most important factor in their yearly food-supply. Whites and Indians, especially those who depend upon the success of the salmon fishing, are very much encouraged by the prospect of a large catch during the coming season, all indications pointing to such a result being most favourable.

It is to be regretted that consumption amongst the Indians seems increasing in some of the agencies, although in other respects the general health has been good.

The appointment of permanent salaried medical officers throughout the superintendency, as far as it is practicable to do so, continues to be much appreciated as being most effective in affording speedy relief to such of the indigent Indians as may require medical treatment.

In the localities where there are no resident physicians, such medicines as may be most useful are supplied to the agents and missionaries for dispensation amongst Indians who may be too poor to assist themselves in that direction.

Seed and Implements.—Occasionally applications are made for such relief, but with the general advancement of the Indians each year these demands are of infrequent occurrence.

The benefits arising from the assistance given by the department in the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches on some of the reserves continue to prove substantially satisfactory. To a considerable extent the bands thus aided are able to obtain fair crops from land that previously was quite unfit for cultivation and consequently unproductive. The assistance afforded the natives creates a healthy stimulus in the direction of increased labour upon and attention to their farms and is thus beneficial, not only to those directly profiting by the expenditure, but to others who from example are induced to make more active efforts on their own behalf.

In conclusion it affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that during my visitations throughout the superintendency a steady advance was generally noticeable, the Indians as each year advances falling more and more into the ways of their white neighbours, whom it is their ambition, in many encouraging instances, to imitate; no cases of destitution were apparent, while many evidences of advancement were to be seen in the direction of improved dwellings and more comfortable homes. Men, women and children were observed who were better clad and better fed than many whites of the poorer class ; substantial fences were seen on some reserves for miles in extent ; in some places productive kitchen gardens had been laid out, fruit and flowers being also successfully cultivated. Sheep, pigs and poultry, gave an air of comfort and prosperity to many of the native settlements, and, to a pleasing extent, children were to be seen clean, well cared for, healthy and happy. In nearly every village church-bells are to be heard at fitting intervals during each day, evidencing a peaceful, contented and devotional spirit, the happy results of the untiring efforts of those missionaries who have devoted their lives to the religious teaching of these native people.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER.
VICTORIA, December 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report touching the work carried on in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission in my superintendency during the year ended December 31, 1904. The department having been previously advised, on June 6, accompanied by Surveyor Green, I left Victoria en route to Pemberton Meadows, in the Fraser agency, to lay off an additional reserve for the Indians in that locality who for years, owing to the small reserves already apportioned for their use and support having been overflowed during high water, had been unable to raise potatoes or other crops and therefore suffered considerably, finding it most difficult to support themselves during the winter months.

As nearly all the available land in the neighbourhood had been taken up by white settlers, I found it most difficult to provide for the Indians' requirements; but, after some time spent in examining the surrounding country, and questioning the Indians as to their ideas on the subject, I was able to define a reserve of some 4,010 acres, mostly mountain-land with, however, in places, patches of very good soil fit for cultivation, which it is hoped will meet the requirements of the Indians in that direction. This reserve, it may be remarked, adjoining the land occupied by these people, the Lillooet river forming the boundary, will, from its nearness, be very useful as a run for their cattle, especially during the stages of high water. The Indians were very well pleased and felt grateful to the department for its consideration. I thought it well to have Agent McDonald present when laying off the last-named reserve so that he might understand the situation in his future dealings with the Indians.

It was my intention to have the reserve surveyed by Mr. Green while on the ground; but after several days spent in attempting to locate the township lines, he gave it up as impossible, and after the dimensions of the reserve were decided upon &c., we returned to Victoria. On June 28, accompanied by the surveyor, I proceeded to Trout lake, about twenty-four miles south of Kamloops, where I defined a small fishing station for the Kamloops Indians. This fishing camp has been under consideration for many years past, it being a location frequented by the Indians at certain times during the year for the purpose of taking fish for food. The land allotted is only fit for camping purposes, not being valuable for timber, agricultural pursuits or pasture.

On August 4, as usual accompanied by the surveyor, I left Victoria for the Chilcoten country, being joined by Agent Bell, at Hanceville, the objective point was Redstone Flat, where we arrived on August 10. At this place, close to the Chilanco river, these Indians have several dwelling-houses, stables and barns, where, they having heard that I was on my way to visit them, I was met by the chief, Charley Boy, and some of his people. These Indians had been settled in that locality for several years, and, being quite a distance from any white settler, had been desirous for some time of having a reserve laid off for them. Before leaving Victoria, I learned, at the provincial land office, that a man named Mr. Gentry, an American, had applied to purchase the land all around the little Indian village, where his posts were to be seen; the Indians naturally felt very bad about it, but behaved with commendable moderation, being most temperate in their utterances and very patient, saying that they had confidence in the department, and praying me to help them. On my return to Vic-

toria, I laid the matter before the Provincial Land and Works Department, and it very considerately had the applications to purchase cancelled and allowed me to provide the Indians with the land so necessary to them.

Having returned to Hanceville, we left that place on August 11, and proceeded via Soda creek and Quesnel to Nazco river, about fifty miles from Quesnel, where a certain portion of the Kluskus Indians, who were the most progressive members of the band, had been settled for years, during which time they had done remarkably well, being very industrious and enterprising, affording an instructive and encouraging object-lesson to other Indians of a less progressive turn.

I there laid off a sererve of some 1,100 acres, mostly hay-land, there being however, a certain portion upon which grain and root crops may be grown when not subject to summer frosts, which are more or less prevalent in that section of the country. The Indians were highly delighted at having the land secured for their use, as they said they were fearful that some white man might jump the land occupied and used by them, and were afraid to increase their cattle or do much work lest they lose it all. Now they said that they would work hard and make comfortable homes for themselves and families.

The minutes of decision and plans of the allotments referred to above are being prepared and will be forwarded to the department as soon as they are completed and approved of by the provincial government.

It was my intention to visit Anaham lake, west of Bella Coola, as outlined in my letter of April 14 last, No. 476-7; but owing to press of other business I had to put it off for some future time.

Surveyor Green, under instructions, attended to the following work, viz.: In April we retraced the boundary lines of the Kapilano reserve; on the 20th of the same month he attended to some boundary dispute on Cowichan reserve; in August he was engaged in superintending construction of groins on the Cowichan river to prevent the land on the banks from being washed away; in September he proceeded to the Nass to assist the Indian agent in the Northwest Coast agency in certain work requiring attention, &c., &c.; in connection with all of which separate reports have been furnished the department giving full particulars.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STEAMER 'DANUBE' EN ROUTE TO NASS RIVER,
September 29, 1905.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

SIR,—Referring to your letter to me of the 10th instant, No. 614-7, I have the honour to report that I arrived at Namu on the 14th, where I was met by Agent Morrow.

In consequence of that gentleman's representation that the Bella Coola river was at a low stage of water, and that work on its banks could now be more advantageously undertaken than at a late date, I decided to lie over for one trip of the steamer, and to ascertain what was necessary to be done in that vicinity.

I arrived at Bella Coola on the 15th, and spent the two following days examining the river and the reserve with a view to the subdivision of the latter.

On the morning of the 19th a meeting of the Indians was held at which they decided on the plan of subdivision, and about thirty men agreed to contribute two days' work each on the river. The afternoon I spent clearing out the western boundary of the reserve.

The next two days I had fifteen men at work clearing log jams in the old bed of the river, and on the 23rd and 24th I employed a smaller gang on dams to stop the flow of water through the sloughs which threatened damage to the reserve.

The whole of this work has only cost the department 100 pounds of powder and the wages of one white man, who superintended the blasting and acted as foreman while I was engaged on another jam with part of the men.

On the 26th I ran a traverse line over the western boundary of the reserve to decide a dispute between the Indians and Mr. John Clayton as to its correct position.

On the 27th the steamer 'Danube' arrived, and I took passage on her for the Nass, where I purpose to finish the work at Stony Point and Lachkaltsap, returning to Bella Coola in about a fortnight. In the meantime I have directed Mr. Johnson, my foreman, to continue clearing log jams so as to direct the river into its original course.

The weather generally has been good, and only half a day was lost on account of heavy rain.

With regard to the protection of the banks of the Bella Coola river, I am of the opinion that the plan suggested by Mr. Nordschow, in his letter to Mr. Morrow, of November 30 last, is impracticable, and that it would cost far more than estimated. The water on the two upper sections (shown on Mr. Nordschow's sketch) is deep and strong, and it would at present be difficult to throw out groins from the bank. I believe the most effective plan would be to open the original river bed, which is now closed by large log jams, and to close the mouths of the sloughs indicated by Mr. Nordschow, with brush dams. The cost of the work would be far less than Mr. Nordschow's plan, and would leave a surplus to be expended in groins at a future date, when the water against the banks is lower.

On examining the Bella Coola Indian reserve, I find that twenty acres of good land is the most that can be apportioned to each man. There are fifty-five men in the band, and about 1,100 acres to be subdivided. I think it doubtful whether the survey can be completed this autumn, for there are at least three weeks' work to be done, and it is improbable that the weather, at this time of year, will permit of operations being carried on continuously.

I have, &c.,

ASHDOWN H. GREEN,

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PORT NELSON, NASS RIVER,
October 13, 1905.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the completion of the survey of the Lachkaltsap town site, and the subdivision of the Stony Point reserve, both on the Nass river.

I arrived at Port Nelson on September 30, and the following day proceeded up the river, but owing to a late start and a strong head wind, I was compelled to camp at Red Bluff, and only reached Lachkaltsap on Sunday evening, October 1.

The next day I made a preliminary survey of the village, and held a meeting of the Indians, at which the plan of the town site was agreed upon.

I completed this survey on Saturday, the 8th, having laid off forty-nine lots, and the same evening went to Stony Point, where I assisted Agent Morrow to subdivide the reserve at that place.

On my return I arrived at Port Nelson on the evening of the 12th to await the steamer 'Danube,' which is due to arrive.

I am now en route to Bella Coola, where I have more than enough work to occupy me until the winter sets in ; I propose, however, if possible to define the allotments at Alert Bay on my way to Victoria.

I am glad to say that the weather was fine on every working day, though when travelling I experienced strong head winds and heavy rains.

I have, &c.,

ASHDOWN H. GREEN.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SURVEY REPORT OF A. H. GREEN,
VICTORIA, November 30, 1904.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—With further reference to my reports of progress to you of September 29 and October 15, I have the honour to state that I arrived at Port Nelson, at the mouth of the Nass river, on October 12 to wait the arrival of the steamer 'Danube' which was then due.

On the evening of the 14th two canoes arrived from the south and the Indians reported that the 'Danube' had been condemned by the authorities as unseaworthy; that another steamer on her way to the Nass, the 'Boscowitz' had wrecked, and that a third, the 'Nell,' had been burnt near Port Simpson.

As three out of four vessels plying on this route were thus disposed of, and as no other vessels were likely to call at the Nass for some weeks, Mr. Morrow and I decided to take a boat to Port Simpson, which, being a port of entry, affords more chances of catching a passing steamer.

We arrived at Port Simpson on the 16th, after a very rough and dangerous trip; but although several vessels passed northward, it was not until the 24th that I was able to proceed on my way to Bella Coola on the steamer 'Tees.'

I arrived at Namu, at the mouth of Burke channel, on the 26th, and finding that no mail-boat would leave for Bella Coola for another fortnight, Mr. Morrow and I chartered the small steamer 'Swan,' he proceeding to Kenisquit and Bella Bella, on agency business, and leaving me en route at Bella Coola, where I arrived on the 28th.

During my absence no work whatever had been done on the river, partly on account of the Indians having been away at Bella Bella on a potlatch, and partly because of an exceptionally high freshet.

I found that the dams built by me a month ago across some large sloughs had stood well, and that the beds of the sloughs were now level with the tops of the dams. Some drift timber of large size had lodged in the old channels previously cleared by me, and a large jam had formed a short distance above the Indian village. The former I cleared away ; the latter will be an advantage, as it will, at least temporarily, prevent the river from flowing against the bank in front of the village where damage has hitherto been sustained.

The water in front of the village being shallow, I determined to throw a groin out from the bank at right angles and, while I was surveying on the reserve, Indians were employed under a white foreman to cut brush and haul it to the river. This they did, but when I proposed to build the groin, they objected to work, the reason given being that the water was too cold for them or their horses to work in. The two previous days some of them had worked in the water up to their waists and made no complaint, but now that it was only about four inches deep they struck. I attribute this to the fact that they had been dancing all night and giving small potlatches for the past fortnight. Having recently been paid off at the canneries, money is plentiful among them and even the high wages, $1.75 per diem, will not induce them to work. In the spring when their money is spent, they will be only too glad to be employed; but I believe that the work can be more cheaply performed by white labour even though $2.50 per diem be paid. One difficulty I had to contend with was the lack of appliances. I could not get a wheelbarrow in the settlement, and gravel to weight the dams had to be carried in handbarrows, thus doubling the cost. The axes, shovels and cross-cut saws used by the Indians were such that white men would decline to work with, and the Indian horses are light and unaccustomed to harness.

The subdivision of the reserve at Bella Coola into 20-acre lots was carried on by me simultaneously with the work on the river; but the weather was so bad and the days in the northern latitude so short that I thought it advisable to defer further operations until the spring, especially as the river was raising and no work could be done to advantage; I therefore on November 7, discharged the men and went on board the steamer 'Swan' en route to Namu, where I arrived on the evening of the 8th.

On November 12, the 'Tees' passed down, and I took passage on her for Alert Bay, arriving there on the following morning.

The next day I commenced the subdivision of a portion of the Indian industrial school reserves, and having completed the survey of the thirty-five lots, I took passage on the steamer 'Cassiar' on the 23rd for Vancouver, and arrived at Victoria on the evening of the 24th.

The work entrusted to me in your letter of September 10 last, No. 614-7, has now been completed with the exception of the subdivision of the Bella Coola reserve, and the protection of the banks of the river at that place. I estimate that this work will occupy me for at least a month, and from what I hear I believe that the middle of March would be the most advantageous time in which to prosecute both of these works. The river, I am informed, is then at its lowest stage and the survey could be made with less labour owing to the leaves being off the trees, and to the fact that the numerous sloughs that intersect the reserve will be almost, if not quite, dry. I should also have an opportunity of observing the river both at its highest and lowest stages, for in April generally occurs the highest water in the year.

The total amount so far spent on the river, not including travelling expenses, which have been charged to survey account, is about $120, and the expenses incurred on the surveys at Lachkaltsap, Stony Point, Bella Coola and Alert Bay to about $320.

A statement of accounts and the plans of the several lands surveyed by me are in course of preparation and will be submitted to you without delay.

I have, &c.,

ASHDOWN H. GREEN,

Surveyor.

REPORT OF CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, October 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my annual report as chief medical officer of the Department of Indian Affairs.

During the year it has been my endeavour to get in touch with the medical staff of the service and especially to obtain some accurate idea of the routine methods which have been usual among them in carrying out their work.

From an examination of the location of the reserves and the residence of the medical officers, especially in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, it will appear that frequent and regular attendance has hitherto, in some cases, been difficult. In addition to this difficulty, there is another akin to it, in some districts, as in the Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan bands and different bands in British Columbia, who are 'hunters' and who, except at short periods of the year, as for instance at treaty payments, do not reside on their reserves. There are again, as in the eastern provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in some parts of Quebec and Ontario, bands so small in number and so inconveniently located for visitation by the medical officer that attention may be irregular or infrequent.

More particular inquiry and observation of the reports of medical officers bring into prominence yet other facts, which would seem to exist generally with regard to the relations between medical officers and the bands in whose interests they are engaged. There does not seem to have existed hitherto in most instances any idea on the part of the medical officers that the duties of their appointment included such as are generally expected of municipal medical officers and sanitary inspectors. It is further quite apparent that owing to their distance in some instances from the reserves, no such duties would, under the terms of their appointment, be possible. Due, presumably to these facts, there have been relatively few instances in which the medical officers have made any annual report of the health conditions of the bands. The agent has, in most instances, whether with or without the assistance of the medical officer, written his annual report, in which the sanitary conditions have been usually briefly referred to and the statistics of births, marriages and deaths been included more or less completely.

From a summary of the conditions as I have found them, it is apparent that great difficulties have existed and must continue to exist in obtaining for many bands such a medical and sanitary service as the department might desire to have. Before referring to any measures likely to improve the existing situation, it will be desirable to give some details of the health conditions, such as a study during the past year has made possible. With the beginning of the past fiscal year, blank forms were sent to all medical officers together with the following circular :—

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA,.....190..

DEAR SIR,—In view of the desirability of obtaining some accurate idea of the general health conditions of the various Indian bands, and in order that the character of the diseases prevailing amongst them from month to month may be known, the accompanying form has been prepared to take the place of the quarterly sheets formerly used by physicians paid by fees.

The several items asked for can readily be supplied from the day book or scribbler, the population being corrected for each month from the difference between births and deaths. It is suggested, however, that the form be filled in day by day, thereby avoiding the trouble of keeping any other day book. The totals can then be made quickly at the end of each month and the form forwarded, through the agent of the band, to this office. It is requested that the returns for this present quarter of 1904, be sent in as monthly statements on these forms instead of on the old quarterly sheets.

It is not intended that the medical officers who are paid by salary shall necessarily give the particulars regarding miles travelled and the cost of visits and medicines ; but the other particulars must be supplied. Any particulars which, owing to distance, the physician may not readily obtain shall be filled in by the agent before transmission to this office.

Yours truly,

PETER H. BRYCE,
Medical Inspector.

Difficulties with regard to forwarding a regular monthly statement of the health situation in the various reserves were stated in replies made by different officers based upon reasons differing in value, such as distance from bands, the wandering habits of bands, payment by fees, &c., but it may be said that a general desire was shown by these officers to assist in securing some systematic knowledge of the health conditions existing among the bands from month to month, such as has become possible regarding the health of the millions of people under municipal government in the several provinces of the Dominion.

The results obtained from these returns will be found in the following summarized table :—

TABLE showing the total Diseases by Classes obtained from Monthly Reports of Medical Officers for year 1904–05.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
I.—Epidemic diseases :—													
a. Typhoid fever	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
b. Small-pox	0	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15
c. Measles	8	0	15	0	0	0	7	15	9	0	0	0	54
d. Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e. Whooping cough	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
f. Influenza	17	8	6	2	1	5	12	0	8	4	3	5	71
g. Diphtheria and croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Other epidemic diseases	3	0	14	5	8	3	24	21	16	9	6	3	112
II.—Other general diseases :—													
a. Malarial fever	36	27	78	35	42	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	228
b. Tuberculosis	112	111	167	123	208	212	198	183	162	165	145	120	1,906
c. Scrofula	64	69	112	122	142	150	141	125	113	118	100	74	1,330
e. Syphilis	15	16	49	17	13	4	11	6	5	5	12	12	164
f. Cancer	2	0	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	0	6	2	25
g. Rheumatism and gout	140	112	131	162	173	172	181	129	101	89	86	76	1,552
h. Other general diseases	35	34	49	84	97	100	100	90	61	77	110	90	927
i. Alcoholism	2	5	3	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	21
III.—Diseases of nervous system :—													
a. Insanity	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
b. Epilepsy	5	13	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
c. Convulsions (not puerperal	4	2	5	5	6	0	3	9	1	4	2	2	43
d. Toothache	82	84	94	94	83	105	118	103	93	84	93	78	1,111
e. Other nervous diseases	3	14	5	13	8	0	18	6	11	7	3	2	90
IV.—Diseases of circulatory system :—													
a. Organic heart disease	61	93	151	112	78	93	123	109	94	94	88	78	1,174
b. Other diseases of circulatory system	7	16	5	11	6	3	8	11	3	4	2	3	79
V.—Diseases of respiratory system :—													
a. Acute bronchitis	59	52	78	79	88	92	110	93	81	96	92	72	992
b. Chronic bronchitis	39	43	64	61	60	65	72	58	41	50	49	50	652
c. Broncho-pneumonia	1	0	7	5	3	2	10	22	6	4	8	1	69
d. Pneumonia	7	0	23	12	11	14	51	14	8	11	14	3	178
e. Pleurisy	21	21	21	11	25	12	22	22	8	10	4	11	188
f. Asthma and emphysema	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
g. Other diseases of respir'y system	13	11	7	5	3	14	32	6	6	6	19	3	125

TABLE showing the total Diseases by Classes, &c.—*Continued.*

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
VI.—Diseases of digestive system :—													
a. Ulcer of stomach	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
b. Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted)	118	125	150	138	142	151	148	122	112	94	97	114	1,511
c. Infantile diarrhoea and gastritis (infantile cholera)	19	5	11	26	8	0	35	2	7	13	16	4	146
d. Diarrhoea and enteritis (not infantile)	42	90	65	35	36	52	5	13	22	6	38	13	417
e. Dysentery	31	29	33	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	136
f. Hernia and intestinal obstructions	9	19	16	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	8	5	65
g. Other diseases of intestines (mainly constipation)	167	120	169	150	147	143	166	143	134	145	147	158	1,789
h. Diseases of liver	6	5	3	6	6	7	8	2	5	5	2	2	57
i. Peritonitis (not puerperal)	2	5	3	3	0	8	3	0	2	3	0	2	31
VII.—Diseases of genito-urinary system :													
a. Bright's disease	6	16	6	12	9	7	10	6	9	1	2	0	84
b. Other diseases of kidneys and adnexa	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
c. Diseases of bladder	9	15	5	20	9	19	2	9	6	9	2	5	110
d. Diseases of male genital organs	4	4	10	13	22	11	22	23	9	16	15	10	159
e. Metritis	0	10	12	18	10	27	24	5	3	0	9	4	122
f. Other diseases of uterus	1	11	21	3	2	15	26	0	12	1	4	3	99
g. Ovarian cysts and other ovarian tumors	2	12	16	14	4	13	7	8	6	5	1	0	87
h. Other diseases of the female genital organs	1	11	17	18	27	23	30	8	6	10	6	10	140
VIII.—Puerperal diseases :—													
a. Puerperal septicemia	0	0	0	2	16	9	3	15	0	0	0	0	45
b. Other accidents of pregnancy	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
c. Puerperal disease of breast	2	2	6	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	20
d. Other puerperal diseases	32	31	49	62	55	50	58	44	55	49	42	43	570
IX.—Diseases of skin and cellular tissue:—													
a. Erysipelas	25	14	29	16	14	12	13	9	10	13	8	7	170
b. Eczema	62	65	67	70	67	59	74	58	58	56	50	57	743
c. Other diseases of skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted)	15	2	55	14	7	4	33	20	7	3	6	6	172
X.—Malformations ; diseases of infancy and old age :—													
a. Still births	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
b. Congenital debility and malformations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
c. Other diseases of infancy	11	13	16	24	8	3	22	20	15	15	12	28	187
d. Senile decay	10	12	9	5	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	1	49
XI.—Injury	67	66	60	90	78	43	48	35	50	53	47	36	673
XII.—Accidents :—													
a. Gunshot	0	2	1	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	12
b. Drowning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
c. Railways	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
d. Burns and scalds	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	12
e. Lightning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII.—Ill-defined causes :—													
a. Dropsy	5	0	2	11	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	25
b. Tumors	20	0	10	8	9	7	11	2	3	2	1	1	74
c. Other ill-defined causes	12	8	45	39	47	43	24	32	26	24	28	33	361
XIV.—Eyes :—													
a. Corneal ulcer	12	10	17	14	12	17	23	7	7	8	18	14	159
b. Conjunctivitis	45	49	43	57	49	40	36	18	33	35	36	34	475
c. Pterygium	0	12	24	42	39	52	42	35	32	11	12	33	334
Total													20,220

From the data furnished by the returns, it is not to be inferred that the total sickness of the Indian population has been reported, but the complete reports from 33 of the largest bands containing a population of some 27,400, and partial reports on 63 bands with a population of some 52,700 Indians, being about 74 per cent of the total Indian population, are valuable as illustrating the classes of diseases which prevail amongst them. Examining the classes of diseases, it is most remarkable to note the great freedom of the bands throughout the whole Dominion from epidemic diseases or the acute contagious. But 15 cases of small-pox, 54 of measles and 16 of whooping-cough were reported, while no cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria have been recorded. The heading 'Other Epidemic Diseases' includes 112 cases, the majority of which consisted principally of colds, sore-throat, &c. The class of 'General,' or what are generally called constitutional diseases, presents, on the other hand, very different figures and includes those diseases which seem everywhere to have been the result of contact of the so-called civilized races with the native untutored races of the several continents. In all, 1,906 cases of tuberculosis were reported ; to which 1,330 cases returned as scrofula, which represents some chronic or sub-acute form of tuberculosis, must be added. In all, 3,236 cases have occurred, although it is probable that some of these cases were reported from month to month. There were in all but 165 cases of syphilis reported, which would seem to contradict in large measure popular statements made, it would appear, without any accurate medical authority therefor.

Rheumatism claims, as might be expected, a very large number of patients, and with it are associated many cases under the heading of 'Other General Diseases.' Together they give 2,479.

With much that has been said regarding the Indian being addicted to strong drink, it is remarkable that but 21 cases of alcoholism are reported.

Under Class III, or 'Diseases of the Nervous System,' there is a remarkable freedom when compared with similar diseases among the white population. There were but 11 cases of insanity, 28 of epilepsy and 43 of convulsions, which doubtless include mostly the disease in children, with 90 included in 'Other Nervous Diseases.' Toothache naturally takes a prominent place, having in all 1,111 cases. Of diseases of the circulation, there is the very considerable number of 1,174 cases, but owing to its chronic character it is probable that the same cases are not infrequently repeated from month to month. The total cases of 'Diseases of the Respiratory System' number 2,086 of bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy, with 125 ill--defined. The comparison of these with the total for tuberculosis and scrofula is of interest, since compared with the white population, the number of cases of lung diseases, apart from tuberculosis, is comparatively small.

Under Class VI it appears that the diseases of the digestive system are large in number, there being 2,753 in all, dyspepsia and constipation prevailing.

Under Class VII the paucity of kidney diseases as compared with those in the white population is quite remarkable, and the same may be said of diseases of other organs of the genito-urinary system.

Of the diseases under Class VIII, the puerperal class, there appear but 45 of puerperal fever or septicemia, but a not inconsiderable number of varied ailments under the heading 'Other Puerperal Diseases.' One is inclined to the opinion that here, as in some other classes, the indefiniteness is due to lack of systematic care in the examination of cases.

Skin diseases, 1,085 in number, consist chiefly of eczema, so generally associated with errors of digestion and disregard for cleanliness.

Not many cases are found amongst the diseases of immature birth and senile decay, as Class X has but 242 cases in all. Naturally the number of injuries, 673, is considerable, but the accidents, as gunshot wounds, are remarkably rare.

Under Class XIII, a class of ill-defined causes, the number, 460, cannot be considered excessive under the circumstances.

The total cases of eye disease, 968, is not large, remembering the small houses and teepees, often with a central fire, in which Indian families live. The number of

cases of pterygium reported, 334, is quite notable and interesting. In all 20, 220 cases received medical attention.

From statistics received it is at once apparent that there are so notable differences between the death-rates of different provinces and even of different bands in the same province that a more than general reference seems desirable.

Arranged by order, the mortality as shown in the province of Quebec is least, being 22·2 per 1,000 ; that of Ontario being next at 26·6 per 1,000; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island 33·7; British Columbia 39·6; Manitoba and the Territories 42·6, and Nova Scotia 45·6 per 1,000. But the mortality by bands must be examined yet more closely, if information of importance is to be obtained. There are differences as great or greater than will be found between two towns, one with a good water-supply and sewerage, the other not having either. Thus we find the following :—

STATEMENT TO ILLUSTRATE THE RANGE OF DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 IN DIFFERENT BANDS.

Band.	Population.	Death-rate.
Quebec—		
Mohawks of St. Regis	1,448	22·64
Abenakis of St. François du Lac	280	35·7
Iroquois of Oka	482	18·6
Micmacs of Restigouche	489	38·8
Algonquins of River Desert	390	12·5
Hurons of Lorette	452	33·1
Ontario—		
Six Nations	4,267	18·9
Chippewas of Walpole Island	596	38·6
Chippewas of Saugeen	396	15·1
Chippewas of Sarnia	346	52·0
Mohawks of Bay Quinté	1,297	6·9
Chippewas of Rama	228	52·6
Chippewas of Nawash	383	23·5
Chippewas of Kettle Point	97	29·9
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	182	10·9
Ojibbewas of Rat Portage	959	45·8
Manitoba and Territories—		
Saulteaux No. 5	283	10·6
Saulteaux No. 65, 66	378	32·0
Crees, Saddle Lake	762	1·3
Crees, Hobbema	655	50·3
Touchwood Hills Crees	914	22·9
Peigans of McLeod	499	70·7
Crees of Carry the Kettle	208	9·6
Beavers of Bull's Head	205	68·2
British Columbia—		
Kootenay Lake Agency Bands	608	8·2
West Coast Agency Bands	2,264	47·3
Cowichan Agency Bands	1,888	27·0
Fraser River Agency Bands	2,876	38·6
Upper Skeena and Babine Agency Bands	2,972	28·6
Kamloops-Okenagan	2,533	33·5

A casual glance at the preceding figures reveals enormous differences in the mortality rate of bands whose number, location, degree of education and advancement have apparently so much in common that one must at once conclude that there are deep-seated causes for such differences, which are not to be explained by mere generalization on either location or race. Bands having notable differences in the death-rate are coupled all through for comparison.

Thus, if one compared the Mohawks of St. Regis with the Abenakis, almost on the same lake, one would conclude that it must be a tribal difference in favour of the Mohawks. The same would be said of the Iroquois of Oka as compared with the Micmacs of Restigouche, and of the Algonquins of River Desert compared with the Hurons of Lorette.

Turning to Ontario and comparing the Six Nations with the Chippewas of the Thames, one would say the result was undoubtedly due to tribal superiority, while the same will be said of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté as compared with the Chippewas of Rama or the Mississaguas of Mud Lake when compared with the Ojibbewas of Rat Portage. Extend the comparison to the bands of the prairies, and at once one sees the same striking differences. But there seems here almost nothing to mark tribal superiority. Two bands of Saulteaux have rates of 10·6 and 32·0 respectively; two bands of Crees vary as 50·3 to 1·3; Peigans have a rate of 70·7 as compared with 22·9 of the Touchwood Hills Cree band, while the Bull's Head band of Beavers have 68·2 as compared with 9·6. In British Columbia and the eastern provinces there does not seem to be the same notable extremes, but that of Kootenay Lake 8·2 as compared with the others is most illustrative. Having drawn these comparisons, have we in any way got nearer an explanation of the decimating death-rate in some bands and of the rate as low as, or lower than, the white population in others? it is well at any rate to have the facts, and further it is of equal importance to know that there is no evidence anywhere to show that the Indian's inevitable destiny is to pass, like his food, the buffalo, to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

And yet some of these death-rates are so great, so abnormal, in bands situated on the best of soils in the most favoured-climates, that we are forced to examine closely and try to obtain for ourselves a true clinical picture of the situation as it exists. Why, for instance, have the Chippewas of Sarnia and Walpole Island year after year, shown so frightful a mortality? Those of Sarnia adjoin the town, have beautifully situated lots on the river road and adjoining lands. The lands, however, speaking generally of the district are a heavy clay, which in the early years of that flat western country proved malarious and unhealthy for the white population, and it was not until the forests had been cut away in large degree and the ground drained, that malaria and typhoid largely disappeared. The reserve has simply, for whatever reason it may be, not kept pace with the surrounding country in improvements. The poor farming has its associated small, ill-constructed, and in some cases, ill-kept houses, and in most cases surface holes in the clays are the source of the water-supply. But it is quite remarkable that almost everything that has been said of the soil of this reserve may be said of the Grand River Six Nation reserve and yet we have the difference. Perhaps there has been a greater admixture of white blood in the Six Nations; it may be that the general climatic conditions of this inland situation are more favourable, but the real and essential difference is that the Chippewas have lived much by other work than farming available in Sarnia and on the river, while the lawlessness in the matter of liquor-selling, peculiar to the border, has helped to make the difference. It is primarily a difference in moral development, with its accompanying lagging behind in material advancement, both of which are chief factors in determining the health of any people. If the health of the Chippewas of Saugeen be compared with that of the Sarnia band, the truth of these remarks will be apparent. Away from deteriorating influences the band prospers and has maintained physically a high degree of health. A comparison of the mortality of the Chippewas of Rama with the high degree of health of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, similarly serves to illustrate

that with intellectual and material advancement, the death-rate in the Indian bands lessens to the same extent. Doubtless a closer inquiry than has been possible would serve to explain some of the remarkable differences in the rate in the Territories. What possible reason why the Saulteaux of two neighboring reserves should have death-rates standing as 10·6 to 32·1 or why two Cree bands should have rates as 50·3 to 1·3, or a Peigan band at McLeod have a mortality of 70 in 1,000 on the very plains where we advocate sending our consumptive with the greatest assurance of recovery? The examination of the peculiarities of any table of death-rates adequately explains the whole situation to the medical man. There are no great or essential differences between any two of these bands. Much the same in time in their advance toward civilization, in a climate containing the very elements of healthfulness, far, in most cases, from the contaminating influences of towns, freedom from fire-water and wholly outdoor in their occupations, why do they die? Four years ago, thousands of cases of small-pox occurred in the Territories, but only in limited areas. Not many occurred amongst the Indians. The half-breed, unprotected, suffered very widely, but amongst the neighbouring Galicians not a single case appeared. Why did these things occur? Simply because infection was prevented from spreading by vaccination and isolation in the two cases, and in the other it had been neglected and had to be dealt with radically. The Indian bands, as the statistics prove, suffer practically from only one disease to an extent greater than do the neighbouring white population. The infection, introduced some way or other as truly as small-pox was, into some bands, nay more, some families of some bands, just as amongst families of white people, has produced its logical consequences, 30, 40, 50, 60, even 70 of a death-rate per 1,000.

From the cabins on the reserves, the children are gathered very largely into boarding and industrial schools, where they occupy dormitories, varying in air-space and other sanitary requisites and are under supervision varying as greatly as the health conditions on the reserves.

From reports made by Dr. T. D. Lafferty, of Calgary, medical officer for several reserves, it is learned that there are great differences in the physical conditions of the children at some of the best of these schools—the conditions in some of them being very good, while in others they are the reverse.

The statements in these reports are of unusual interest since they cover the results of the inspection of six schools by one medical officer in the same district and illustrate varying results extending over years in a single inspectorate. If anything were needed to illustrate the remarks already made regarding death-rates from consumption, abundant facts are supplied in these reports. A good building, good supervision, prompt action in isolating and operating early in each case of scrofula or tuberculosis have served to lessen the dangers of infection, until the medical officer is able to report that in the two schools nearest him there were at time of reporting no tubercular cases. Without presuming to deal with any question of the schools other than the health problem, it may be said that there is but one method of maintaining a high standard of health amongst the pupils, and this is by applying exactly the same principles as are utilized in stamping out contagion of any other nature.

Our medical officers in many cases are showing a most active interest in this problem and all are at one regarding there being but one method of dealing with it, viz.: close and frequent inspection, especially of the children and adolescents, and prompt treatment with removal of infected persons to sanatoria, hospitals or tents, where the danger to others will be reduced to a minimum. Thus the medical officer of the Six Nations reserve demonstrates the contagious nature of tuberculosis in relation to certain houses and cases on the reserve, where the disease has existed during the past five years. There was an average of 110 cases of persons exposed in eighteen houses, and two, three and four cases of infection from a single case. Dr. Holmes, who has been resident physician on the reserve for years, has written so apropos of the situation which has been herein discussed that his remarks, dealing as they do exactly with a concrete case, are quoted: 'It has

always been my opinion that to cope effectively with the spread of tuberculosis here, we must have some means to isolate the patients, particularly those in the advanced stages. I mean by isolating them, to have some cottages or a small consumptive hospital for winter accommodation, and then have tents, double-walled tents, &c., as the cases and weather conditions demand to place these patients in so that they are removed from their homes . . . the houses here are small, the families usually large. . . From these facts, you will readily understand that to check the spread of tuberculosis, we must have some place to take the patients away from their homes.'

The report would be incomplete without a reference to the practical question of how ends, so desirable, are to be made possible. From figures already given, it will appear that the death-rate is wholly abnormal, amounting to, on an average, 34·70 per 1,000. The difference between badly infected reserves and healthy reserves has been shown, and it may be affirmed absolutely, from experience elsewhere, that the rate could be reduced in some bands at least to 20 per 1,000. This means that instead of only 174 of an increase in over 100,000 Indians, there would be an additional 2,000 added through lives saved annually. This argument of saving lives and preventing sickness is old and familiar *ad nauseam* to the municipal public, to whom public health preventive measures have long been preached. But, since it is true, it has gradually acted as a leaven, the fruits of which are in Canada, as in England, death-rates much below 20 in the 1,000. Desirable as it might be to extend the work at once, prudence would dictate that two or three of the larger centres of Indian population be chosen, wherein to institute experimental work. Elsewhere we should have a tent attached to a local hospital, where cases would be watched and cared for, while on the Six Nation reserve, or elsewhere, could be supplied a double-walled tent or small cottage hospital, located convenient to the resident physician, to which cases dangerous in their homes to other inmates might be taken for treatment. In no sinile instance quoted, would any serious expense to the department be required, while, in the absence of such sickness, the attention of the teachers in the schools could be devoted fully to their proper work and of households to their peculiar duties.

I have, &c.,

P. H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Home, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home on the Fort William reserve, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between East and West Fort William and about four miles from the picturesque Mount McKay.

Land.—About one acre of land surrounds the home, situated in Thunder Bay district. The land is divided into playgrounds, one for boys and the other for girls, vegetable garden and flower garden. The land produces very fine vegetables, though the soil is sandy and the season short. The land is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The home is frame on a stone foundation. The dimensions are 95 x 45 feet. Some painting and decorating done on the interior, helps to make the home more attractive.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for about seventy-five pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance.—The attendance at the home during the year was seventy-three pupils ; forty-eight girls and twenty-five boys.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend two sessions daily, except some of the larger girls who assist in the laundry once a week. Pupils have regular time for study, and their progress during the year was very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—Although the garden is very small, the vegetables produced help to supply the home. The boys take great pride in keeping it in good condition.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, sewing, darning, knitting, laundry and general housekeeping are taught the girls. The boys are taught habits of neatness and cleanliness, and to work in the vegetable garden and to attend to the flowers and lawn.

Moral and Religious Training.—Earnest efforts are made to instil the children with a love for religion and good morals. The conduct on the whole has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—During February an epidemic of measles and fever was prevalent on the reserve, lasting about two months. Sixteen children of the home were stricken. Of these two died. The home has been thoroughly disinfected, and the sufferers seem stronger after the attack.

Water Supply.—We have an ample water-supply, conveyed to the apartments by means of pipes attached to a windmill.

Fire Protection.—There is in readiness seventy feet of hose, two fireman's axes and three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The home is heated by means of three large hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The only means of lighting are coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In fine weather the children enjoy outdoor games in their respective playgrounds. The games mostly enjoyed are base-ball, football, hide and seek, croquet, fishing and boating in season.

General Remarks.—During the year concerts were given by the children. These were largely attended, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work done by the children in this way.

We feel very grateful to the pastor of the mission for the generous supply of milk and vegetables, as well as many gifts for the children, but most of all for his untiring interest in the welfare of all that concerns the home.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,
BRANTFORD, August 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institute for the year ended June 30, 1905.

This institution was established by the 'Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto,' established, 1649 ; chartered 1661, called briefly the 'New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location.—In the township of Brantford about one and a quarter miles from the market square of the city of Brantford.

Land.—The land comprises three hundred and ninety acres, as follows :—Lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, ten acres; Crown grant (on this are the buildings), and one hundred and ninety-four acres, by license of occupation ; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, one hundred and eighty-six acres.

Buildings.—The new building occupied in October last is in the form of the letter H, built of red brick, with cut stone basement, roofed with shingles, laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 79 x 42 feet, and has two wings 60 x 36½ feet each. The building is two stories high with basement and attic.

The Main Building.—In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing-rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are the offices, sewing-room, and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and two sick-rooms.

North Wing.—In the basement is the kitchen and dining halls ; on the first floor, class-room, master's room and farm men's rooms ; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing.—The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot-room and flush-water-closets ; on the first floor is the class and assembly room, and on the second floor is the girls' dormitory. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building. Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, two and a half stories; laundry, 30 x 20·3 feet, two stories ; dairy, 18 x 13 feet ; barn and cow-stable, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13·4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82·8 x 22·5 feet, with room for sixteen horses and sixteen cattle. Other buildings are : carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, two greenhouses and an ice-house.

Attendance.—The attendance on June 30, 1905, was fifty-four boys and fifty-four girls, and ten officers and employees.

Attendance.—The attendance on June 30, 1905, was fifty-four boys and fifty-four girls, classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	15
" II.	20
" III.	11
" IV.	16
" V.	26
" VI.	20
Total.	108

The average attendance for the year was eighty-eight. During the last six months, thirty-one pupils have been admitted.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Five pupils passed the examination for entrance into the high school.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All the pupils in standards IV, V and VI, have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions 'A' and 'B.' One week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—The department shows good returns for the year, supplying the institution with provisions, $1,185.75; and cash sales, $3,458.71; and time and labour on new buildings to the value of $600.

Industries Taught—*Carpentry and Cabinet-making.*—Most of the fixtures and furniture of the school have been made by the carpenter and his boys.

Farming.—Farming gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupation of the boys and include the management of a dairy of over thirty cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothing, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church (His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks) at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercises similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good and the sanitation is excellent, as the drainage is connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Supply.—Pumped by windmill into tanks, will shortly be supplemented, when necessary, with the supply from the city waterworks.

Fire Protection.—This is now being installed in connection with the fire department of the city—four hydrants with supply of hose, two stand pipes with hose connections on all floors, four chemical fire-extinguishers and two dozen blaze-killer tubes, placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—Both wings occupied by pupils have coal furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside.

All buildings including horse and cow stables are lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m., also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars, they also have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, ping pong, skipping ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.
MUNCEY, September 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the year ended June 30, 1905. This institute was established by the Methodist Missionary Society in the year 1847.

Land.—The land comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres, situated on the west bank of the River Thames in the county of Caradoc and the township of Middlesex, Ontario. One mile to the north of the institute is situated the Muncey Station of the Courtright branch of the Michigan Central railway. Our nearest city is St. Thomas, fifteen miles by wagon road and thirteen miles by railway.

Buildings.—Buildings are as follows:—The main building is four stories high, built of brick on a stone basement and was erected in 1895. The annex was erected in 1847, the walls being of brick resting on a stone foundation. In 1897, the brick work of the annex was carefully plastered with cement mortar and beaded in squares. This has proved a success in preserving the old and somewhat unevenly burnt brick of which the original wall was constructed and at the same time gives the building a pleasing and substantial appearance. Laundry—A substantial two-story brick building. All the above have slate roofs. The boys' lavatory and gymnasium is a frame building of two stories on a brick basement. This building, as also the laundry, is much in need of repair. The outbuildings comprise carpenter and shoe shop, implement-sheds, carriage-house, horse-stable, and pig-pen, together with two grain barns on brick and concrete basements which are used for the stabling of cattle.

Grounds.—Extensive playgrounds lie to the south and north of the main building, while in front is situated an attractive lawn and driveway.

Accommodation.—The buildings are ample for the accommodation of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen pupils, together with a staff of twelve officers.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is one hundred. The attendance for last year averaged one hundred and one.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work of the year has proved very satisfactory. Four pupils wrote on the high school entrance examination, three were successful,

while three senior pupils successfully passed the public school leaving examination. A room for manual training is available and an effort will be made to equip and furnish it as soon as the laundry and boys' gymnasium are placed in condition of repair.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed of two hundred and twenty-five acres, about equally divided between the river flats of alluvial deposit and uplands of a sandy loam resting on a boulder clay foundation. The former makes excellent meadow and corn lands, while the sandy loam is well adapted to gardening and lighter crops.

Industrial Work.—The boys are taught all branches of general farm work such as ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, tile draining, planting and management of corn, beans and roots, the rearing and training of horses and the management and feeding of cattle. The girls are taught all branches of domestics work such as baking, cooking, general housework, making and mending of garments, and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers with responsive reading of the scriptures are conducted for the whole school daily and the pupils attend divine service at the Colborne church, Muncey Mission, at 10.30 a.m. each Sabbath. Bible study is conducted in the institute chapel each Sabbath from 2.45 to 3.45 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good. One boy discharged, suffering from tuberculosis, died shortly afterward in the hospital at Sarnia. Another suffering from the same dread disease, but having no home, was cared for in the private hospital of the institute, and his remains interred in the Chippewa burying ground of the Caradoc reserve.

Water Supply.—The water-supply having been condemned by the inspector of Indian agencies and also by the public school inspector of West Middlesex, an effort was made to separate waters coming from uplands lying to the west from waters flowing from a gravelly ridge lying to the south. The former is conducted beneath the garden and orchard in galvanized iron pipe and is used at the barns and yards only; the latter is being forced to the institute by an hydraulic ram for domestic use. The windmill, which served for a number of years to pump water to the tanks in the attic of the main building, having failed, recourse was had to the placing of a concrete dam across a small ravine emptying into the river some sixteen chains west by northwest of the main building. An hydraulic ram was installed below this dam and galvanized iron pipe laid to the attic and has proved a great success. Only one difficulty presents itself. The extremely dry autumn and winter of the past year showed the necessity of a larger water-supply than the ravine furnished. This we hope to be able to supplement from another source. The adjustment of our water-supply as above described, proved a serious drain upon the time of the staff and our finances.

Fire Protection.—Chemical extinguishers and buckets filled with water are kept in the corridors of the main building. The two small tanks situated in the garret of the main building, though altogether inadequate in capacity for effective service, are now through the use of the hydraulic ram constantly supplied as was impossible when dependent upon the windmill for power. The annex, laundry and extensive outbuildings are entirely without protection. A reasonably effective system could be installed at a small cost.

Heating.—The heating of the main building and annex is furnished by three coal-burning hot-water furnaces. In the latter case the furnace proves insufficient and supplementary heaters in the form of stoves are placed in the school-rooms. A new furnace is needed for the boys' lavatory and gymnasium.

General Remarks.—Pupils going out from the institute are eagerly sought for and employers speak highly of the training and ability of ex-pupils in their service.

The extremely severe winter of 1903-04 destroyed all winter wheat in this section, our share of loss being fifty acres. This necessitated the purchase of flour throughout the entire year and at an unusually high price. This added to the increased cost of almost all items of supply, together with the failure of the corn crop

of the season of 1904, occasioned by a cold wet spring and severe frosts at an early date in September, coupled with unremunerative prices for cattle and pigs, makes the year one of extreme difficulty in matters of finance, especially so in view of the extra cost in placing our water-supply in a reasonably efficient condition. The above mentioned conditions account for the heavy excess of expenditure over receipts as shown in the financial statement and may be expected to affect the finances of the year to follow.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, August 29, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of and within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety-three acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in the Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase, and is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma—originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared.

The soil is extremely light and rocky, and is best adapted for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river and consist of:—

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes, main block, 160 x 37 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance-hall, staff-rooms, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.

2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block stands a large two-story frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held.

3. Some sixty yards from this building, standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1883, with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.

5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 40 feet.

6. Carpenter's cottage.

7. Factory.

8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

The following repairs and improvements were effected during the year, namely :

Reshingling and repairing carpenter's cottage, laying school-room floor, relining kitchen and wash-room tanks, repairing drill-hall steps, repairs to laundry, making new lamp-room and lining same with galvanized iron, plastering front dormitory and painting woodwork, making and fitting seventy storm-sashes, laying new platform

and sidewalk, putting in electric bell attachment to water tanks, reshingling horse-stable, general minor repairs, painting, glazing, mending furniture, &c.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils—sixty boys and forty girls—and twelve members of staff.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was fifty-seven (thirty-six boys and twenty-one girls); nine boys and eight girls were admitted; three boys and two girls were discharged; one girl and two boys died of consumption; four girls and three boys were sent home on sick leave, and two are temporarily absent on the reserve, thus leaving in the institution at this date thirty-six boys and twenty-one girls.

The average attendance for the year was sixty.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two teachers, in separate buildings.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario.

The average percentage of marks for the whole school at the last quarterly examination was 68 per cent. Diversity of disposition and character is not less marked in our children than in those of any white school, and while the former may in some degree lack the energy of the latter, they are equally if not more diligent and painstaking.

Industries Taught.—Excepting the very little ones, each boy and girl has his or her share of the allotted work to perform. The duties, whatever they may consist of, are from time to time changed as the pupil qualifies for more important posts, and until his or her particular forte is ascertained.

The rougher and outdoor work naturally falls to the boys, and the older ones, under the supervision of practical foremen, are taught carpentry and farming.

No other occupation has greater attraction for our boys, and in a few years they develop into useful men; unfortunately (for the institution) they are then entitled to a discharge, and their services, now of value, are lost to the school.

The girls are taught sewing, laundry and general domestic work. They are bright and teachable and take readily to such duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, morning and evening prayers are held daily in the school-room and Sunday school on Sunday afternoon. Methods of punishment are fines, impositions and keeping the pupil in to work on half holidays.

Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl and two boys died of consumption; four girls and three boys were sent home on sick leave, afflicted with various tubercular ailments, and aggravated by an epidemic of pneumonia prevalent last spring in this district.

Lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely, and all large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An inexhaustible supply is obtained from the St. Mary's river by pumping into large tanks placed in the roofs of the main building and laundry.

The power used is a 12 h.p. gasoline engine.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are placed at convenient distances outside of the main buildings and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose kept ready for emergency, can be readily attached.

The main building is also supplied with chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot water system. The system works well and is satisfactory. All detached buildings including the chapel are heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used entirely for lighting.

Recreation.—The pupils are encouraged in outdoor games. There is also a gymnasium for the boys. In winter the principal recreation is skating and hockey on the St. Mary's river. Books and magazines are also furnished from the school library.

General Remarks.—Speaking generally, our children are well behaved and not difficult to manage. There are, of course, individual exceptions from time to time, but it is not often a boy or girl is punished for any gross or vicious conduct, indeed the tendency is to do as they are bidden and to perform faithfully their allotted tasks.

In this connection it is only fair to say that many of the parents and older Indians do so advise their children and frequently urge them to be good and diligent.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, July 19, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated in the village of that name, Wikwemikong, P.O., on the most beautiful bay of the Wikwemikong reserve.

Land.—On the top of the hill behind the school, extends a farm cultivated by the institution with seveny acres under cultivation and one hundred and fifty acres used for pasture. The products of the farm are especially hay and vegetables; we raise cattle to supply the house with meat.

Buildings.—Besides the class and recreation-rooms, which are in a wooden structure, there are two other stone buildings, in one of which the children take their meals, and a still larger one, in which they sleep. Two large barns, one 80 x 40 feet, and another 110 x 40 feet, give ample room for the cattle. The latter was completed this year by an addition of 50 x 40 feet.

Attendance.—The boys were seventy-nine in number, with two teachers and nine different officers, and the girls were sixty-four with two teachers and seven different officers. They have a large well-ventilated dormitory, 110 feet long and two stories high.

Class-room Work.—Class is taught every day, as in the schools of the land, from 9 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. All the different branches taught in the common schools receive special attention, as far as standard V.

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the most common occupation of the children at school when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest.

Industries Taught.—The most common industry of the larger boys is farming, some others are taught blacksmithing and carpentering, for which Ojibway boys have a special talent. There is no more demand for shoemaking, which in former years was kept up by a few; health interfered with the prosecuting of that branch.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of the institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the children are taught never to dissociate their studies from religious views. Every day therefore,

there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes.

Health and Sanitation.—This was an exceptionally good year on that score, there being no disease, either general or particular, of any consequence. Two unavoidable accidents occurred, neither of which proved fatal.

Water Supply.—Water from the lake is supplied to all the buildings by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection.—The Babcock extinguisher is the only apparatus we have with the tank, hose, axes and buckets. Fire-escapes will, within a few months, be added to the other appliances.

Heating and Lighting.—Three large stoves are used for heating the school-rooms and one for the refectory. The main building is provided with two large furnaces.

Last fall an acetylene apparatus was put up, which supplies light to all the buildings of the establishment.

Recreation.—The recreation of the pupils is taken in the house, in a very large, well-ventilated room, and when the weather permits they enjoy themselves in a spacious yard; football is the game of predilection.

General Remarks.—The spirit of the school boys, especially in the lower classes, is what we could desire. The higher classes give more attention to industrial pursuits and in general are docile. Children that came here during the end of September, without knowing their letters and not understanding one word of English, already speak it very well, and can follow the explanations of their teacher in little problems requiring the three first rules of arithmetic.

I have, &c.,

A. BAUDIN,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA P.O., August, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the west side of Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, in Ontario; and just east of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40. It is about forty-five miles by water from Kenora (Rat Portage) in a southwest direction.

Land.—A peninsula, containing two hundred and ten acres, registered as D492, was secured by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission committee from the Ontario government. Although some of this land is rocky, still much of it is excellent soil for farming or gardening.

Buildings.—The main building is 66 x 38 feet, of which two stories are of frame and the basement of stone. A new frame building 36 x 24 feet was erected during the past year, which is used temporarily for a dwelling for the missionary-principal and his family.

There is a stable 24 x 18 feet; and an ice-house 12 x 8 feet, both frame buildings.

Accommodation.—In the school building there are four staff bed-rooms and room in the dormitories for forty scholars.

Attendance.—There are twenty-seven treaty children on the roll, sixteen boys and eleven girls, an increase of five over last year. In addition to these there are five non-treaty half-breed children in attendance.

Class-room Work.—Very fair progress has been made. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, vocal music, calisthenics and general knowledge. The smaller children are full time in the class-room and the larger ones at least half of each day. The good conduct and desire to learn have been a great encouragement.

Farm and Garden.—An excellent crop of potatoes was gathered in last autumn from two islands. The vegetable garden near the school building also yielded well, the soil is excellent and the climate suitable for even the more tender vegetables, the surrounding lake keeping the frost away. The windmill waters the garden when needed. A larger area of potatoes and other vegetables is planted this summer and these are looking well. Additional new land has been cleared and sown with clover and timothy.

The live stock consists of two horses and six cattle.

Industries Taught.—Plenty of work for the larger boys is furnished by clearing the land, cultivating the farm and garden, hauling wood and hay, cutting up fire-wood and caring for the cattle, &c. Some boys are taught the work of pilot or engineer on our steam launch 'Daystar,' which furnishes transport and brings our supplies from Kenora or Keewatin. The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, cooking and baking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sabbath school and church service are held every Sabbath ; also every morning and evening scripture-reading, singing and prayer. Pains are taken to teach truth, honour, obedience, respectfulness, honesty, purity and industry.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good for Indians. The sanitary arrangements are good, except that there has not been a suitable cellar for vegetables. The sewer empties on the opposite side of the peninsula from the water intake. All the plumbing is well connected. The situation is airy; and the building is well ventilated, the rooms have high ceilings, and are well lighted by large windows.

Water Supply.—An unlimited supply of good water is brought from Shoal lake by a windmill and pumped into a tank in the attic, from which it gravitates to all parts of the building. A large range boiler furnishes hot water, which is also carried by pipes to where it is needed. A large tank in the laundry holds and supplies the rain-water.

Fire Protection.—The above water-supply furnishes excellent fire-protection. There are hydrants on every floor with hose and fire-pails. Ladders and axes are also kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building is well heated by two hot-air furnaces, cook stove and laundry stove. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, boating, swimming and other games furnish recreation in summer; and coasting, skating and indoor evening games in winter.

General Remarks.—There has been a decided improvement in the whole general work of the school. The school was never more appreciated by the Indians, who, though still pagans, are now more in favour of education.

The Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society deserve special mention and thanks for their valuable help in sending clothing, paying salaries and other needed expenditure since the school was begun in 1902.

The teacher and farmer have recently resigned, but the latter's place has been already filled, and we expect a teacher soon to replace the former.

I have, &c.,

AUSTIN G. McKITRICK,

Principal.

Manitoba Superintendency,
Keewatin Territory,
Norway House Boarding School,
Norway House, *via* Selkirk, Man., August 23, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting the fifth annual report of the Norway House boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the Norway House reserve, at Rossville village. It commands a good view of Little Playgreen lake. We are about twenty-five miles down the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg in Territory of Keewatin.

Land.—The school does not own any land at present, but the Indian council proposes setting apart six hundred and forty acres for school purposes. Part of this, about one acre and a half, is being used as a garden at present. It still belongs to the Indians. There is only a very small part of the contemplated grant that can be farmed, the rest is rock.

Buildings.—There are eight buildings in connection with the school. (a) The main building, a frame structure, built on stone foundation. It has sheeting, building paper and siding on outside of studding ; and sheeting, building paper and ceiling on inside. It is painted inside and out. It contains office, principal's rooms, two play-rooms, a dining-room, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room, two dormitories, and four private rooms. There has been an addition made to the main building this summer. The roof of the lean-to, which was 16 x 100 feet, has been raised, giving an addition of seven rooms, four of these 12 x 16 feet, two rooms 18 x 16 feet, one room 16 x 16 feet ; three of these rooms to be entirely isolated and used as sick-rooms. (b) School-house—a new building used as school-room only. (c) One log storehouse, sheeted outside with ship-lap. (d) One large closet and one small one. (e) One root-house, 18 x 18 feet. (f) Stable, a log building 28 x 30 ; an addition has been made, which gives room for a hen-house and for young stock and additional room for feed. A sidewalk runs around the main building, in one direction, towards the stable and in the other direction past the reserve day school, to our school-house. A strong picket fence surrounds the main building and playgrounds, and a new fence has been built about the garden.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for sixty children and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The atendance for this year has averaged about forty-six—four less than the number granted. In other respects the attendance is entirely satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—The regular course prescribed by the department has been followed, and considering the delay caused by a very serious epidemic of sickness, excellent work has been done. The chidren are specially talented in drawing and writing and have made good progress in arithmetic and reading.

Farm and Garden.—By referring to the second heading of this report, it will be seen that for some time at least, farming is out of the question. We have a small garden in which the ordinary vegetables can be easily grown.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, sewing, laundry, and general housework, are taught the girls. The boys are, on a small scale, taught gardening, carpentering and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is supplied by the personal efforts of all the staff. We also have a morning and evening meeting at which we read the Bible and

explain and enforce it as well as we can; sing suitable hymns and engage in prayer. Every Sunday afternoon we conduct Sunday school, attended by both reserve and boarding school children. The regular international lessons are studied. Our school is within two hundred yards of the Methodist mission church, in which divine service is conducted twice every Sunday. The children are taken regularly to these services.

Health and Sanitation.—This year an epidemic of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and mumps broke out on the reserve. In the boarding school we had no diphtheria but were troubled with the other diseases. Three deaths this spring were attributed to after effects of fever and measles.

With regard to sanitation, the cellars are still wet, and as yet there is no drainage. Two efforts have been made to drain them, but have been unsuccessful. The water is kept pumped out, however.

Water Supply.—We have abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about one hundred yards from the school.

Fire Protection.—There has been a fire-extinguishing apparatus supplied by the department, it has not yet been installed on account of the necessary chemicals not being on hand. We have a barrel of water in each dormitory, with a pail and a number of pitchers on hand. Then, in the kitchen, are four barrels, all of which are filled twice a day and from eight to a dozen pails stand close at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of two wood furnaces, with quite a number of stoves to supplement the furnaces, which do not give enough heat for the whole school; mostly on account of the furnace pipes not being properly proportioned to the amount of work required.

The lighting is done entirely by oil lamps.

Recreation.—The children all do some manual work for about one hour before school. They have regular recesses, noon-hour, 4.30 p.m., and at supper-time, when they play at various games.

General Remarks.—This school is being appreciated by the Indian parents more each year.

I have, &c.,

J. A. G. LOUSLEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,

CAMPERVILLE, July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Situation.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve.

Land.—Number one of township thirty-five, range twenty, west of the principal meridian, belonging to the Roman Catholic mission, comprises the land in connection with the school. Most of this land is used as pasture. About ten acres are under crop.

Buildings.—There is one stone building, 115 x 45 feet, with two stories, basement and attic. In this house we have the kitchen, refectories, dairy, wash-room, store-room, cellar, rooms for the staff, class-rooms, recreation-halls, chapel, sewing-room,

infirmaries and dormitories. There are also stables, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop and one shed.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred pupils, with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good during the year.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to work and do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teachers.

Farm and Garden.—There are ten acres under crop. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of cattle, horses and farming. The girls learn sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour is devoted each day to the moral and religious training of the pupils.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the river by means of a windmill and also by a gasoline engine.

Fire Protection.—There are three tanks with hose on each floor. We have four fire-extinguishers, six axes and twelve pails. We also have fire-escapes. On the east side in the centre of the building, iron stairs have been put up extending from the attic to within three feet of the ground, with two platforms, one at the attic and one at the second floor. These stairs, which are two feet wide, and the platforms are supported on strong brackets, securely bolted to the wall and roof of the attic. The railing is made of one inch iron pipe, elbows and tees.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated by steam and lighted with kerosene oil lamps.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school, which is not situated on a reserve, is about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land.—There are two acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town of Portage la Prairie, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. The three kitchen floors were oiled four times during the year and the remaining floors and wainscoting were painted. The dormitories, halls and school-room were kalsomined and the kitchen walls were painted.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate thirty-five children with a staff of three.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of twenty-six pupils during the year.

Class-room Work.—As the majority of the children are under twelve years of age, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress.

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
" III	9
" IV	3
" V	2

The children speak English entirely at school, and all express themselves much better in English than in Sioux. The older children read the daily papers and are quite as fond of reading books as white children of the same age.

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for garden ; the other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry ; also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes in the morning and the same in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. They attend the services and Sunday school of Knox church. The conduct of the children has been good and corporal punishment is not necessary.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children, on the whole, has been good, One child died on December 30, of tuberculosis. The ventilation of the school is only fair.

Water Supply.—There is a good well, which is sufficient for the needs of the school. There is a soft-water tank in the basement, which will hold twenty barrels. From this tank water is forced into the attic by means of a force-pump.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. There are two chemical engines, one axe and six fire-buckets. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by hot air, except the school-room, which is heated by a stove. The building is lighted throughout by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and other athletic sports. The larger girls and boys spend much of their spare time in playing lawn tennis, which they enjoy greatly.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA, ONT., July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated about two miles south of Kenora.

Land.—There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school ; much of the land is rock, but there is sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high with an extension on the south end 36 x 26 feet, two stories high.

The other buildings are: cottage 20 x 16 feet, resting on stone foundation; workshop 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation; stable and carriage shed 46 x 18 feet; workshop 22 x 12 feet; hen-house, 18 x 14; laundry and storehouse, 48 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty children.

Attendance.—The attendance is very satisfactory, the number of pupils varying from thirty-four to thirty-seven.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is followed. Excellent progress was made by all the children.

Farm and Garden.—There are six acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and washing. The boys are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants.

Moral and Religious Training.—A certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled by horse and cart.

Fire Protection.—We have three Dominion fire-extinguishers at convenient places on the different flats. Ladders are kept on hand.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces.

Recreation.—Football is the boys' most popular game during the summer. Both boys and girls enjoy skating in winter.

General Remarks.—I wish to express my gratitude to our agent, Mr. McKenzie, and our doctor, Dr. Hanson, for their courtesy and services shown to our school.

I have, &c.,

MATTHIAS KALMES, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Brandon industrial school is a non-reservation school, situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river. The view looking over the experimental farm to the city of Brandon is a beautiful one.

Land.—The east half of section 28, township 10, range 19, constitutes the farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which belongs to the school. About two hundred and twenty acres of the half-section is in the beautiful valley of the Assiniboine, most of which is well adapted for agriculture and garden purposes. The rest of the farm is suitable for grazing.

Buildings.—The main building is three stories, brick veneered, with a frontage of one hundred and two feet. The other buildings consist of: the principal's house, farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, piggery, carpenter-shop,

hennery, ice-house and two root-houses. The gardener's residence was built during the year.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and all the members of the staff.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is followed, with quite a few exceptions, among the smaller pupils, who attend school all day, especially during the winter months. During the year excellent progress has been made. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	44
" II	22
" III	23
" IV	12
Total	101

Farm and Garden.—We give special attention to these two departments, believing that from the soil the Indian must make his living. We have a garden of five acres including small fruit bushes. This garden teaches in a practical way that the fruits for which they roam the country can be had in better quality and with less labour at their doors.

We have under cultivation 145 acres, with the following acreage : wheat, 28 acres ; oats, 41 acres ; barley, 7½ acres; corn, 5½ acres; potatoes, 10 acres; roots, 6 acres; garden and small fruits, 5 acres; meadow native grasses, 15 acres; brome, 13 acres; summer fallow, 14 acres; new breaking, 30 acres. Twenty acres of this new breaking I had to let by contract at $10 per acre; the remainder of 145 acres is mostly suitable for pasture.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock, carpenter-work and several other duties required to keep the institution in a good state of repair. The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, sewing, dairy and general housework. Thoroughness is required in every department, quality being of more value than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sabbath morning the boys and many of the girls attend divine service in the city of Brandon.

Sabbath school is held every Sunday afternoon and each member of the staff has a class, and preaching service is conducted in the institute every Sunday evening.

The various departments are closed on Saturday afternoons, thus giving an opportunity for preparation for the Sabbath, which is made use of by a general clean-up of the outward man. Such regular lessons cannot fail to leave their influence on the after-life and character of the children.

Health and Sanitation.—Dr. Fraser has faithfully attended to the sick. During the year one boy and four girls have died.

Water Supply.—There is a plentiful supply of good spring water, which is conveyed to the building by means of a windmill, which only fails to do its work when the thermometer is at its extremes. Hot water is also supplied from a hot-water heater in the basement.

Fire Protection.—Our main building is well provided for. A large McRobie engine is the main protection, with sufficient hose to conduct the chemical to the remotest parts of the building. Small chemical extinguishers are kept convenient and fire-buckets are ready full of water at important points. The supply of water in the tanks is also available. The other buildings, however, are not so protected.

Heating and Lighting.—Three large wood furnaces, one of which was installed last fall, give good satisfaction, the building being very comfortable during the cold

weather. The main building, principal's residence, and the barn, are lighted by electricity, supplied from Brandon.

Recreation.—The favourite outdoor sports are: football, baseball, croquet, marbles, skating and sleighing. The girls enjoy themselves in their large play-room with checkers, forte, crokinole, Indian clubs, dumb-bells and reading.

General Remarks.—During the year ten pupils were discharged and fourteen admitted. The work in the school-rooms and industrial departments has been satisfactory. The farm and garden have been very helpful for training, and of great value generally to the institution. The year has been one of progress. The pupils have been contented, cheerful, obedient and enjoyed good health.

Many improvements have been made to the farm, the most important of which is the breaking up of thirty acres of new land. The garden too has extended its boundaries, while the gardener rejoices in a new house built by the boys.

The institution has an excellent staff and everything is made as homelike as possible and every opportunity is taken to develop the best interests of the boys and girls and help them in the work of building up an all-round character.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The new home which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf some forty-two acres in extent, bounded to the north by the Canadian Pacific railway, main line, and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred acres, being the southwest quarter of section four and the southeast quarter of section five, township twelve, range twenty-eight, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land. In addition the department has purchased twenty acres of good hay land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium, which latter contains the carpenter, paint and shoe-shops, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900, horse and cow-stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses and implement-shed. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank, with which is connected a windmill used in emptying the tank.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils and fifteen of a staff.

Attendance.—The full complement of pupils has not yet been reached, but I have reason to hope that this will be accomplished during the ensuing year.

Class-room Work.—Results in this department have been most satisfactory this year. At the December examinations in standard III there were nine promotions

to standard IV, and at the January examinations nine more were promoted from standard IV to V.

The silver medal annually awarded by myself was this year won by No. 0.110, Sarah Cook, but as the marking for the first place was practically a tie, a second silver medal was given to No. 0.99, Emma Wastaste.

Farm and Garden.—The returns from the farm for the current year were as follows :—wheat, 1,177 bushels ; oats, 415 bushels; barley, 315 bushels; turnips, 500 bushels; mangolds, 50 bushels; beets, 25 bushels; carrots, 55 bushels; onions, 18 bushels, and potatoes, 250 bushels.

All the crops yielded splendidly, except the potatoes, which, in common with other crops in the vicinity, were much damaged by excess of rain.

There are this year fifty acres in wheat, six in barley, twenty-five in oats and four acres in potatoes, carrots and other roots, while in the garden near the school are being raised all the vegetables necessary for consumption during the summer.

The flower garden is making a fine show this year, some three thousand plants having been raised for this purpose.

The two thousand trees set out last year are doing splendidly, and this year several hundred more were set out.

The gravelling and grading of the driveways as far as the railway station has been a decided improvement, and the completion of the fence and the erection of the new gates has enabled us to lay out the grounds at the main entrance.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, shoemaking, blacksmithing, harness-making, farming and gardening, while those too small to learn trades attend to the necessary work about the school, including lawns, drive, flower beds and the smaller vegetable garden. The girls perform all the household duties very efficiently and in addition are instructed in sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, &c.

Religious and Moral Training.—Great pains are taken in this respect, everything being done with a view to elevating the moral tone. Prayers are held daily, with occasional addresses by visiting clergy. On Sunday, all the pupils attend morning and evening services at Saint Marks' church, while Sunday school is held in the institution for the smaller children, the older ones attending Saint Mark's. Results along these lines are most encouraging, as indicated not only by the conduct of the pupils, which has been most satisfactory, but by the general tone of their behaviour. Punishment during the year has been almost nil.

Health and Sanitation.—On June 17, we had the misfortune to lose by acute phthisis No. 227, Alick Sinclair, one of our brightest and most promising pupils, being the first death in the school for nearly two years. Other than this, there has been practically no serious sickness during the year, for which we are most thankful.

A great improvement has been effected by the addition of four large porcelain lined baths for the children, one very much appreciated both by pupils and those in charge.

The drainage system is working satisfactorily. There is a large tank at a considerable distance from the main building into which the sewage is carried from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry and this is pumped away by a windmill, well out onto the open prairie.

The outhouses for both boys and girls are erected at a safe distance so that any danger of defective sanitation from this source is obviated.

Water Supply.—The present general water supply for the school is from a well in the centre of the building, but next month a new well will be sunk further away from the kitchen and from any possible chance of seepage. the present one being hardly adequate in a dry season. For drinking purposes a subsidiary well has been dug a short distance from the school, which. being fitted with a force-pump, serves also for watering the land and the flowers.

The water is pumped from the main well to a tank at the top of the school by

means of a 'Rider-Ericsson,' hot-air engine, and each floor has its service therefrom. An attachment has also been added on the basement floor, whereby the drains can be flushed either from the pump or from the tank.

Fire Protection.—The school is furnished with the McRobie fire-extinguisher in the basement, with connections and hose on all floors, also two Babcock and six Stempel extinguishers, the latter conveniently placed throughout the building, while each dormitory has a fire axe. The hose of the McRobie engine is now coiled on reels instead of drums and can be instantly extended to full length without kinking or stoppage. The system was recently inspected by the department and was found to be working very satisfactorily.

Fire Drill.—Fire drill is held every Saturday afternoon.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting is done at present with ordinary coal oil lamps, but we are hoping for the early installation of an acetylene gas plant and so obviate the inconvenience and extreme danger of the present system.

The heating is done with hot water and at the time of writing the contractors are installing a new system, the hot water being transmitted to the radiators (instead of coils) from a twelve-foot tubular boiler, which will thoroughly heat the building and very greatly reduce the expenditure for fuel.

Recreation.—Football is always our principal game, together with baseball, backet-ball and the usual school-boy games, which are all encouraged as much as possible in the proper play hours, and a good field has been set aside for this purpose. For the boys in winter there is a gymnasium fitted with the usual apparatus and warmed by a wood stove, which makes an excellent playground, while the girls have their play-room in the main building.

An excellent tennis court is also available for both sexes, while the girls have their own football, swings and other amusements. During the summer evenings after the work is done the girls are frequently taken for walks by one or other of the lady members of the staff.

There is no regular band instructor at present, but the band maintains its efficiency under the leadership of one of the senior boys and has already filled engagements at Oak Lake, Moosomin and other places, acquitting itself most creditably.

General Remarks.—On November 14, His Lordship the Bishop of Mackenzie River visited us, and after inspecting the school expressed himself as follows :—

'Very pleased with all I have seen. The management, teaching, order, discipline and everything admirable.'

I feel very thankful to be able to say that the results of the year's work with our pupils are most encouraging. They are all healthy and contented, performing their allotted tasks with cheerfulness and alacrity and evidencing in their whole behaviour the good effects of the moral and manual training inculcated at the school.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, August 14, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my third annual report on the affairs of the Rupert's Land industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is located in the parish of St. Paul on the west bank of the Red river, seven miles north on the main road from Winnipeg to Selkirk. The Canadian Pacific railway, also the Winnipeg-Selkirk & Lake Winnipeg Electric railway passes within a few hundred yards of the school, and both have stations on the property.

Land.—The farm contains about three hundred and seventy-five acres; but is a long narrow lot twelve chains wide by four miles long, and cannot be worked to advantage. One half or more is only fit for hay or grazing.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main building, which is of solid brick on stone foundation. In this building are the dormitories, the staff's quarters, offices, dining-rooms, kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms and lavatories. A large frame building, the upper story of which is used as class-rooms and the lower as a recreation-hall. A printing office, a frame addition to the main building used as a sewing-room, tailor-shop and store. Adjoining this is the engine-house. In the same yard is the horse-stable, granary and storehouse, carpenter-shop, coal-shed, blacksmith-shop, and ice-house and a new laundry finished this spring. In front and to the left of the main building is the principal's residence, a two-story frame building on a stone foundation, having all modern conveniences. In another yard is the piggery, cattle-stable and implement-shed, and a root-house with granary above. In the same yard is a residence for the farm instructor.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate sixty boys and fifty girls without crowding, in all one hundred and ten pupils besides ten of a staff.

Attendance.—During the year seven pupils were admitted and nine discharged in good health, and four discharged on account of poor health. Nine were struck off the roll, having been absent a length of time, and four died. On June 30 there were thirty-eight boys and thirty-three girls on the roll, with thirty-six boys and thirty girls in attendance from the following districts:—

	Pupils.
St. Peter's reserve	26
Fisher River reserve	9
Lac Saul reserve	5
The Pas reserve	4
Rainy River reserve	5
Moose Factory reserve	12
Rat Portage reserve	1
Fort Alexander reserve	1
Split Lake reserve	5
Grand Rapids reserve	3

Class-room Work.—This work is in charge of two teachers; a male teacher holding a first-class non-professional certificate, in charge of the senior room, and the governess in charge of the junior. The prescribed programme of studies is being followed. The pupils attend in the class-room half a day and work the other half. The progress made during the past year has been very good. The grading of the pupils in attendance for the past year was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	11	10
" II	11	9
" III	5	9
" IV	10	4
" V	1	1

Farm and Garden.—There is about forty acres in oats; twenty acres in barley; four acres in potatoes and three acres in roots, with three acres in feed, pease, oats and rape; and about forty acres for summer-fallow. With the ground being low and

too much rain, we have not been able to get in as much crop as was intended. Last year the heavy rains during the early summer destroyed our barley crop and injured our potatoes, and the rust affected our oats. We had one thousand bushels of oats, which were light; two hundred bushels of barley; six hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes; four hundred bushels of roots, and six hundred head of cabbage with other garden vegetables.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of six horses, one yoke of oxen, seventeen cows, one bull, and eleven young stock, also fifty pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, including gardening and the care of stock. Special attention is given the above, as it is likely to be the life-work of ninety per cent or more of them after leaving the school. They are also taught carpentering, painting, plastering, kalsomining and blacksmithing, in fact they are taught the use of all kinds of tools and given special instruction along the line they seem most adapted for. The girls are taught housework in all its branches, including cooking, baking and butter-making, also sewing, knitting and fancy-work, which is very much admired by the people visiting the industrial exhibition each year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held in the school every morning and evening. The parish church is attended by the pupils and staff twice every Sunday and a mid-week service is held in the school every Wednesday evening by the pastor of the parish. There is also Sabbath school in the institution every Sunday afternoon, conducted by the staff.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. There has been little or no sickness, outside of those troubled with consumption, from which we have had four deaths, and four allowed to go home, and three sent to the hospital suffering from tubercular glands of the neck.

Water Supply.—The water for the use of the institution is taken from two wells. That for general use is pumped from a well by a gasoline engine into tanks in the upper story of the main building and is conveyed through the building by pipes.

Fire Protection.—The fire appliances consist of a large McRobie chemical extinguisher, placed in the basement of the main building with hose connected on each flat; also a number of small chemical extinguishers located throughout the building, besides a number of hand-grenades. In addition there is connection on each flat with the supply from the tanks above, to which has been added this summer an additional tank having twelve hundred gallons capacity. This became necessary, as we have done away with all outside closets.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by three hot-air and one hot-water furnace, but I am informed the contract has been let changing to steam. The class-rooms and recreation hall are heated by a hot-air wood furnace and the other buildings with stoves. The principal's residence is heated by hot water. The buildings are lighted by electricity, the power being derived from a ten horse-power gasoline engine which cannot always be relied upon.

Recreation.—Outdoor games of all kinds are encouraged, football being most popular in summer, and basket-ball, inside, in the winter. The girls enjoy both games quite as much as the boys. In December last we reorganized the cadet company with ex-sergeant W. D. Tranter as drill instructor, and the boys have made good progress. The company was inspected by Colonel Evans, Commanding District No. 10, and his staff on June 1, and they expressed themselves as well pleased at the result of the few months training, of two evenings a week. The girls also get two evenings a week in calisthenics.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I would say that there has been a number of visitors at the school this summer, more than in the past, as it can be easily reached several times a day by street car, and many of them showed a deep interest in the children and the progress they have been making. Hundreds of people visiting the industrial exhibition, examined the school exhibit and were more than surprised at what they saw both in the industrial and educational line. A few days ago a lady,

a resident of Fifth avenue, New York, on her way from Alaska, having heard of the school, paid us a visit and was very much surprised at what she saw and purchased some of the work of the children, and when leaving made a nice donation toward a harvest picnic for them. I might mention, as an instance showing the progress the children are making, that in April last a spelling competition was arranged for all the public schools in the northeastern inspectorate of the province, and I was asked if any of the children of the school would take part. Thirty-one volunteered. The result was that the Rupert's Land industrial school stood ahead of all schools competing, having the highest percentage; thirty out of thirty-one, taking over sixty-five per cent; five taking one hundred; five taking ninety-nine; five ninety-eight and twenty-three out of the thirty-one taking over ninety-one per cent. This was certainly enconraging, as the result has been commented upon by the inspector of the public schools of the district when visiting the schools therein, also by some of the teachers both in Winnipeg and the schools outside, holding up the children of the Indian school as an example of what may be accomplished by diligent study.

In concluding, I must thank the members of the staff who have so ably assisted me during the past year.

I have, &c.,

J. THOMPSON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and twelve miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are twenty-five acres owned by the school and twenty-five acres of rented land, all situated in the municipality of Birtle in 6, 7, 26. The greater part of the land is taken up with hill and ravine, which makes it unfit for cultivation, though it affords a fair pasturage for cattle. Twelve acres are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The school is a two and one-half story structure with a good basement. The barn is a first-class frame structure with stone stables and a root-house beneath. There is also a frame hen-house and a log ice-house.

Accommodation.—As at present arranged, the building will accommodate sixty pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The year opened with an attendance of forty-five pupils and closed with fifty. Nine pupils were admitted and two discharged. The number of grant earners is forty-five.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are steadily progressing, both in knowledge and in moral worth.

Farm and Garden.—One and one-half acres were broken last summer. The twelve acres in crop consists mostly of vegetables and roots together with three acres of oats and corn. Probably a quarter-section may be leased and grain-growing, dairying and stock-raising added to our work.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in general housework, including cooking, laundrying, sewing and butter-making. They also make bead belts and chains to supply them with private money. They attend to the plots of vegetables in the garden and some eleven of them have plots of assorted vegetables and flowers of their own. Six of the boys have such plots also. The produce thus raised, they sell, and the money received therefor, is placed to their credit in a trust account. The boys are taught how to break and cultivate land, sow grain and vegetables, garden, care for stock and how to use tools properly.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils regularly attend the Sabbath, and many the mid-week services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Morning and evening devotions are conducted daily by the principal, while in the class-room daily instruction is given on Biblical and ethical subjects. In addition Miss McLaren conducts a class with the younger pupils during the hour of Sabbath evening service.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the school has been good. One pupil died after a prolonged illness. Others who are delicate have been kept outdoors and engaged in light manual labour. Half of the boys sleep in tents from May to October. The sanitary conditions are good. The drains were opened and repaired last year.

Water Supply.—We have a good water supply, secured by pipe from a well three hundred yards away. The water flows into a forty-barrel tank in the basement. A gasoline engine and pump elevates it to a like tank in the attic. In addition we have two storage tanks for soft water, each with a storage capacity of forty barrels.

Fire Protection.—Connected with the stand pipe on each flat is a two-inch canvas hose, sufficient to reach any part of the flat. This is kept neatly folded on a swinging rack, ready for use. The tank in the attic is usually full, while the engine is always ready to pump up water from the three storage tanks. Fire-pails and sharp axes are distributed on racks throughout the building from cellar to attic. A fire-escape and a good extension ladder make exit easy from any part of the building. A fire drill, in which each of the older pupils is assigned some duty, is to be inaugurated after the summer vacation.

Heating and Lighting.—Three wood furnaces provide rather ineffective and expensive heating. We hope soon to have a steam heating plant installed. A safe and satisfactory light is provided by the Birtle acetylene gas-works.

Recreation.—The children have a number of indoor and outdoor games. Outdoors, coasting and skating in winter and football and tennis in summer, are the chief amusements.

I have, &c.,

W. W. McLAREN,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
ST. JOHN'S HOMES—BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, ALTA., July 17, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. John's homes (the Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools) on this reserve, and to acknowledge the substantial government aid received by us during the fiscal year just ended.

Location.—The homes are situated—the one at the north camp and the other at the south—about ten miles apart, and within a few yeards of the Bow river in each

case. That at the north camp is known as Old Sun's school, and the other as White Eagle's. In each case a few acres of land have been inclosed in connection with the school, portions of which are under cultivation. At the south camp nothing is being done at present pending arrangements for the permanent amalgamation of the schools. The post office, Gleichen, is just under five miles from Old Sun's, and about ten miles from the White Eagle's boarding school.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The Old Sun's boarding school comprises the boarding-school proper, the school-house, laundry and coal and wood shed. The White Eagle's school is a large and attractive-looking building, erected in 1894, at the particular request of the south camp Indians, who approached the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in person in the matter. In the hope of effecting an amalgamation of the two schools, and with a view to considerable financial savings, the boys from White Eagle's were removed to Old Sun's school.

Attendance.—The number of children on the school roll at the end of the fiscal year was twenty-one boys and fourteen girls.

Class-room Work.—I would repeat what I said last year, that the results have been much more encouraging owing to a greater readiness to speak up and to practise newly acquired knowledge. We feel the need of a reader for the older children more adapted to the needs of their future lives than the general Canadian reader now in use.

Industrial Work.—About two acres of the farm and garden have been well looked after by the boys, and we gathered a fairly good crop of potatoes and other vegetables, but many were lost by frost. We have suffered considerably from the cutworm pest this spring. The home flower garden with its trees in luxuriant foliage and its well-kept lawn, reflects great credit on those in charge of it. Besides this the children are engaged daily in the stable and housework, feeding and grooming horses, milking the cows, making the butter and bread, mending and making clothes, and laundry work, besides all the general routine of house duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this side of our work. Apart from the regular Sunday services—one of which is conducted altogether in their own language—the children receive definite religious instruction in the Sunday school and at morning and evening prayers each day, all of which is supplemented by simple practical ethical instruction in and out of school. The children are very happy, and many of them show a true desire to live good and useful lives.

Health and Sanitation.—Notwithstanding the ample medical provision available, the general health of the children and the staff has been much below the average, and is traced to the unsanitary surroundings and the condition of the well water.

Water Supply.—Though the supply is abundant, the condition of the subsoil through which it passes is more or less contaminated.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use.

Fire-escapes outside the buildings are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

Heating.—The boarding school and school-house are heated by stoves only; asbestos safes are used.

Recreation.—Every attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD C.E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT MACLEOD, ALTA., September 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Blood (St. Paul's) Church of England boarding school is situated some fifteen miles southeast of Macleod, which is our post office. The school is directly opposite the agency, and the property on which the school stands is owned by the venerable Church Missionary Society of London, England.

Land.—The land comprises one hundred and sixty acres. Lying below the bench-land it is beautifully treed and presents a pleasing appearance. The soil is light, but all the grain and vegetables required are raised. In a dry season I should say the soil would not be very productive.

Buildings.—The buildings are uniformly painted, and are built around a square. At the northwest corner of the western side is the girls' home, a large roomy building with accommodation for fifty girls. Immediately south is the school-chapel. At the end of the west side is the horse-stable with harness-room, coach-house and granary. On the south side and at the west corner is the coal-house and carpenter's shop. To the right is the general storehouse. Next comes the boys' home. At the south corner of the east side is the meat-house, while some eighty yards to the north stands the hospital, and on the north side is the rectory.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for eighty pupils and staff of ten.

Attendance.—This has been regular. The number on the roll is thirty-eight.

Class-room Work.—This is very satisfactory. The pupils are steadily advancing. Miss Wells, the teacher, is thorough and painstaking.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm and garden suffered last year owing to the dry summer, and although we raised enough vegetables for use, we were not so fortunate with our grain, which yielded poorly.

Industries Taught.—The boys learn farming and gardening, the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, butter-making and dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very strict attention is paid to this, and I trust our efforts will be successful. Morning and evening prayers are said daily, and on Sunday all the pupils attend divine service twice, while Sunday school is held before matins. The conduct of the pupils has been generally good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been excellent, our outhouses are disinfected from time to time and no refuse is allowed to lie about the ground.

Water Supply.—This is excellent—we have five wells.

Fire Protection.—This is very inferior. We have a dozen fire pails and four axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The boys' home has a furnace, but all other buildings are heated by stoves. The oil lamp is used for lighting the buildings.

Recreation.—Sports are encouraged. Football forms the chief attraction for the boys. Swings, cross-bows and tilting boards afford amusement. Bathing in summer and skating in winter are very much enjoyed by the pupils.

General Remarks.—A great improvement has been made by the planting of trees between the buildings. In May three thousand trees were transplanted. Flower-beds have been laid out around the rectory and the hospital, and the effect is very pleasing

to the eye. Land is now being prepared for next spring, when I expect to plant five thousand saplings.

I have, &c.,
GERVASE EDWARD GALE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, ALTA., July 18, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Blood Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated about twenty-three miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve. A few acres have been fenced off, portions of which are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows :—

The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, with two wings, each 36 x 32 feet, and two stories high, the said building being divided into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room and two recreation-rooms, on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel and private apartments for the staff, on the second story.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it, a three-story building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries and two large rooms reserved for the use of the sisters.

The other buildings are a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—There are thirty-five children on the roll, eighteen boys and seventeen girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—About two acres are cultivated as a garden, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, &c., are successfully grown. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stable work, milking, baking, glazing and sawing and splitting wood for the kitchen form the principal manual occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, &c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given daily by the priest, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. The conduct of the pupils throughout the year has been all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation.—One death occurred last June from consumption. With two or three exceptions, the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully; the ventilation is excellent and every thing is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings. The children get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable and frequent baths are resorted to.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well nearby.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, a few fire-pails and four fireman's axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with two hot-air furnaces, and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, swinging and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls, too, have different little games, besides swinging, playing ball and skipping.

Boys and girls have each their own playground and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, &c.,
J. L. LEVERN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, about six miles south-west of Saddle lake, and one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and to this is attached a kitchen and pantry. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, stable and several small buildings. The painting of the main building, which was done last summer, has greatly improved the appearance of the school. The stables were also repaired.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance has been perfectly regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies provided by the department is faithfully followed.

Garden.—About six acres are under cultivation; this yields a sufficient supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The work in the vegetable and flower gardens affords both boys and girls an agreeable as well as a healthy occupation.

Industries Taught.—The boys are kept working according to their age; they prepare the fuel and bake their own bread. They help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, without neglecting, however, to keep their own rooms in order. The girls are trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry, also in sewing and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular care is given to this important branch of education. Every effort being made to instil into the minds of the pupils their duty towards God and man.

Health and Sanitation.—We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils. No deaths occurred and no cases of severe illness : while the healthy appearance of the children has been most favourably commented upon by visitors to the school.

Water Supply.—A sufficient supply of water is obtained from three wells situated near the building.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders, pails and axes are kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are all heated with stoves. Light is supplied from coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football and swings are the favourite pastimes during the summer months. In winter all play various indoor games. In agreeable weather an hour's walk is taken almost every day. The picnics given during the year were immensely enjoyed by the pupils.

I have, &c.,

LEON BALTER,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Cowessess boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve.

Land.—There are forty acres of land which have been surrendered by the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows : the priest's house 30 x 20 feet ; the church, 62 x 20 feet ; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians, an ice-house, 12 x 14 feet, a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and general work shop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a three-story building; its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains a dining-room, a kitchen, pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain-water tank, and root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the girls' play-room, 24 x 12 feet, the school-room, 26 x 15 feet 3 inches, and the boys' play-room 32 x 14 feet.

On the second floor is situated the sewing-room, a pharmacy, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches ; also a garret containing a large water tank.

There is also a general workshop, which is a two-story building, on a stone foundation, 30 x 20 feet.

The first story comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz.: a buzz-planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, a band saw, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood-lathe.

On the upper floor we have organized a small shoe-shop department, for the purpose of teaching our young boys all the necessary manual work. A few of the big boys repaired their own shoes quite satisfactorily.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for sixty-five pupils, and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular, and I am happy to state that the emolument has considerably increased during the year. We have reached the authorized number of forty-five pupils without any difficulty.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The subjects taught are : religious instruction, grammar, drawing, spelling and useful knowledge in arithmetic, history and geography, but special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging. English is generally spoken, and I may say it is now quite familiar to almost all pupils.

Farm and Garden.—There are about fifty acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and the farm work give the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age ; they have learned to bake their own bread, besides they help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught, sewing, knitting and general housework, without neglecting, however, to keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some practical subject, also on order, cleanliness, politeness and obedience ; after which hymns are sung. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and the abundance of light is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are taken and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is taken from a well in the basement. Although we have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, still, in order always to have an unlimited supply on hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of one hundred gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two-inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of a lever and the water is then pumped direct into the stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1½-inch hose, with ¾-inch nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall, also one in basement and one outside of the building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic; from the tank it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube-ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have the water pressure from the tank, on the hose all the time, which presseure amounts to twenty-three pounds in the basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage. Besides we have two Babcock extinguishers in a convenient place, and also a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able as yet to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted to re-

place the foul air that leaves by the ventilators, which are placed in the dormitories and halls and give great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No lighted lamps are allowed inside and matches are placed under the control of the attendants. Furthermore, a new system of generator adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugene has greatly improved its working.

Recreation.—During summer, football, swimming, fishing and shooting with bows and arrows, and in winter, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers and playing the violin indoors, are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, the dressing of dolls, playing ball, singing and skipping.

General Remarks.—Our school has been visited by Mr. W. M. Graham, our new inspector, and we are happy to state that we highly appreciate the interest he has taken in examining our pupils. We also offer sincere thanks to Mr. M. Millar, our agent, who encourages our children in their efforts and application. The children feel quite at ease in his presence and are happy to receive his monthly visits.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLACKFOOT RESERVE, GLEICHEN P.O., August 26, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, together with the financial statement, the annual report of the Crowfoot school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated at the South Camp of the reserve, about ten miles from Gleichen P.O., within a few yards of the Bow river.

Land.—There are about ten acres under cultivation for the use of the school. It is government land, being a part of the reserve, and is fenced in with the permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings.—The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, the third story of which is not yet completed. There are also two wings to the main building 36 x 32 feet, two stories high. The south wing has been completed during the last fiscal year. Behind the main building and adjacent to it is a two-story building, 50 x 20 feet. A part of this building, 30 x 20 feet, has been erected during the year, and is used as a laundry, pantry, milk-house and storehouse.

The buildings are divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, store-house, laundry, school-room, sewing and recreation-rooms on the ground floor, while upstairs are the dormitories, chapel, dining-room for the staff, and two rooms used for hospital purposes in case of any contagious disease.

The outbuildings are a log stable, with frame roof, 48 x 16 feet, and a root-house. A well-kept fence surrounds the main building and an ordinary wire fence serves for the same purpose around the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of eight or ten.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. The present attendance is thirty.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, drawing, vocal music, &c., Progress is noticeable, examinations have been satisfactory so far, and give the teachers much credit. The department's programme of studies has been followed. The pupils speak English and seem to take interest in so doing. They pronounce fairly well, notwithstanding the difficulty they have in doing so on account of the difference in accent between it and their own language.

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present, very little farming has been done; the garden and potato-field give enough work to the pupils during the summer. The garden provides a good supply of potatoes and other vegetables to the school during the year.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours for manual work; they help in caring for the horses and cattle during the winter and in the summer they work in the garden. The big boys have done the ploughing and also a large amount of the carpenter work on the laundry and the finishing of the south wing of the building. The plastering of the latter building was done by them.

The girls are taught general housework, cooking, baking, sewing, knitting and the mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils; morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instructions. The pupils seem to understand the morals taught them and try to profit by them.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. In the beginning of the winter pupil No. 8 died of scrofula. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is cleaned around the place, and the outbuildings as well. During vacation the pupils go out camping at a short distance from the school. The large boys are employed making hay, while the little ones pick berries and catch gophers. The girls have a separate camp in another place, under the supervision of two attendants.

Water Supply.—The water required is supplied by means of a pump from a well dug close to the kitchen. There are eave-troughs around the buildings to catch the rain-water, which runs into a concrete cement cistern, built under the laundry, and provides soft water for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms. There is a pump near the building but no tank in the house up to the present. The water supply would not be sufficient in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace.

The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, riding on horseback, and fishing, form the favourite pastimes of the boys during the summer. The girls amuse themselves in playing ball, dressing dolls, &c. Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal and is taken outside in good weather, or, indoor games in bad weather, always under the supervision of an attendant.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
KAMSACK P.O., ASSA., August 8, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine river on Cote's reserve in northeastern Assiniboia and three and a half miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land.—The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and a fraction of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 29, range 32. In all there is about three hundred and seventy nine acres, which is the property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is well suited for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The main building is 94 x 38 feet. To this a wing, 46 x 16 feet, has been added during the year. This was done by moving, raising and enlarging a one story store-room, until now it contains on the ground floor a recreation room, 36 x 16 feet, and a provision store-room, 16 x 10 feet, and upstairs a reading-room, 16 x 10 feet and a clothing store-room, 36 x 16 feet. A residence for the principal, 28 x 20 feet, with kitchen and woodshed 22 x 12 feet, has been erected this year. The roofs and outside walls of this residence and all the school buildings have been much improved by repainting.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for fifty-five or sixty pupils and a staff of six or seven persons.

Attendance.—At the beginning of the quarter there were forty-six names on the roll. One of these was transferred to Regina industrial school and one boy was granted honourable discharge. Five new pupils were enrolled during the year, making forty-eight names still on the roll.

Class-room Work.—Considerable effort has been put forth to bring forward the pupils who are less bright. By means of prizes offered for progress much has been done in this line. The following is the classification at present :—

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I.	6	11
" II.	3	4
" III.	4	8
" IV.	9	2
" V.	---	1

Farm and Garden.—We have now about seventy acres of land under cultivation. This year the prospects are bright for a good crop of roots and grain. The garden was very much injured by cutworms; but yet we expect a fair return. The other crop consists of wheat, oats, barley, pease, potatoes, turnips, mangold and corn. Last year our wheat yielded forty bushels per acre, and oats sixty.

In connection with the farm there are at present six horses, eleven cows, eight young cattle and eight calves ; nineteen pigs and a large number of poultry.

Industries Taught.—The boys take a part in all farm-work and hence get a practical training in use of farm implements and all kinds of mixed farming. They also become familiar with simple carpenter tools and repairing, such as is needed on a farm.

The girls receive instruction and practice in all lines of housework. This includes baking, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, milking and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—By daily contact with Bible truth, by attendance in church and Sunday school, the truths of religion are inculcated. Everyday incidents are employed to bring home and apply the truths learned. Our aim is to cultivate self-control and self-government rather than government by any outside force. Owing to the weakness of Indian character this is not easy, yet the last year has marked considerable progress along this line.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year no deaths have occurred. In a general way the health has been good. Last winter and spring we had epidemics of scarlet fever and whooping cough. The latter had a weakening effect upon a few pupils.

The sanitary condition continues satisfactory.

Water Supply.—This continues to be our crying need. Many improvements are waiting for the solution of this question of proper water-supply. The drawing of water from the river is hard on man and team and consumes much time.

Fire Protection.—This is very unsatisfactory. The building is well provided with fire-escapes, but there are no adequate fire-fighting appliances. We have a number of hand-grenades, fire-pails filled with water, and 'Patton' fire-extinguishers, scattered over the building, but there are no tanks, pumps or hose for this purpose.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is lighted by means of coal oil lamps and the heating is done by two wood furnaces and some stoves placed in outlying parts.

Recreation.—The boys play football and this, with games of their own invention keeps them busy during the summer. In winter, coasting, skating, &c., for out-door games, and marbles, crokinole and various inside games are employed when the weather is cold or stormy.

The girls swing, skip and play ball in summer, and in winter coasting and skating with occasional drives fill up the time.

General Remarks.—There is complete confidence between the reserve and the school. This makes recruiting an easy matter. In fact the initiative usually comes from the parent.

Our aim continues to be to fit the child for a position of usefulness and independence when school days are over.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, SASK., August 2, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from Duck Lake reserve.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one-quarter section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west of 3rd meridian, which belongs to

the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school; wheat, oats, barley, hay and potatoes being the chief productions thereon.

Buildings.—The main building consists of an entrance-hall, parlour, principal's apartments and dining-room. The girls' quarters are commodious and complete with the exception of a sewing-room. The boys' apartments are as yet too crowded, and I am looking forward to enlarging them as soon as possible. The buildings have undergone some repairs both inside and outside and a root-house, 20 x 20 feet, has been built.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for sixty girls in our new dormitory, though that number is not reached. The boys' dormitory and play-room are too small, but I am in hopes of having them enlarged in the near future.

Attendance.—The authorized number, one hundred, has been maintained during the year. They are all boarders. There are usually ten or twelve more boys than girls. The range is from forty-five to fifty girls, and from fifty to fifty-five boys.

Class-room Work.—There are two classes under the direction of the sisters in charge. The graded system introduced last year continues to give general satisfaction. The boys and girls of standards III, IV, V and VI, to the number of fifty, are under a teacher and an assistant in the first room. Standards I and II are in a second room, also under a teacher and an assistant, for the beginners. The progress leaves nothing to be desired, and a pleasing emulation continues between boys and girls. Business and commercial affairs have been taught in the highest grades, and practical money-dealing, together with banking, has been introduced with satisfactory results. Agriculture has received much attention, and the older boys take interest in comparing the theory and practice in farming. The half-day system is followed by the advanced classes. Singing is taught regularly, and one may hear songs and hymns in the English and French languages at any time.

Farm and Garden.—Our vast garden has this year again been entirely cultivated by the boys under the supervision of the principal. Although the weather did not favour us in the spring-time we are, however, pleased with our success in both vegetable and floral production, and our garden continues to be the admiration of the Northwest.

The farm products of 1904 were as follows :—Wheat, eight hundred and eighty-nine bushels; oats, twelve hundred bushels; barley, three hundred and thirteen bushels; potatoes, five hundred and thirty bushels; turnips, two hundred and seventy-five bushels; beets, sixty bushels; sacks of flour, two hundred and twenty. From the garden were gathered one thousand heads of cabbage, fifteen bushels of carrots, six bushels of beets, ten bushels of turnips, besides a quantity of squash, sweet corn, celery, currants, asparagus, radishes and lettuce.

The spring sowing of 1905 was as follows :—

	Acres.	Bushels
Wheat	52	105
Oats	26	65
Barley	7	15
Pease	1	2
Rye	1	2
Flax	¾	1¼
Potatoes	5	65
Turnips	1¼	..

Being desirous to give ample opportunity to the older boys of becoming efficient farmers, I had sixty acres of breaking done after the spring's work was completed. They took much interest in this work, all taking turns at the plough, a half day at a time. The farmer in charge of the work continues to give entire satisfaction, and shows much intelligence and ability in conducting the farm.

Industries Taught.—All farm and garden work, care of stock, fence-making, cutting and sawing of wood, have been done by the boys during the year, while the girls have done the tailoring, dressmaking and knitting for the household. These young Indian girls show themselves very skilful with the needle; their fine mending especially attracted much attention at the annual exhibition, and they were rewarded by receiving several first prizes for their work. When Inspector Chisholm made his examination in February he visited the sewing-room, and said he had never seen better work than was shown him there. The smallest girls handled their knitting perfectly well in his presence.

Butter-making, soap-making, and the making of straw hats, continue to receive much attention. The boys and many of the girls are wearing hats this summer manufactured from straw gathered by the girls in the harvest-field last autumn.

Moral and Religious Training.—I can say that on the side of morality and religious training the progress is most gratifying. Lessons are given daily to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves. The children appear attached to the staff and the law of love rather than fear predominates. A family spirit pervades the institution, such has been the impression of many visitors, and I am happy to say they are not mistaken.

Health and Sanitation.—We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the staff and pupils. By dressing the children warmly, giving them plenty of wholesome food, and daily outdoor exercise, we were not annoyed by a single case of any disease. A skilful infirmarian is very successful in combating the tendency to scrofula, so common among Indians, so much so that the children present a remarkably healthy appearance. Ventilation and cleanliness are our chief preventives against disease.

An accident occurred in November by which a boy of seventeen received a compound fracture of the leg while sawing wood. The doctor in charge of the school being absent, Dr. Stewart from Rosthern was called, and his treatment was so successful that the leg is as perfect as before.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are four 'Stempel' fire-extinguishers, one 'Victor,' three 'Patton,' sixteen buckets, six axes and barrels of water. Two 'Stempel' and one 'Patton' extinguisher burst during the year.

Heating and Lighting.—Three furnaces kept going night and day during cold weather kept the house in a healthy and comfortable temperature. The lighting in house, barn and stables is by acetylene gas, the machine being in an isolated apartment, to which none except the one in charge is admitted.

Admissions and Discharges.—Eight pupils were admitted during the year, four boys and four girls. Five pupils were discharged, four girls and one boy. One of these girls died last February after a few weeks' illness.

Recreation.—Outdoor games for both boys and girls are many and varied. The grounds are so vast that all have space to follow their inclinations. No games are compulsory, therefore romping, skipping-rope, ball playing and swinging never flag, while indoor, we enforce gymnastic exercises to a certain extent, followed by checkers, marbles, and not unfrequently singing and music make up a part of the recreation.

In the summer season nothing can give more pleasure to both boys and girls than a picnic. When therefore an opportunity occurs in the way of a holiday, we hasten to gratify the children, with a long day in the fields, and it never fails to put new life and spirit into their everyday labour.

General Remarks.—Last year in our report we expressed the general regrets of both staff and children upon the resignation of the founder and first principal of this institution, Rev. F. Paquette. This year it is our painful duty to report the death of that devoted friend of the Indian missions. This mournful event has plunged the whole school in the deepest mourning.

Inspector Chisholm spent three days with us in February, and expressed the

highest satisfaction at all he saw and heard, both in the classes and elsewhere; he said that what particularly pleased him was the interest that the children seemed to take in every department which he inspected, and the respect and docility which they manifested towards the staff in general. He also expressed his satisfaction at the attention given to the study of agriculture in the highest class.

On June 30, Mr. Macarthur accepted an invitation to preside at the honourable discharge of Miss Nora Susie. A short but interesting program was executed on the occasion, followed by some very practical remarks by Mr. Macarthur, in which he engaged the graduate to exercise her influence among her people, and to put into practice the lessons she had received in the institution.

The children gave an entertainment during the year to which their parents were admitted. They performed their respective roles with considerable credit. The program consisted of songs, drills, operettas, a drama, comic dialogues and the national anthem. The boys' band furnished excellent music and is making noted progress.

I have, &c.,

O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I.

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, August 31, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location and Land.—The school is situated about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage, extending back two miles and containing about two hundred acres.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bedrooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. There are also in this building a clothing-room, sewing-room, girls' dressing-room, and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a large clothing-room, a room for drugs and medicines, an office and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room, reading and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and a room for the outside man. The outdoor buildings are : a large house, 40 x 16 feet, and used as a granary, storehouse and dairy, a coach-house, 32 x 16 feet; a stable, 44 x 22 feet; two pig-pens, one 22 x 12 feet, the other 24 x 14 feet; a hen-house, 20 x 14 feet, a feed-house, 16 x 16 feet, and an implement shed, 28 x 19 feet.

Grounds.—The ground immediately attached to the buildings is laid out so as to accord ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The boys' building is very old and dilapidated. The girls' dormitory in the main building is not sufficiently spacious, but these defects, with sufficient outlay, could be easily remedied.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, with the exception of the girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school

hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. The course of study is the same as that used in the public schools of the Northwest Territories. Two of our pupils wrote at the public examination held lately in Prince Albert, and have received second-class certificates from the Department of Education, Northwest Territories

The pupils are graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	7	8	15
" II.	6	5	11
" III.	7	7	14
" IV.	4	0	4
" V.	4	2	6
" VII.	2	0	2
Total.	30	22	52

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows :—

	Pupils.
Starblanket's	20
John Smith's	14
James Smith's	4
William Charles'	3
William Twatt's	5
Mistawasis	2
Non-treaty	4
Total.	52

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last fall consisted of the following :—Two hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat ; four hundred and sixty bushels of oats; one hundred and five bushels of barley; one hundred and seventy-eight bushels of potatoes ; one hundred and two bushels of turnips ; twenty-five bushels of carrots, and fifty-five tons of hay, twenty-seven tons of which were made on the college farm, and twenty-eight tons on private lands.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as sewing, knitting, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, house-cleaning and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls and is baked in a portable Reid oven, which has a capacity of eighty loaves of two pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentery, repairing of fences, attending to horses and cattle, milking cows, feeding pigs, drawing water, chopping and sawing wood, plastering, kalsomining, and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, Sunday school is held. This lasts one hour and is always a profitable hour. The children take a deep interest in the study of the Holy Scriptures, and are very fond of singing hymns. Some of the pupils play very well on the organ. A number of our pupils are communicants. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The children have as much outdoor exercise as is practicable. The dormitories, class-rooms and all other rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—We have two wells with good water, but we require a third.

Fire Protection.—We have eight fire-extinguishers, which were supplied by the department, eighteen hand-grenades, twelve fire-buckets and two axes. We carry an insurance of $5,000.

Heating.—Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but a furnace is used in the main building, where the girls and female members of the staff live.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular, and during the course of the fiscal year two pupils were honourably discharged and seven have been admitted to the school.

Recreation.—The pupils have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, base-ball, football, leaping and racing. The girls enjoy dumb-bell exercise, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, swinging, reading and music. They take a walk out almost daily, attended by a female member of the staff.

We try to make the children feel as comfortable and happy as possible.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, July 16, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve, a mile from Hobbema station, in the district of Alberta. There is no post office in Hobbema, but the mail is delivered every day.

Land.—There is about twenty acres of land, part of the reserve, in connection with the school, having been set apart for the needs of the mission; three acres of which are taken for a garden; five acres for the childrens' playgrounds, and the rest is used for pasturage.

Buildings.—There are three buildings in connection with the school. The main building' 45 x 40 feet, three stories high, is occupied by the children. The school-room and refectory are on the first floor; the sewing-room, infirmary and boys' dormitory on the second floor and girls' dormitory on the third floor. The second building adjoins the main building and contains a kitchen on the first floor, and a chapel on the second ; this is attached to the main building by the sisters' house, where they have their respective rooms. The old house that serves as a laundry is now a ruin; we greatly need another building in its place.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for seventy-five children and ten sisters.

Attendance.—The average attendance was forty-seven. There are at present fifty-one children in attendance.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies, as given by the department, was very closely followed. We are happy to state that the children are fond of study, and they have improved wonderfully in each of their studies.

Farm and Garden.—The three acres under cultivation yielded three hundred and seventy-five bushels of potatoes, three hundred heads of cabbage, sixty bushels of turnips, twelve of beets and ten of carrots.

Industries Taught.—Every day, outside of school hours, some time is given to manual work. Some of the boys have the care of cattle, while the others saw and carry the wood. They also do the sweeping and keep clean the rooms allotted to

them. As for the girls, they are taught everything necessary to keep a house in good condition, besides they learn the making and mending of their garments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is regularly imparted to the pupils by the missionary and the teacher, to which they pay the strictest attention, and I may add that they put such instruction in practice, for they have given entire satisfaction by their behaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one little boy who died of consumption, there has been no case of severe illness. The ventilation is excellent.

Water Supply.—For house purposes the water is obtained from two wells in close proximity to the house. From one of these, the water reaches us by means of a fixed pump in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection consists of barrels, constantly filled with water, and ladders attached to the houses. There is also a trap-door in the upper story. We hope to obtain further protection against fire, which will consist of iron fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated by wood stoves. Furnaces are an absolute necessity. We hope that the department will be kind enough to grant our request in this respect.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls take their recreation under the supervision of their teachers and on their respective playgrounds, where they have their swings. The boys' chief game is football; they amuse themselves very much with the games peculiar to them. In summer they very often go walking, or, gathering berries. In winter they greatly enjoy skating and coasting.

I have, &c.,

R. L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, August 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian. They are not on the reserve, but adjoining it.

Land.—The northeast quarter of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside the boundaries of the Balcarries reserve, belongs to the school subject to the control of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs : in all about two hundred and fifteen acres.

The land is mostly bluff. It is best adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The buildings are : the home, a three-storied stone structure, with mansard roof, and a two-story frame addition, a frame laundry, frame school-house, a good log stable with shingled roof, a log granary and carriage-house and a root-house.

Accommodation.—In the home there is accommodation for twenty-five children and a staff of four.

Attendance.—Owing to several of the children being taken to the hospital to undergo operations for scrofulous sores, the attendance for the latter part of the year has been somewhat irregular, otherwise it was uninterrupted.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work has been good.

Farm and Garden.—This branch of the work has been encouraging. The school now owns a herd of sixteen head of cattle, four good horses, twelve pigs, and a few hens and turkeys. Sufficient butter was made at the school to keep the table supplied and the garden returns brought us well over the winter. The potatoes and carrots lasted until the new crop came in. The oat return was not very good. Eight acres were under crop, but the yield was small. Judging from the appearance of the crop this year, the returns are going to be much larger. At the close of the fiscal year there were fifteen acres of oats in a large vegetable garden, and ten acres of fresh breaking done. Among the bluffs, breaking is a slower process than out in the open prairie.

During the winter the boys' under the guidance of the farm instructor, cut and drew in three hundred dollars worth of green wood. This will lessen our expenses considerably next winter. Apart from the training at the school received in farming, each boy, when he is sixteen or seventeen years old, is allowed to choose for himself a farm in the colony that Inspector Graham has started for ex-pupils, and to put in on it, under the supervision of the government farm instructor, one or two summers' work. In this way by the time a boy leaves school he has a very good start towards making a home for himself, and also has an opportunity of getting acquainted with, and adapting himself to, the circumstances under which he will be labouring after he receives his discharge. It is quite an incentive for a boy to receive his training in farming on his own farm.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical housekeepers and home-makers. This includes bread-making, butter-making, fine baking, sewing, washing, ironing and dainty decorating of rooms. The last year a girl attends school, except in special cases, she is taken out of the class-room and given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing, ironing, &c. She is given a cow to milk, and looks after the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. It was noticed that ex-pupils who were taught industries by spending certain periods of time in each department found it very difficult when it came to their own homes to adjust themselves to fitting all the varied duties of a home into one day and so the above plan was adopted to meet this need.

The boys are trained to be good, practical farmers and gardeners. They are trained to handle and care properly for stock, and to do general chores both outside and in.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. The Bible is carefully studied and memorized and the child is trained to base his ideas of right and wrong on its teachings. There is religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the children has been good. A number underwent operations after the new year. These operations were mostly on tumors which had not yet developed into open sores. It was an attempt to remove the disease from the system. So far it seems very successful.

Water Supply.—We have a good well. The water is drawn from it into the kitchen by means of a pump.

Fire Protection.—We have ladders, two 'Babcock' extinguishers, four fire-axes, eleven fire-pails, and water always convenient. There are two ways of escape from every sleeping-room.

Heating and Lighting.—One furnace and four stoves are used for heating the building. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games. Various games in the home are introduced during the long winter evenings.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils are still doing well. One would be careless if left to himself, but under wise supervision his actions are being controlled and he is getting along nicely.

I have, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HOLY ANGELS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,
ATHABASKA LAKE, July 3, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past fiscal year, and am happy to state the progress made.

Location.—This school is situated on the north shore of Lake Athabaska quite near Fort Chipewyan. The location is healthy and the view of the lake very fine. The school belongs to the Roman Catholic mission (Nativity mission) and is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns.

There are no reserves; neither is there any post office established here.

Land.—There are fifteen acres of cultivable land in connection with the school. It admits of the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, &c. The grounds adjacent to the school are rather limited and cannot be enlarged, on account of the rocky and hilly nature of the land; but there is space enough to allow the pupils to play ball and other such games.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The central part of the main building has been enlarged and raised, presenting a much more compact and regular appearance. Many other improvements, such as painting, ventilation, &c., are being made; but as nothing is completely finished, I think it better to wait until next year to give a full description of the building.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirteen members of the staff, and sufficient space in dormitories, refectories and class-rooms for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—School has been kept regularly, except on authorized holidays.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, dictation, history and vocal music. The children love their class-room work and are eager to learn. Lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics, drill, wand and dumb-bell exercises, are given to the pupils, who take great interest in them.

Farm and Garden.—The pupils are taught to till the land; sowing, weeding and harvesting is partly done by them.

Industries Taught.—The boys prepare all the wood required for fuel, by means of saws and axes. A few of the bigger boys receive instruction in carpentering and shoe-making. All the shoes are mended by them. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and general housework. Silk work is not neglected, as they have a great taste for embroidery, crocheting and all kinds of needle-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils assist at mass in our convent chapel every morning. On Sundays they go to the mission church. A half-hour is taken daily to instruct the children in their religious duties. Every effort is made to cultivate these young hearts and inculcate a great love of duty towards God and man.

The pupils' conduct is very good; they give as much satisfaction as can be expected. There is no need of corporal punishment. This alone is, I think, the best proof of their docility.

Health and Sanitation.—I am happy to state that the pupils' health has been remarkably good the year through. I subjoin a report made by Dr. West after a visit. Much care is taken to maintain perfect sanitary conditions.

Fort Chipewyan,
Holy Angels' School, June 23, 1905.

I certify to having made a personal examination of the children of this school and find them generally of sound and healthy condition.

A. B. WEST,
Medical Officer, Treaty No. 8.

Water Supply.—The lake supplies good water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—A force pump and hose, ladders, axes and buckets are the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood is used for heating, and coal oil for lighting.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are indulged in; long walks in suitable weather prove beneficial to health. In summer several picnics are given, to the great delight of the pupils, and during the winter season skating and tobogganing are the chief sports.

I have, &c.,
SR. M. McDOUGALL,
Principal.

Northwest Territories.
Gordon's Boarding School,
Kutawa P.O., Assa., June 30, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I beg to submit the annual reoprt of the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is built on the Gordon reserve, about a mile and a half from the centre of the western boundary line, and from twelve to fifteen miles from Kutawa post office.

Land.—A half section of good farming land has been allotted to the school on the reserve about a mile west of the buildings. In addition we have large gardens, yards, playgrounds and a pasture.

Buildings.—The main building is of stone, and comprises school, lavatories, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, dairy, pantry and staff-rooms.

Other buildings are all log, viz.: stabling for nine horses, eighteen cattle, ten calves, poultry-house, ice-house, storehouse, wash-house and carriage-shed.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be arranged for thirty scholars and a staff of four or six.

Attendance.—As this is a boarding school, the attendance is under our own control, and has been very good all the year.

Class-room Work.—This has been well and regularly done, and has consisted of all subjects laid down by the department, and has been supplemented in seventeen cases by instruction in organ playing.

Farm and Garden.—The work has been fully up to the usual standard; a new departure in the former being the sowing of a field of oats. All garden crops were good last year, except the onions, which were almost a complete failure through the ravages of the cut-worm. This year, though a cold spell kept garden stuff back soon after sprouting, the summer heat has brought everything on, and we expect a bountiful harvest, especially as we were not appreciably affected by the frost which did some damage outside the reserve.

Industries Taught.—These are entirely agricultural and domestic. The care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, milking, farming, gardening and wood-cutting are undertaken by the boys; while cooking, washing, housekeeping, sewing, mending and knitting are matters in which many of our girls are proficient.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is a matter of the first moment in our system. Ethics and historical scripture are taught by the schoolmaster, and doctrinal and practical religon by the principal and the chaplain.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the year has been remarkably good, no serious illness has occurred, and lung and throat trouble has been remarkably absent. Some slight outbreaks of skin disease were easily controlled and cured, under Dr. Harvey's treatment, and this has been the extent of our illness. The sanitary condition of the school has fully maintained the high standard attained by Mr. Williams, the late principal.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply has always been a weak point, and as the water is now under analysis, I can say nothing definite about it.

Fire Protection.—We have the same amount of fire-protection as in former years, consisting of two 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers, ten hand-grenades, eleven fire-buckets, four axes, a force-pump, with sufficient hose on two floors. This is now completed by the filling of the large water tank in the basement.

Heating and Lighting.—This is still accomplished by means of stoves and coal oil lamps respectively.

Recreation.—The usual outdoor games, football, running jumping, &c., are now supplemented by croquet and tennis, and a very popular institution with both boys and girls is a large see-saw. A giant stride for the boys, and a merry-go-round for the girls, are in contemplation. The usual indoor games, musical chains, &c., and a great deal of music enliven the winter.

General Remarks.—In concluding it is only fair to the staff to say that the year appears to us to have been fairly successful. Mr. Bosomworth's splendid work in the school, and Mrs. Bosomworth's loving care of the girls, and of the children generally, have been productive of the happiest results, and the school year has, with few exception, left us only pleasant memories.

The marriages of pupils Nos. 61 and 73, and the graduation of Nos. 82 and 83, remove some of our best and oldest pupils, but others are being admitted and we look forward with hope to the renewal of our work under the divine blessing in the term of 1905-06.

The spirit and temper of the children has been excellent throughout the year, and the seven admitted during the term settled down most happily.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HARRISON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Lesser Slave lake Church of England boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the northwest side of Lesser Slave lake, in that part of Athabaska which will be included in the new province of Athabaska.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises about ninety acres, partly open and partly bush, and is the property of the Church Missionary Society. It is not situated on any reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings in connection with the mission are :—

Mission house, home with school-room attached, and the old mission house ; the outbuildings consist of the bale-room and home store, meat store and fish house, mission house store, and stables and cattle shed.

Accommodation.—The home is capable of accommodating nineteen or twenty girls, seventeen or eighteen boys and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance during the past year has been very good. This is probably due very much to the parents becoming more appreciative of the benefits of education ; none of the pupils were removed until the end of June, but it is to be hoped that they will come in earlier in the fall than last year. At present the children are away for their summer holidays until September.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been shown by both infants and elder children. The following subjects are taught: reading, writing, composition, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, drawing, recitations, geography, history of Canada and scripture.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has been carefully attended to, and instruction has also been given daily to the children by the missionary in charge.

Health and Sanitation.—The children kept well during the winter months, but during the latter part of May and the month of June, in common with the district generally, there were some cases of grippe, three of the children being attacked seriously and others more slightly.

The sanitary condition has been good, but the home requires a more efficient staff than were in charge last winter to attend to the domestic part of the work.

Water Supply.—Water is brought to the mission from a creek about half a mile off, which runs into the lake.

Heating and Lighting.—The home is heated by means of wood stoves, and oil lamps and occasionally candles are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The boys play a variety of games, including baseball and football and with the neccessary bounds, are permitted to go about in the bush and to the water. In the winter they play indoor games, such as ping pong, draughts, &c. The girls have a separate playground fitted with two swings and are allowed to go out on the hill behind the home to gather flowers and berries, and are taken for walks by the matron. They play with the same toys indoors as the boys, on alternate evenings.

Farm and Garden.—About fifteen acres are under cultivation, and the products grown are: oats, barley, potatoes and various vegetables.

The farm stock consists of sixteen head of cattle, including four milk cows. We have also four pigs. Two animals are killed each winter for the use of the home.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection is inadequate.

General Remarks.—The work of the home during the year has progressed very satisfactorily and the children have been happy. Several come up and play during hte holidays with those remaining in the home, i.e., two boys and two girls.

The equipment of both home and school is inadequate. Domestic and cooking utensils are scarce, and apparatus for teaching, such as maps, globes and kindergarten appliances are greatly needed.

I have, &c.,

T. W. STREETER,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE P.O., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's) Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The situation of the school, on the northeastern bank of the Lesser Slave lake, is both pleasant and healthful. It stands on a slight elevation, which slopes towards the water and the setting sun, and commands a good view of the surrounding country. As this location necessitated clearing part of the forest, the ite happens to be quite bordered by woodland, which makes a pleasant resort for the children during the warm weather.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Buildings and Accommodation.—The main structure is 72 feet long by 28 feet wide, and three stories high, and is a large and commodiously apportioned dwelling, containing fourteen compartments, six of which serve for the girls, as recreation hall, dining-room, sewing-room and dormitories. The remaining apartments, excepting the chapel and kitchen, are occupied by the staff.

To the right and a little in the rear is the boys' house, a two-story building, 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, which will accommodate forty pupils. The first floor is partitioned off into recreation hall, dining-room and a class-room for smaller pupils. The sleeping apartments are on the second floor.

The school-house 30 x 24 feet, also to the right of the main building, but extending forward, is three stories high. It comprises two cheerful, well-lighted class-rooms; the upper floor being used as a store-room.

Spacious and well kept grounds surround the three buildings, and flower-beds, which add greatly to the general appearance of the place, are laid out and carefully attended by the pupils under the direction of the teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was from forty to fifty pupils. Some of these entered in September and left at the end of June; a few remained during the summer months.

Class Work.—The school hours were from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning; the afternoon session from one to four, being interrupted by a school recess. Three teachers were engaged with the pupils, and, in order to gain attention, took great pains to make the lessons interesting and instructive. Most of the pupils applied their minds arduously to their studies, and visible progress was realized.

The children like to appear before strangers and several opportunities of displaying their ability were afforded them during the term, the chief among these being their annual entertainment, which was as usual, tendered to the public at New Years.

The programme of studies laid down by the department was carefully carried out by the teachers

The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard I	19 pupils.
" II	14 "
" III	6 "

Industries Taught.—When the girls have reached a proper age they are taught the culinary arts, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, in a word, all that can contribute towards making them competent housekeepers.

The bigger boys are trained to work on the farm, while the younger ones are kept busy weeding the garden, carrying wood and doing other light work about the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scripture. A half hour daily was given to religious instruction, while to make certain that the moral education was carefully attended to, the pupils were kept continually under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Health and Sanitation.—The children enjoy very good health notwithstanding their weak constitutions. All have been exempt from grievous illness during the year.

Water Supply.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house.

Fire Protection.—These wells, ladder and a hose, are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—The principal building is heated by a hot-air furnace, which gives great satisfaction. The chief advantage of this mode of heating is the even temperature produced throughout the entire building.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large playgrounds leading off their respective departments, where they enjoyed themselves during the different seasons at all the games and sports common to their ages.

The government grants yearly $72 per capita for each of forty pupils.

I have, &c.,

A. DESMARAIS, priest, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
MORLEY P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of the above school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school, with the land attached thereto, is situate on Lot 8, Belanger survey, Morleyville settlement, near the confluence of the Bow and the Ghost rivers, and about four miles east of the eastern boundary of that part of the Stony reserve north of Bow river.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of the grant given by the government, comprising about one thousand five hundred acres more or less. The quality of this land is poor and not much adapted to cultivation, being largely of a gravelly nature, and is mostly used for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The main buildings are frame on stone foundations, and consist of two wings, one of which, 38 x 44 feet, was erected in the fall of 1890, and the other, 26 x 40 feet, erected in the fall of 1900. The basements of the buildings are used as recreation-rooms in winter and also for the purpose of storing wood.

Accommodation.—There is good and ample accommodation for forty-five pupils and eight members of staff.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year, in fact for the last five years, has been very good, and almost as many pupils as the rate of health will permit, have been present.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been most gratifying. The children under he efficient and faithful management of Miss Walsh have done excellent work, both in the class-room and in their evening studies in the home. These children have the faculty of learning the English language and idiom of thought very quickly. Mr. Ing, the resident missionary, has also visited the school-room and addressed the children very frequently.

Farm and Garden.—Our nearness to the mountains forbids anything like agricultural pursuits, further than the growing of a quantity of green feed to be used as fodder for stock.

Industries Taught.—The boys are bright in various branches of ranching i.e., farming, ploughing, fencing, mowing, milking, chopping and bush-work in general, but they are mostly small, our eldest being between fifteen and sixteen years of age.

The girls are taught in the various branches of housework, sewing, knitting, mending, dairy and laundry work, and are fairly proficient.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have in every way, both by example and precept, tried to teach these children the faith in which we believe, and the morals in the institution are highly commendable.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these children for two or three years has been steadily improving. During fine weather the children have been allowed as much outdoor exercise as possible. Dr. Lafferty has answered promptly and done his utmost when medical assistance has been needed.

The sanitary condition of the school is much improved.

Fire and Water Supply.—The fire-protection consists of four 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers and twelve grenades.

The water has been conveyed into the building and awaits completion of system in the house.

Heating and Lighting.—The main buildings are heated throughout by two wood-burning furnaces, which are now in good repair, having been attended to by the department.

Recreation.—Care is taken that sufficient time is given for outdoor exercise, as we find that the health of the pupils largely depends on this.

General Remarks.—The staff have done their best in every way to keep on civilizing and chirstianizing these children.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. NIDDRIE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., July, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located on the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, adjoining the limits of the reserve and about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency. It is a pretty spot, almost surrounded by a fine slough, which ought rather to be called a lake.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and belongs to the society of the Reverend Oblate Fathers, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits from it. The quality of the soil is very good. All kinds of grain are raised with great success.

Buildings.—The school is a rectangular stone building, the main portion of which is 50 x 30 feet, and the other 24 x 56 feet, two stories high with a basement.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for fifty children and a staff of eight persons.

Attendance.—Thirty Indian children attended school during the year.

Class-room Work.—School is open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. Great attention is given to correct English conversation, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music. A very satisfactory progress in all the above mentioned subjects has been noticed during the past year.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work; baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting dressmaking and darning. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

The boys are carefully taught in all kinds of farm work: ploughing, harrowing, seeding, cutting hay and grain, the care of stock, milking and carrying wood.

Farm and Garden.—Last year some forty acres were put into crop and gave twenty two hundred bushels of grain of very good quality. None had the least touch of frost. It certainly speaks well for this part of the country and is also a great example to the Indians as well as a great encouragement for them to live by themselves. As we have a larger field this year, we should have three thousand bushels, if we are in any way lucky. Next year we expect to have at least a hundred acres under crop besides thirteen already broken for the oldest boy, who will leave the school next summer. A large garden is attached to the farm. Besides a large quantity of onions, cabbage, carrots, and turnips, we had over nine hundred bushels of potatoes. At least a hundred and sixty tons of hay were put up last year. Sixty head of cattle have been wintered. Since the spring we have been making every week from sixty to seventy pounds of butter. As can be noticed, the children cannot receive any better training for farming as well as housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. It is noticeable to any one visiting the school how charitable the children are to one another. I must state, besides, that they are very obedient and show an exceedingly good will. It would not be out of place either, to say they could teach politeness to a good many white people. They certainly put into practice the lessons taught them.

Health.—The health of the children has been remarkably good; no case of any sickness. The sanitary officer lately again remarked that he had never met a lot of children so healthy-looking. No effort is spared to give them good, substantial food. They have meat twice or three times a day, vegetables, milk and butter.

Water Supply.—A windmill conveys the water to a tank in the upper part of the building, from where it is distributed into the different parts of the school.

Fire Protection.—The department has provided the school with two Babcocks, twelve fire-pails, fire-extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places throughout the building. There are also two force-pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating.—So far, unfortunately, the school has been heated by stoves, burning fire-wood. But now that we are favoured with a windmill and water tank, I hope means will be taken soon to have a furnace.

Recreation.—In winter, besides sliding and skating, pupils are supplied with different games. In summer months, football and gymnastic exercises are provided.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the

department in supplying us with desks and school material in general. I feel also much indebted to our inspector, Mr. Graham, and our agent, Mr. Murison, for their earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school. The latter has only been a few months amongst us, but has already won the respect, the esteem and confidence, not only of the school, but also of the people abroad. Both gentlemen are most welcome in our midst. It is always a pleasure to have their visits. I also wish to express my gratitude to our farm instructor, Mr. Hamilton, who has so much at heart the welfare of the reserve and the education of the young ones. If some Indians seem to be careless as far as education is concerned, it is not through want of good advice from their farm instructor.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MAGNAN,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Onion Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch's reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About seven or eight acres of land are fenced in and set apart for school purposes, buildings, gardens, playgrounds, &c. The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, three stories high, used exclusively for the pupils. Another building, 25 x 20 feet, is used a sthe sisters' residence ; to this building are attached the kitchen and pantries. The other buildings are : a storehouse, ice-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house and stable, all separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year have been forty. Two pupils have been at home most of the year on sick leave. There has been ten admissions during the year and eight discharges ; of the latter, four died, three at home, one in the school; one pupil was transferred to Dunbow industrial school, another was married, one returned home to help her parents, the other was discharged on account of scrofula.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers are in charge of the different standards in separate rooms. The programme of studies laid down by the department is faithfully followed. The class-room work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils show a love for study and reading. Half an hour each day is given to singing. The pupils form the church choir, which is considered very good; they sing in Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening. All kinds of vegetables are raised with very good success. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cows, the preparing of fuel, cobbling, baking, help with the washing and have the care of their own rooms. They are also very handy with hammer and saw and do a large part of the repairing about the buildings. A great reward and pleasure for the larger boys is to go out to the hay camp for a few weeks during haying. In general, they show a readiness and good-will for anything they are asked to do.

The girls are taught and carefully trained in all branches of domestic work, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, darning. All the pupils' clothes and suits are made in the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Needless to say that more care and attention are paid to this point than to all others. Every effort is used, every occasion profited by, to instil morality and righteousness into the hearts of the children confided to our care. Respect and obedience for all authority are continually inculcated and insisted upon. A certain time each day is given to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the children is good. There is nothing lacking in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the school : good and daily ventilation, disinfectants, frequent scrubbing and plenty of outdoor life.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well a few yards from the house. The water is carried by means of a horse and cart to the house.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, galleries, pails, axes and barrels of water are kept in readiness. Outside fire-escapes (wooden stairs) are now in course of construction.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated throughout with wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps, suspended from the ceiling in the pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Three hours of recreation are given to the pupils daily, one hour after each meal, and an hour extra is allowed in the summer evenings. All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter. Cradle-swings, football, racing, jumping poles, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and skating in winter are the chief amusements. The pupils are very fond of reading, several are subscribers to young folk's pamphlets, which they read and then pass to old pupils who have left the school. During the summer holidays a couple of weeks' camping out by the side of a good lake is greatly enjoyed and seems to do much good to the pupils' health.

General Remarks.—During the year good marks or notes were collected by the pupils for class-work, industry, good conduct, religious instruction and singing. Before closing the classes for the summer holidays, the good marks were reviewed and prizes given to those who had the greatest number. Agent Sibbald kindly presided at the distribution of prizes and addressed a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the pupils.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

ONION LAKE, C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., July 11, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are perhaps twenty acres of land connected with this school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buidings.—The present school-house is a new frame building, 30 x 40 feet, three stories high. The lower floor of this building will be divided when finished into two class-rooms. The second floor will be partitioned into rooms for members of the staff and a number of the boys, while the third floor will be one large dormitory without partitions and reached by an inside stair from the second floor. Great care has been taken in providing for the ventilation and lighting of this building. The whole building inside and outside is now being painted and we wish to thank the department for its help in providing the paint. We have been using the lower floor as a school-room since April, 1904. The building used as a school-house previously to this is a log building, 24 x 28 feet, three stories high. Since being given up for school purposes the lower floor has been used as a laundry and the two upper floors are boys' dormitories, but now that the boys are to be moved to their new rooms, the second and third floors of this log building will be used as an hospital.

Between these two buildings already mentioned is another log building, 20 x 22 feet, two stories high. The lower floor is divided into two rooms, one of which is used as a store-room for clothes and the other is occupied by workmen engaged about the mission. The upper floor is used as a sewing-room and is reached by an outside stair. Near by is a store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes. Provisions, i.e., beef, pork, fish and game, are stored on the lower floor.

The log building, near the school-house, which was used as a carpenter-shop and recreation-room for the boys, was pulled down, as it was inconveniently situated and was too near the school-house.

The building which forms the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of six buildings, put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance to the whole building, which is about sixty feet square. On the lower floor of this building are the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, pantry, kitchen, dining-rooms, bakery, two bed-rooms and a dispensary. The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitories for the girls; the dormitories consist of one flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partitions, and another, 20 x 24 feet, also without partitions, another room, 20 x 20 feet, the whole upper floor of one of the six connected buildings, forms the quarters of the ladies comprising the staff, and leaves the girls' dormitories unobstructed by any partitions, and places the rooms of the staff in such a position that they have at all times entire command of the dormitories.

There is a cellar, 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

Our stables have been enlarged and finished till they are now second to none in this place.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for seventy pupils and also for a staff of eight.

Attendance.—All the children being kept in the house, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases where a child would be sick.

Class-room Work.—Very marked progress has been made in the class-room during the past year.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm land now extends a trifle over three acres. We raise vegetables and root crops to supply our whole household. The work is done entirely by the staff and pupils.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentering and house-building principally. They also have the care of the horses and poultry as well as of the cows and the milking.

The girls are taught general housework i.e.: cooking, baking and making of cheese and butter and sewing, mending, knitting washing and ironing.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this part of their education particular attention is paid. Each one of the staff realizes that without careful moral and religious training all other training is simply wasted. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old Gospel, the old, old story : Christ first and church afterward.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good throughout the year.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is ample, four wells being used and each of them containing a supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical fire extinguishers, pails, axes and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves and stove-pipes and chimneys are all the protection we have in the large building used by the staff and the girls of the school. At the boys' dormitory there is a well, with abundant water, force-pump and hose.

Heating.—All our premises are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire, I use top-draught stoves so that it is almost impossible for them to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletics including cross-cut saw and wood-pile. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN, C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher Creek, and is the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable and other necessary buildings.

A laundry has been erected during the year, and painted, also a fence round the school.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. Two boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school .

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made good progress in all their studies.

Farm and Garden.—We have a good garden, consisting of two acres of land, well fenced, from which we reaped a good supply of potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions and other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught how to take care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry; they scrub and wash, and do the baking and assist with the mending of their clothes.

The girls are taught general housework and do their own washing, knitting, sewing, mending, and assist in the kitchen. Besides the above they assisted in planting

some six hundred trees, such as maple, ash, and native trees, such as poplar and balm of Gilead.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction is given both morning and evening, and no effort is spared to give each child a good grounding in Protestant evangelical truth.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. The sanitary condition of the building is all that can be desired, and the ventilation of the whole building is excellent.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of good water is obtained from a drive well in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—There are four small fire-extinguishers in the school, these are always ready for use.

Heating.—The building is heated by two large Pease furnaces in the basement, and give every satisfaction.

Recreation.—Ample scope is given the children for all harmless recreation, such as football and baseball. The girls have swings and are taken for walks by the matron, and in the summer pick a great deal of native fruit; in addition I give the boys some profitable recreation with cross-cut saws at the wood-pile.

I have, &c.,

(REV.) W. R. HYNES,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
PEIGAN, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA., July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Peigan (Sacred Heart) boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground, on the north side of the Old Man's river, a very healthy location, in the centre of the Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings.

The address of the school is, Sacred Heart Boarding School, Peigan reserve, Macleod, Alberta.

Land.—The land on which this school is built belongs to the reserve. We raise a fair crop every year.

Buildings.—The school building consists of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet.

The centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high. The roof part is unfinished and consequently unoccupied. On the first story are the refectories for the boarders and for the staff, the parlour and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the second story are the rooms for the staff, and a chapel of a good size.

On the west side, on the first floor is the class-room, the recreation-room for the boys, 25 x 14½ feet, on the second floor the dormitory for the boys, 29½ x 25 feet. On the east side, on the first floor are the sewing-room and the recreation-room for the girls; on the second floor the dormitory for the girls. Both sides of the building are the same size. The laundry is 30 x 20 feet. On the first story is the washing-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 20 x 10 feet; in the upper story

is the drying-room. We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17 feet, used as a stable and chicken-house.

Acommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The pupils of this school are all boarders, consequently the attendance is regular. During the last fiscal year two pupils were discharged, one girl, No. 05, got married, the other girl, No. 023, was discharged on account of an incurable bone disease. We secured seven new boarders, four boys and three girls.

Class-room Work.—We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—Most of our children are too young to be of much use on a farm, but at special hours they help in the garden.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors and do a little work around the house. The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, helping in the kitchen, washing clothes, sewing, and some of them are able to cut and make their dresses.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to instruct the pupils in morals and religious truths. Catechism, Bible history and prayers are taught every day by the priest.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils is generally good. Scrofulous diseases have nearly disappeared except in one case. The general health of the children is improving.

Water Supply.—The institution has two wells, one near the kitchen, the other close to the garden, both with a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection.—We have a fire-extinguisher, and fire-axes and buckets of water are kept at convenient places ; but we have no fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—We use common coal stoves for heating the buildings. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes, and proper care is taken against any danger from fire.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated, one for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a fence around the buildings. There are two good yards, one for the boys, the other for the girls. Besides, there is behind the buildings a nice piece of prairie where the children can play in good weather, under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take a special delight in playing football.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., July 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on a delightful spot, on the north side of Round Lake, in the Qu'Appelle valley.

Land.—The buildings are on the northeast quarter of township 18, range 3, west of the second meridian. The south half of section 23, in the same township, also belongs to the school ; in all we have about three hundred and twenty acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundations. The main building is 54 x 70 feet, two stories, with basement. It consists of waiting-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, parlours, girls' waiting-room and sleeping-rooms, store-rooms, tailor-shop and bath-rooms. The school building includes the school-room, class-rooms, teachers' room, farmers' room and boys' sleeping-room.

The other buildings are barn, stables, sheds, shop and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The location is well drained towards the lake and river. The rooms are large with good light and good ventilation. The health of the pupils has been good, there being no cases of severe illness during the year.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is plentiful. The river and lake are near and the water good. There is also a good well from which water is pumped by windmill to a large tank in the garret, and there is also a cistern for rain-water.

Class-room Work.—The work in the school-room has been satisfactory. The programme of lessons prescribed for Indian schools has been followed, and to the more advanced pupils, literature, algebra and geometry have been added.

Farm Work.—There is a farm in connection with the school supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, binder, mower, rake, drill; also two span of working horses, two span of drivers, two yoke oxen, one hundred head of cattle and thirty milk cows. There are one hundred acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—Farm work, care of cattle and dairywork are taught the boys, and general housework, baking, cooking, needle-work, dressmaking and laundry-work are taught the girls.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been good.

Moral and Religious Training.—Not only in our morning and evening devotion, Sabbath service and Sabbath school, but in our teaching and dealings with our pupils we try to build up a Christian character.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, also a constant supply of water and fire buckets. The stove pipes and flues are kept clean and in good repair.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and light is given by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In summer, swimming, football and croquet are the general games of the playground ; in winter tobogganing and skating.

Music is taught, both vocal and instrumental.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY, ALTA., July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, adjacent to the agency.

Land.—This consists of about ten acres, all fenced for school and mission purposes.

Buildings.—The school is all under one roof, the boys' and girls' quarters being separated from each other by the dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation.—Twenty boys and ten girls may be accommodated in the present building.

Attendance.—Although there were twenty pupils in attendance a year ago, the number is now reduced to fourteen.

Two girls were honourably discharged and married from the school; one girl was discharged as incorrigible. Two boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school and one was dismissed on account of scrofula.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made satisfactory progress; especially in English. The grading of the pupils is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	2
" III.	4
" V.	2

Moral and Religious Training.—This has always the first place in our work. The children attend prayers morning and evening in the school-room, and on Sundays attend both services in the mission church.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good during the year, with the exception of one boy who was here for a time to see if his health would improve. He was allowed to go home finally, as we had more than the per capita grant allowed for.

Water Supply.—Two pumps provide us with excellent water.

Fire Protection.—This remains the same as last year. Barrels of water, buckets and fire-axes are on hand and kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—This is done by means of coal and wood stoves, and for lighting we use coal oil.

Recreation.—Football is indulged in by the boys; croquet by the girls. In addition fishing, swimming and reading, occupy a portion of the pupils' time when not doing necessary chores.

General Remarks.—The staff continues the same as last year.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
SMOKY RIVER (ST. AUGUSTINE) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
SMOKY RIVER, *via* EDMONTON, ALTA., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present herewith the annual report of the Smoky River (St. Augustine) Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated a few yards from the Peace river and lovers of nature enjoy the beautiful scenery surrounding the place where our school is built. What pleasure for the scholars to behold the works of the divine architect; in spring especially, when the ice is breaking or melting, the buds unfolding, and the ducks, wild geese and smaller birds are coming to their grassy or leafy homes.

A fence five feet high has been built round the yard, for which improvement both teachers and parents are very glad.

Land.—There are about three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows:—A two-story structure, 35 x 29 feet; the lower portion is entirely used for school purposes, while the upper part is used as a boys' dormitory. A second building, three stories high, 40 x 26 feet, has two wings, 25 x 15 feet, and an additional two stories in height. The lower story is suitable for culinary work and the upper as a dining-room. In one of the wings of our main building is the chapel, and the other is used as a store-room. The dormitory for the girls is in the third story, which forms the sisters' residence.

Accommodation.—The buildings can easily accommodate eight sisters and about sixty children.

Attendance.—The classes have been, as usual, attended regularly.

Class-room Work.—The school-room is opened twice daily, from 8.30 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies is followed with great application.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religion being the first part of education, and the strongest bond to restrain passions, everything is done to please the children confided to our care, under its gentle influence. The pupils are, in general, intelligent enough to understand the difference between civilized and barbarous life. We are happy to see them, little by little, leaving their savage customs to adopt those of enlightened nations.

Farm and Garden.—The work is done on the farm by the lay brothers, helped by the older scholars.

Health and Sanitation.—There was not a single case of illness in our school this year.

Industries Taught.—Sewing, knitting, dressmaking and washing are taught to the girls, while the boys learn farm work.

Water Supply.—In front of the school flows the large river on which the mission is situated, and from which a supply of water is obtained.

Fire Protection.—A few steps from the house, on the northeast side, flows a stream which empties into the Peace river and, together with the river in front, would supply the means for our fire-protection.

Heating.—A hot-air furnace supplies a good heat through the whole building.

Recreation.—Football and gymnastic exercises are the favourite amusements of the pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MATTHIAS,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 10, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report on the St. Albert boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is not on a reserve but is very picturesquely situated on an elevation looking down upon the Sturgeon River valley into the town of St. Albert.

Land.—About three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, owned by the Sisters of Charity, are in connection with the school. It lies in township 54, range 25. Of this about two hundred acres yield a good annual crop of grain and vegetables, while the rest is in pasture or woodland.

Buildings.—The school itself is a four-story structure in two sections. The main building, which is 180 x 35 feet, comprises four well equipped and comfortable class-rooms, besides the apartments occupied by the staff and the girls. The other section, 50 x 30 feet, is for the boys' quarters. During the past year, the girls' dormitories have been very neatly repaired. Besides the main structure there are a number of outbuildings, consisting of bakery, meat-house, ice-house, laundry, granary, root-house, hen-house, barns and stables, implement sheds and repair-shops. During the past year, the hen-house and yards have been greatly improved; a large ironing and drying-room has been provided and two new open buildings have been erected for the children's recreations.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for two hundred persons.

Attendance.—This year there has been an average attendance of seventy-three.

Class-room Work.—In the class-rooms the public school curriculum for the Territories is followed. The work of the children, this year, has been quite satisfactory in all studies taken up. In drawing and vocal music, especially, very good results were obtained.

Farm and Garden.—Since most of the boys turn to agriculture, much attention is paid to this. Most of the farm work is done by the bigger boys under the supervision of five or six hired men. This year we have obtained a crop of seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, nine hundred and forty-two bushels of barley, two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six bushels of oats, one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes; and four hundred tons of hay have been put up.

Industries Taught.—Both boys and girls have fixed hours each day, during which they are trained in various kinds of industries. The boys receive careful training in farming and gardening, and the care of stock. Besides, they keep in good repair all farm implements, harness, and the pupils' shoes. The live stock consists of eighteen horses, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, one hundred and twenty pigs and about two hundred and fifty poultry. The girls are carefully trained in all household duties, such as cooking, cutting and sewing, mending, and laundry work. They also card, spin, weave, and knit and make fancy-work; in short, they learn all that may be of use to them upon leaving the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound, moral and religious training and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is in a very good condition; we were fortunate enough to keep from our doors all kinds of epidemics. Precautions

are taken to ensure good sanitary conditions. Good ventilation is provided, especially in dormitories and class-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is very satisfactory. Besides two good wells on the grounds, from which the cattle are watered, we have a large hot-air engine which pumps the water to a fifteen hundred gallon tank in the attic, whence it is distributed throughout the house. Thus, bath-rooms on every flat are provided with hot and cold water.

Fire Protection.—Water being well distributed throughout the house affords a good defence against fire. Numerous outside stair-cases, lead from every flat, besides there are three ladders placed about the building. Two reels of hose, five fire-extinguishers, twenty grenades and three axes are also at hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating apparatus consists of two hot-air furnaces besides several stoves. Coal-oil lamps supply the light.

Recreation.—The children indulge in much out-door exercise, especially after meals ; several swings are at their disposal upon the play-grounds, and two open play-houses were built during the year. Picnics and berry-picking excursions afford a much coveted amusement during the summer months.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
THUNDERCHILD (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Thunderchild (St. Henry) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast one quarter, section 6, township 46, range 18, west of third meridian, patented. Thirty acres of this land is used for grain, three acres as a garden, four acres for hay and a large yard for the pupils ; the remainder consists of nice groves and pasturage.

Buildings.—The buildings are the main building, comprising class-room, children's refectory, kitchen and pantries, boys' and girls' dormitories and private apartments for the staff; two summer houses, a laundry, bakery, log stable and a hen-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty pupils and a staff of six.

Attendance.—There are twenty pupils on the roll; twelve boys and eight girls. During the year five children were discharged (two of whom were scrofulous). Five others were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours, which are from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., are faithfully observed. This year has been one of application by the pupils; although young, they have improved wonderfully in all the branches prescribed by the department.

Farm and Garden.—Last year we had an abundant supply of vegetables, comprising ninety-three bushels of turnips, thirty-seven and one-half bushels carrots, fifteen bushels parsnips, ten bushels beets, five bushels onions, two hundred pounds rhubarb.

lettuce, celery, pease and beans. In spite of the damage done by the hail-storm of July, we had in grain: eighty bushels oats, sixty bushels wheat and thirty tons of hay.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The girls are taught housework and assist in the kitchen. The boys work in the garden, scrub the floors and do the work around the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truths. Catechism is taught every day by the principal or teacher

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good this year. The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—Our well furnishes the building with a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection.—We have five barrels constantly full of water, two Patton extinguishers; pails and axes are also kept at hand. A stairway is the only means of escape from the children's two dormitories and the sisters' private room. That is why we have insisted and still insist upon having a fire-escape and force-pump, which are indispensable in a boarding school.

Heating and Lighting.—All heating is done by means of stoves; for lighting coal oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—Football, bows and arrows and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer months. Coasting and games in the school-room are the chief recreations during the winter.

General Remarks.—In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Chisholm, our worthy inspector, and Mr. Geo. Day, our agent, for their kindness in attending to all matters connected with the school.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, O.M.I.,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
WABISCOW (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAKE WABISCOW, July 1, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Wabiscow Lake (St. Martin's Mission) boarding school is favoured with a delightful location on a picturesque little stony point on Lake Wabiscow.

Land.—The land in connection with the school is the property of the Oblate Fathers, and consists of about eight or nine acres. A portion of this land is planted in vegetables and the remainder is under pasture.

Buildings.—The main building consists of entrance-hall, sewing-room, school-room, two dining-rooms and a kitchen. On the second floor are the sisters' apartments and a chapel. The third story is taken up by a dormitory for girls and a small store-room.

A wing on the west side is being constructed for a class-room and boys' dormitory. The outbuildings consist of the laundry, storehouse, stable and barns, all of which are built of logs.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, they have attended school regularly during the term.

Class-room Work.—I am pleased to state that the children have made fair progress during the past year.

Industries Taught.—The boys are kept quite busy preparing fuel and carrying water. They are taught gardening, mowing and the care of stock. The girls are taught efficiently in the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, mending, knitting, cooking and laundry work. They are very willing and have been of great assistance to us.

Moral and Religious Training.—The reverend fathers and sisters attend to the religious part of the education with the greatest care and vigilance. The conduct of the children throughout the year has been all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition is good, and the health of the pupils has been very good during the year. No deaths have occurred and no serious illness has reached us.

Fire Protection.—The water from the lake and the supply continually kept in the school are our present protection against fire. Before long we shall have other conveniences.

Heating.—The houses are heated by several stoves. Wood is the only fuel used.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set aside for recreation each day. This consists of games, calisthenic exercises, walking, playing, &c. Exercise in the open air is greatly encouraged.

The government grants yearly $72 per capita for each of twenty-five pupils.

I have, &c.,

SISTER TIBURCE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
BATTLEFORD, SASK., July 5, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—In accordance with circular of May 15, the following report in connection with this school for the year ended June 30, 1905, is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan ; it is about two miles south from the town of Battleford, which is our post office. It is built on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with some alterations and additions, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, when he was the first lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings there is a reserve of five hundred and sixty-six acres ; and one of three hundred and seventy-six acres, three miles to the east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is, but the greater portion of it is sandy soil and wooded, although very little wood is yet large enough for fuel purposes. The latter reserve is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is all in township 43, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and comprises portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, granary, and the small outbuildings. We reshingled three buildings and laid new flooring in a large portion of the main building. We also did a lot of painting and other general repairs.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for a hundred and fifty pupils and for a staff necessary to look after them.

Attendance.—Admitted on department's roll, three; discharged, ten; died, one; number in school, ninety-six.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on by two teachers, a male and a female, each in a separate class-room. The boys are taught by the male teacher, and the girls by the female teacher. The course of studies required by the department is adhered to, the pupils are graded from the alphabet to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils are engaged in school-teaching in connection with the Indian work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Athabaska.

Farm and Garden.—We have about fifty acres under cultivation, six being worked as a garden. We have what is considered to be the best garden in the district, one hard to beat anywhere. At the time of writing everything promises a good yield.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry; baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework; blacksmithing, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give special care, as without this foundation, this leaven, we would consider all other building but vain, it would not [illegible] those characters which go to make good citizens. We have regular morning and evening prayers, with reading of the Holy Scriptures each day; the regular church services and Sunday-school work on Sundays; mid-week services each Wednesday evening; a circle of the King's Daughters, amongst the girls; and the King's Sons amongst the boys; also a branch of the Daily Scripture Reading Union, to which both boys and girls belong. These have been organized and carried on for several years past with very good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and the meetings are conducted by them under staff supervision. The members of the staff readily take their part in the moral and religious training of the pupils, and altogether we endeavour to combine 'true religion and honest industry' with 'sound and useful learning.'

Health and Sanitation.—We have been blessed with good health during the year. The ventilation of the building is good, and the sanitary arrangements are well attended to.

Water Supply.—We have an ample supply of very good water in our well.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of hand grenades, 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers, axes and pails of water, placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a supply of fresh water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the upper two tanks and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with them. A McRobie fire apparatus is also located in the main building, having pipes and hose from it to the three stories. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand.

Heating.—This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the fuel used.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation.—This consists of swings, football and other games, with plenty of outdoor exercise.

Ex-Pupils.—With reference to ex-pupils, some who returned to the reserve life do not make the progress they ought to, or that one could wish for—their surroundings are frequently against them—but these are not all, and we must not expect too

much of the first remove from savagedom. Some have their own places and property on different reserves and are doing well. Others again who have not taken to the reserve life are earning their own livelihood amongst the settlers; it might be well for all, or nearly all, of the boys on leaving the school to do this for some years, so as to get a knowledge of the settled life of the country by actual experience. The knowledge of the English language obtained by the pupils while in the school, and their general training and surroundings while here, give them a fitness and also an inclination for employment amongst the white settlers. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools. One is attending college, studying with a view to taking holy orders. Another has taken his course and has been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. Verily the work has not been in vain and surely these schools are steps towards the final solution of the Indian problem.

General Remarks.—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful work of the members of the staff in bringing about the good results that are manifest.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for their kind, courteous treatment; it is heartily appreciated and assists very materially in the important work of improving and elevating the Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CALGARY, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following as my ninth annual report on this institution.

Location.—The school is not situated on any reserve, but on a half-section of land: partly purchased and partly the gift of the city of Calgary, about five miles south of the city, on the banks of the Bow, a very good view being obtained from the train just before the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the river for the first time when going west.

Land.—A corner of one quarter is cut off by the river, which leaves us about two hundred and seventy-five acres available. The official title is N.E. ¼ section 35, township 23, range 1, and S.E. ¼ section 2, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian.

About one-fourth is fit for cultivation, the remainder being gravelly hills or a swampy creek.

Buildings.—No important additions have been made during the year. A canvas walled house, 10 x 16 feet, has been built under direction of the medical officer, to be used by those pupils to whom an outdoor life is likely to prove beneficial. The other buildings are: main stone school building, house (old) for farm instructor, large stable, laundry and bakery, used as residence by principal at present, ice-house, with dairy and meat cold storage, mechanic shop, with paint and print shops above, and store, log shed for pigs and young stock, and another log shed begun, to be used as an implement-shed.

Accommodation.—There is in the main building room for four members of a staff and allowing the standard requirements of air space in the dormitory, room for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance here is still deplorably small ; which makes the general work of the whole place suffer to a great degree. We began the year with forty-one on the roll and we closed it with twenty-seven, several of whom will be of age to be discharged next month.

Class-room Work.—This has been regularly carried on during the winter months. During the rush of the summer with the small number of pupils, it is next to impossible to keep pace with outside work. It has been the policy here to emphasize the industrial portion of the training, when necessary, at the expense of the distinctly school-room work.

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last year turned out fairly satisfactory. The grain suffered from frost and could only be used for feed. Vegetables and garden stuff did splendidly.

The prospects this year are good. Spring wheat and barley look exceptionally well ; oats, late and less satisfactory than usual. Our cattle have done splendidly. The herd has increased so that we were able to supply ourselves for five months this winter with beef; and given a better cold storage next year, we can do better. Arrangements are in course of being made, to pasture some of our stock on the Sarcee reserve.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentry.*—Our carpenter married and left us in April last. Some of the pupils trained under him have done well. Before he left, new stairs, ironed with band iron to prevent excessive wear, were put in throughout the whole building, and since his departure three of the largest rooms have been refloored by the pupils in a satisfactory manner.

Printing.—The boys who took up this work have shown a marked advance in English knowledge. Three of them leave us next month. We have found this department very useful in our ordinary school work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This of course is carefully looked after, and I must especially record the help given and interest shown by Mr. King, my teacher and assistant in this direction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the whole school has been exceptionally good. Not a serious case has occurred during the whole year. The improvement is doubtless in some measure due to the alterations in our water-supply and sanitary arrangements recorded in my last report.

Water Supply.—Our whole supply comes from a well situated in such a position as to avoid contamination. It is sufficient and good.

Fire Protection.—A standpipe, from our attic tanks, kept filled by a hot-air engine ; a chemical arrangement, put in by McRobie ; fire-axes ; fire-pails ; hand fire-extinguishers ; all in convenient positions, constitute an apparently ample protection.

Heating.—The heating by two so-called 'Economy' furnaces ; a combination of hot-air and hot-water, continues to prove anything but economical. In my opinion the cost is very excessive and not suitable for such a building as ours, in a country where such high winds are so prevalent.

Lighting.—The lighting is done by coal-oil lamps; and while we have so far had no accident, they constitute a constant menace.

Forestry.—We have done a good deal of tree-planting and the results are beginning to show. Russian poplar, Dakota cotton-wood and white ash are doing well.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,

Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., August 16, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley four and one-half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway and twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle station by the trail. It is not situated on a reserve, but is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills, and Sioux reserves.

Land.—The area of land belonging to this school and immediately surrounding it comprises about five hundred and five acres, all in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose, by the Department of the Interior and is made up of parts of different sections; about fourteen acres on the northwest corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated; about one hundred and forty-five acres on the west side of section 11. This is nearly all coulee and side hills covered with scrub, but was required for a roadway to the farm on top of the hill; about two hundred and ninety acres, or the east half of section 10, is badly cut up by hills and ravines, but has some arable land, it affords fair pasturage in wet seasons; eighty acres, or the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, is good land, but badly cut by sloughs. Besides the above and about five miles northwest of the school we have three quarter-sections reserved for hay purposes: of these the northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, was bought by the department for hay purposes, has some arable land, but is much broken by sloughs. The other sections are northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, both west of the second meridian. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb-wire.

Buildings.—I am glad to say that suitable buildings are now under construction and well advanced under the supervision of R. M. Ogilvie, architect of the department. The new buildings will afford much better accommodation than those destroyed by fire. When finished there will be three buildings of the following dimensions: main building, 120 x 50 feet; and one each for boys and girls, 80 x 50 feet, with a basement of stone and three floors. The buildings are frame with brick veneer.

Accommodation.—The children and staff are provided for in a limited manner since the fire.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—There were two hundred and twenty pupils enrolled at the end of June; ninety-three boys and one hundred and twenty-seven girls. The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	22	37	59
" II.	39	21	60
" III.	24	36	60
" IV.	2	19	21
" V.	6	12	18
" VI.	..	2	2

The first and second standards attend class six hours each day when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry; the higher classes attend one-half each day, and work at the trades the other half. As a rule in busy seasons on the farm, or in the garden, all the boys and sometimes the girls are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of the teachers.

Farm and Garden.—The area of land under cultivation is about three hundred and twenty-four acres, divided as follows : one hundred and thirty-five under wheat one hundred and thirty-five under oats, and twenty under barley, twenty under hay and fourteen under potatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, mangolds and rape. About twenty boys are attached to the farm and worked as required, and other boys and girls, as their turn came, did the milking and all assisted on the farm at busy times.

Stock.—Our stock is in fair condition and comprises one bull, eighteen cows, six steers, eleven colts, five calves, twenty-one horses, one hundred swine and about one hundred poultry.

Industries Taught.—*Blacksmith-shop.*—Four boys worked at this trade, and a fair amount of custom work was done besides the work required for the school.

Shoe-shop.—Seven boys are at work in this shop, making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

Bake-shop.—Four boys assist in this shop, besides doing all the baking for the institution, the slaughtering and curing of beef and pork is also done.

Carpentor-shop.—From six to ten boys worked in this shop. A great amount of work was done for the school and outsiders in carpentry, repairing carriages and implements, also cabinet-making.

Tinsmith-shop.—Three boys are employed here repairing and doing custom work.

Girls Work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes and also the greater part worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in summer and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—The vice-principal and teachers attend to the moral training and general manners of the pupils. On Sunday and every day during the winter months I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebret church in the morning and evening on Sundays.

Conduct.—The conduct for the past year has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good. The physician in charge inspects regularly and everything pertaining to the health of the pupils is carefully looked after.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is good, pure water, being obtained from wells.

Heating and Lighting.—The present buildings and shops are heated by stoves. Coal oil supplies the light since the fire.

Recreation.—The following sports are indulged in by the boys : baseball, football and hockey. The girls also play football. Besides their large playgrounds, the boys are allowed to roam about the hills.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, ALTA., August 15, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of Red Deer river, about three miles west of the town of Red Deer, Alberta. It is not located on a reserve, the nearest being about forty miles north of us. The natural features of the country immediately surrounding the school are very pleasing. The broad and rushing river, about one hundred feet below, forms our southern boundary; while our eastern and western border lines are two deep-banked creeks, affording scenery as fine as any in this part of Alberta. Although we are only three miles from Red Deer, in a direct line, the windings of the river make the distance to be travelled in reaching the school somewhat greater. But the road has been considerably improved and shortened since our last report.

Land.—The land is of the very best quality, and admirably adapted to mixed farming. It consists of three-quarters of section 14, township 28, range 38, west of the fourth meridian. Also some fourteen acres of section 15, which lies between the original school property and a great gully to the west, has recently been added, by gift of the government. In addition, we have a lease of the remainder of section 15, for grazing purposes, and half each of sections 16 and 20 for hay-land. The entire acreage under control of the school amounts to 1,640 acres.

Buildings.—The main building is of gray stone, quarried from the river bank immediately below. It contains the dormitories for the girls, as well as of all boys under twelve years of age; private rooms for female members of the staff, and the officers, staff, dining-room and sitting-room, general dining-room, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, sewing-room, junior school-room, &c. A three-story brick building accommodates the larger boys. The upper story of the latter is the general school-room, which is also used for a chapel. A reading-room, started last winter, is located on the ground floor.

In addition to these larger buildings, there is a neat and commodious residence for the principal, three cottages occupied by married members of the staff, a blacksmith and carpenter-shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, pig-pen, horse-stable, cow-stable, hen-house, dairy, engine-house, implement-house, well-house, pumping-house and three closets.

During the past year the old carpenter-shop has been made into a comfortable residence and a new carpenter-shop erected adjoining the blacksmith-shop; a junior school-room has been fitted up for the use of the assistant teacher; a large canvas-roofed shade has been erected in the girls' yard, and a good building that can be taken to pieces for use in the hay-field and elsewhere has been made.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of nine.

Attendance.—The year began with eighty-four names on the roll. The number now enrolled is eighty-one.

Total on register, July 1, 1904	84
Admitted during the year	5
Total	89

Discharged	7
Died	2
Total	9
Total on register, July 1, 1905	80

Class-room Work.—Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year. The number of promotions has been large. The following were the numbers in the several grades during the quarter just closed :—

Standard I	36	pupils.
" II	12	"
" III	13	"
" IV	12	"
" V	10	"
Total	83	"

Farm and Garden.—The effort to increase the acreage under cultivation has been continued. The staff and pupils have accomplished a good deal in this direction; and in addition much outside help has been secured. Seventy-five acres have been redeemed from the wilderness again this year ; increasing the amount of land under cultivation from seventy-five to two hundred and twenty-five acres during the two years the present principal has been in charge. Last fall we threshed two thousand five hundred bushels of grain. The crop now growing will amount to at least five thousand bushels, unless some disaster should occur, We have ninety acres of oats, sixty-five of barley, twenty of wheat, ten of flax, fifteen of roots, and twenty-under summer fallow, as well as the five acres occupied by buildings and grounds. We have nine horses, eighty-two head of cattle, sixty hogs, ten sheep and about three hundred fowls, including chickens, turkeys and geese.

Industries Taught.—The senior boys are made familiar with every department of farm work. Carpentering is the only other trade taught at present, though we hope to add some others presently. Five boys have been taught carpentering during the past year.

The girls are all taught housework, dairying and sewing, and some attention is given to fancy-work.

A number of pupils have been given instruction in vocal and instrumental music, and considerable proficiency realized. A new departure this year was a musical and literary entertainment, given by the staff and pupils in the Opera House, Red Deer, during Christmas week, which was well attended, and caused much favourable comment.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the regular church services are held, also daily morning and evening prayers. There has been manifested a deepening religious interest among the pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has never been so good; and we close the year without a single boy or girl in a condition to cause any anxiety. The drug bills have not been one-half as large as in the preceding year, and yet for nearly three months last autumn the school was quarantined for small-pox. But the disease proved of a very mild type. Though we had over twenty cases, only three were sufficiently serious to confine the patients to bed.

Fire Protection.—The school has five 'Babcocks,' seven 'Star' fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails and ten axes.

Heating and Lighting.—Two 'Smead-Dowd' and two 'Pease' furnaces are used, with satisfactory results. Coal oil is used for lighting. The cottages are heated with stoves.

Recreation.—The girls take outdoor exercise by swinging, skipping, walking, and sometimes at football. The most popular amusements with the boys are football, baseball, quoits and hunting. They also delight in fishing,—the river providing the best of sport. In winter, skating is exceedingly poplar with both boys and girls.

I have, &c.,

J. P. RICE,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, July 16, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Wascana creek, four miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—A half section of land was originally purchased by the department for the use of the school, and in 1903 the government reserved an additional section.

The soil is a stiff clay requiring heavy horses to work it. Wheat, oats, vegetables and small fruits yield well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie. From time to time, in the past few years, trees have been planted by the walks, roads and fences, also in belts and as wind-breaks about buildings and garden. Many of these are now ten or twelve feet high, breaking the monotonous plainness of the prairie and giving the school grounds a much more attractive appearance.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two stories high. The central part contains on the first floor: the offices, dispensary, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room and scullery. On the second floor are the bed-rooms for the staff and small dormitory for little boys. In the south wing is the boys' quarters and assembly-room. The boys' dormitory, clothing store-room, lockers and bath-room are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing the girls' dormitory, bath-room and clothing store-room are on the second floor. On the first floor are two well-lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, fuel-room, small cistern, and storm sash store-room.

The other buildings are a two-story brick veneer principal's residence, a farm cottage, a cottage hospital, laundry, ice-house, carpenter-shop, engine-house, and blacksmith-shop. The farm buildings are: barn with horse-stable underneath, cow-stable, hog-pen, small implement-shed and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance.—During the past year the attendance was about eighty-seven.

Class-room Work.—The class-room is graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard VI	8
" V	12
" IV	20
" III	15
" II	19
" I	13

The course of study outlined by the department for Indian schools is closely followed. Special emphasis is placed on English, arithmetic and agriculture. During the winter months, evening lectures are given on such practical agricultural subjects as tillage of the soil, gardening, care and feeding of stock and eradication of weeds.

Farm and Garden.—This is made the most important part of industrial training for the boys. The farm last year produced eight hundred bushels of wheat, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, one thousand bushels potatoes, sixty-five bushels barley and five hundred bushels of turnips.

Besides furnishing vegetables in season for the school tables, the garden brought in considerable revenue from the sale of vegetables.

This year about sixty acres have been sown in wheat, and thirty acres in oats. A sixty-acre field of brome grass supplies most of the hay. About ten acres of potatoes and six acres of garden have been planted. Forty acres of new land has been broken for crop next year. All this has been done by the boys under the direction of the farm instructor. In doing the farm and garden work the boys get instruction in the use of ploughs, harrows, discs, seeder, land-roller and the various small implements and tools necessary to conduct the work. In the harvest the more advanced boys are instructed in the work of the self-binding harvester. All the threshing for the school and the threshing for many of the neighbours has been done for the past two years by the school boys (under the direction of Mr. Tripp, the mechanical instructor) with the steam-thresher owned by the school.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—All the boys are taught the care and feeding of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry, and are given practical instruction in the use of farm implements and garden tools.

Carpenter-shop.—Ten boys received instruction in this shop. Repairing wagons, ploughs and general repairs on the building, including glazing and painting, have all been done by the boys under the direction of the carpenter instructor. Some of the new work done includes the building of a poultry-house, a small smoke-house, turning of neckyokes, whiffletrees, balusters, chairs, towel rollers, rolling-pins, making of tongues, reaches, bolsters for sleighs and wagons, shafts for carts, sash, doors, cupboards, boxes, gates, fences and numerous other useful articles.

Printing Office.—A number of the boys have become expert type-setters. The work is useful in connection with class-room work. The boys working in the printing office are found to make greatest progress in composition and spelling.

Engine-room.—Six boys have received instruction in the care and running of the engine.

Bake-shop.—Eight boys have taken turns in this department. A very good quality of bread and buns for the use of the pupils is made. The bread used by the staff is baked by the girls under the direction of the cooking instructress.

Girls' Department.—All the girls learn cooking, baking, how to set and wait on tables, also laundry work and sewing. Many of the older girls cut, fit and make their own clothing, with quite as much taste and neatness as white girls would do. A number of the graduates of this school have gone out to service, earning highest wages and giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—In good weather many of the older children go to church in Regina for morning service. If the weather is not favourable, a service is held in the school-room. Sunday school is held in the afternoon in the school-room and a song service in the evening. Every morning and evening pupils assemble for prayers in the school-room.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of pupils and staff has been good. Four of the pupils with scrofulous lumps have been operated on by Dr. Graham, the school physician, with success. They were taken to the hospital and the affected glands cut out. It seems to be an ineffectual method of treatment, as none of those operated on are now quite free from the disease.

Water Supply.—A supply of very pure water is obtained at a depth of ninety

feet. It is pumped by a Rider hot-air engine into three large tanks in the attic. The water-supply for the stock is obtained in the Wascana creek. This creek often freezes to the bottom in winter, making it difficult to procure sufficient water at that season.

Fire Protection.—Hose-reels on hydrants in main halls are connected by inch and a half pipes with water tanks in the attic. There is also a McRobie fire-engine, six Stempel extinguishers and a supply of hand-grenades.

Heating and Lighting.—During the past winter a new steam heating plant was installed, replacing the old hot-air furnaces. The light used is the acetylene gas. It is a very satisfactory light and much safer than oil lamps.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play football and baseball, and the girls play basket-ball. In the winter skating and hockey are the principal outdoor recreations.

General Remarks.—In January the school sustained a severe loss in the death of the late Principal Sinclair. He was a man of intense energy, which he expended unreservedly in the interests of the school. He had high standards and a strong faith in the possibilities of Indian education. By his death the pupils lost a personal friend and the school a practical and forceful head. The school continues to have a strong hold on the graduates. Many of them write to the principal on all kinds of subjects; about work, business, and even on matters of most delicate personal interest. They look to, what some of them term, 'dear old Regina school,' for advice and guidance. One of the graduates of the school, Agnes Thompson, is attending Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia, taking a course of study to fit her for the postion of matron in some of our Indian schools. She is a girl of marked ability and exceptional character, and is giving a good account of herself.

Many of the pupils show unusual ability at such work as writing, drawing and in any kind of work where they have a model or copy before them. During the recent rainy season the teacher of the junior room found one of the little boys making a model of a wolf from the clay he had taken from his shoes. The idea was encouraged, other children induced to try their skill, with the result that models of many different animals were made with remarkable accuracy, even by some of the very small children.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient and sympathetic support given me by all the members of the present staff.

I have, &c.,

B. B. HERON,
Principal.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER (ST. JOSEPH'S) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., July 25, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated in Dunbow valley, on the right bank of High river, two miles from Davisburg post office, and about twenty-five miles southeast of Calgary. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—In connection with the school there are two and a half sections of land. The home farm, which immediately adjoins the school buildings, consists of the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28; thirty acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and all

of section 27, township 21, range 28, west of the 4th meridian. The east half of section 26, township 20, range 27, and the north half of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, which is held as a hay reserve for the school, is situated twelve miles southeast.

All of the above land belongs to the government. That portion of the property known as the home farm, consists of good bottom and bench lands, which, excluding hills and ravines, is fairly well adapted for farming and gardening. The hay reserve is in a low-lying district, where there is a plentiful supply of prairie hay and good pasturage.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings, one chiefly for the use of the boys, and the other for the girls. The boys' building contains the principal's room, reception room, office, play-rooms, lavatories, a small store-room, two class-rooms, the dormitories, the boys' infirmary and rooms for the staff. In the girls' school, of which the reverend sisters have charge, are the kitchen, dining-room, chapel, class-room, dormitory, sewing-room and generally the whole of the matron's department. The workshop, lumber-shed and bakery are west of the boys' building and in line with it. Behind the main buildings are the stables, granary, piggery, implement and carriage shed and slaughter-house. The hospital and engine-house are two detached buildings to the east of the girls' house, on the banks of High river. Viewed from the surrounding hills, the school is prettily situated, and has the appearance of a compact little village.

During the year a substantial cattle shed, 104 x 28 feet, was built in the rear of the steer-stable. A building 10 x 12 feet was erected for the gas-generator. The steer-stable was shingled, new sidewalks were laid between the main buildings, the floor and the ceiling of the dining-room were renewed, furniture was repaired, and old fences, which were falling into decay, were pulled down and rebuilt.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year averaged eighty-one. Admissions, seven ; discharges, eight.

Class-room Work.—Amongst the older pupils, half of each work-day is devoted to class-room work, and half is spent in gaining a practical knowledge of some industry. The younger children attend class both forenoon and afternoon.

Regular class-room hours are observed, namely : from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with intermissions. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. I may say that the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory, on the whole. The children were graded at the June examination as follows:

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	25
" III	21
" IV	15
" V	9
" VI	1

Farm and Garden.—We have 227 acres under cultivation. There are 99 acres of oats, 16 of wheat, 25 of barley, 28 of roots, and 59 of brome. Sixteen acres of land were broken this summer. The weather so far has been very favourable, and the prospects of a good harvest are promising.

Last year's crop yielded 2,012 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of barley, 50 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, and 8,000 bushels of turnips and mangolds ; 500 tons of hay were put up.

Stock.—Our stock comprises thirty-four horses, two bulls, fifty-two cows, forty-three heifers, forty-seven steers, thirty-five calves, twelve pigs, and about two hundred poultry. The proceeds from live stock and farm produce sold during the year

amounted to $2,663.28. We showed two steers at the Calgary fat stock show, and took first prize for stall-fed cattle.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—Knowing that most of our boys must make their living by farming, we regard this industry as a most important one, and particular attention is given to the care and management of stock. Most of the senior boys work at least half a day on the farm, and during the busy season of haying and harvesting, the whole day is devoted to outside work. The smaller boys help in weeding the roots and garden, feeding and doing other light work. All the older boys are taught how to milk.

Our hay, coal, lumber and other supplies are hauled by the farm teams in charge of the boys. These boys also handle the teams in cultivating the land, seeding, binding and mowing, thus gaining a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches.

Carpentry.—Five boys have been learning this trade. Directed by the instructor, these boys built the large cow-shed and the house for the gas-generator. They completed the large steer stable, laid down new sidewalks, and executed many other repairs and alterations to buildings and furniture. During the period of haying and harvesting the trade apprentices do their share of the work in the fields.

Needlework.—Supervised by the reverend sisters, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, repairing clothes and darning. They make almost all the clothing required by themselves, as well as a large portion of the boys' clothing. All are taught cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work.

Baking.—A baker is employed. He also does the butchering and assists in the work of the farm.

Shoemaking.—No regular instructor is engaged. A few of the bigger boys who have some knowledge of the trade, from time to time repair harness and shoes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction is given in the doctrines of Christianity, and pupils are encouraged to make practical use of its teachings in their every-day lives. Catechism class is held regularly. Morning and evening prayers are said in common, and all attend church on Sundays and holidays. In general the conduct of the children has been good.

Health and Sanitation.—I am glad to say that the health of the children has been good.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply.—A large well, close to the river, furnishes the institution with an abundant supply of good water, which is pumped into the tanks by a steam engine.

Fire Protection.—Three tanks, with a capacity of fourteen hundred gallons each, are kept filled with water, which could be used in an emergency on any flat. One hundred feet of hose on each story are connected with these tanks. Fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are placed in the different rooms, and fire-pails, full of water, are distributed in convenient places. We have eight fire-axes, eighteen fire-extinguishers, fifty-five hand-grenades and forty-seven fire-pails. Each of the dormitories is supplied with a large fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—Thirteen stoves heat the girls' building. The old hot-air furnaces, pipes and registers were removed from the boys' building during the past winter, and a complete steam-heating apparatus was installed. This new system is much more satisfactory than the old.

The institution is now lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Every day two and a half hours are set aside for recreation, and one-half day each week is devoted to healthful open-air games. The boys play baseball and football. Their favourite winter sport is hockey. The girls amuse themselves during play-time at croquet, basket-ball and other exercises.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Ahousaht Boarding School,
Ahousaht, July 1, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ahousaht boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated on a tract of land adjoining Mahktosis reserve, on Flores island, off the west coast of Vancouver island. It has a beautiful location on a small bay and looks out across North arm, here about a mile and a half wide, and up Herbert arm. It has a fine view of the Cat-Face mountains and snow-capped peaks up North arm and Herbert arm. Some little distance to the rear there is a fresh water lake with an area of about fifteen acres.

Land.—There are one hundred and forty acres belonging to the school, most of it heavily timbered. This land lies immediately south of Mahktosis reserve and touches North arm on one side and Matilda creek on the other. It is owned by the Presbyterian Church.

Buildings.—The school building, which was first occupied in October of last year, is a frame building, two stories, with basement and large attic. It is a comfortable, well-arranged building, 46 x 68 feet.

The basement contains separate play-rooms for boys and girls, laundry and drying-room and work-shop. On the first floor are two class-rooms, children's dining-room, kitchen, pantry, store-room, scullery, office and staff's dining and sitting rooms. On the second floor are two dormitories, two sick-rooms, three bath-rooms, sewing-room, two cloak-rooms and four private rooms. Third floor contains two large dormitories, one private room and four store-rooms. There are separate entrances and stairways for boys and girls throughout.

Accommodation.—The school building has accommodation for sixty pupils and five of a staff.

Attendance.—There are at present thirty-five pupils on the rolls: twenty boys and fifteen girls. Eleven pupils were admitted during the year and one girl died.

Class-room Work.—The progress in the school-room throughout the year has been very satisfactory. The progress in English has been especially marked. All pupils attend school both forenoon and afternoon. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as circumstances will admit of. The school-room work is carried on in two class-rooms, one for the younger and the other for the older pupils. The classification at the close of the year is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	4
" III.	14
" IV.	10

Industries Taught.—The boys take care of their sleeping-rooms, assist in the laundry, cut wood, do some carpentry-work and bake bread. The girls do housework, baking, sewing, &c. Twelve of the girls can make all their own clothing and are now learning to make boys' clothing. Several of the girls can knit and crochet.

Farm and Garden.—All the land belonging to the school is heavily timbered and none of it is yet in a condition to be cultivated.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend church service, Sabbath school and a song service every Sabbath. Family worship is held morning and evening, and there is also a weekly prayer-meeting carried on principally by the children themselves. The children seem much interested in all religious exercises. The conduct of the children has been good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good. There has been very little illness, and with the exception of one case none has been of a serious nature.

Water Supply.—The water used is obtained from rainfall at present. There are three large tanks in the building, which, so far, have given a sufficient supply.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire consists of a dozen buckets filled and conveniently placed and six chemical fire-extinguishers. There is a fire-escape at each end of the building.

Recreation.—A fine beach directly in front of the school provides a good playground where football and other games are played. All the children are fond of canoeing, sailing, surf-riding and swimming. In winter evenings they play various indoor games.

General Remarks.—The continued interest and assistance of Agent Neill have been much appreciated and the visits of Inspector Green are looked forward to with pleasure.

I have, &c.,

J. C. BUTCHART, B.A.,

Principal.

British Columbia.

Alberni Boarding School,

Alberni, June 30, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Alberni boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school has a beautiful location, near the Sheshat village, overlooking the Somas river, and about two and a half miles from Alberni.

Land.—There are sixteen acres of land in connection with the school. These sixteen acres are part of lot 81, district of Alberni. The land is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It was originally heavily timbered, and is very expensive to clear; the soil, however, is very good and is well adapted for all farming purposes.

Buildings.—The new building erected towards the close of last year was completed. All buildings are kept in good repair.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for sixty children and a staff of seven.

Attendance.—There are forty-five children on the roll, twenty-six boys and nineteen girls. Five boys and four girls were admitted during the year, and five boys and six girls were discharged.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Good progress has been made in the class-room. The following is the standing in classes at the close of the year :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	7
" III.	16
" IV.	6
" V.	9

Farm and Garden.—The stock consists of two horses and three head of cattle. Several of the boys have learned to milk. Some of the larger boys are good teamsters, they do all ploughing, harrowing, and work necessary for putting in the crop, and teaming for the school. Our large garden yielded well last fall.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening are taught, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and baking. The girls are taught bread-making, the care of milk and butter, the canning of fruit; also cooking, sewing and music.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the pupils has been good; in all their work they are faithful and obedient.

The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good; we had no serious illness during the year.

The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is obtained from a well and the rainfall. It is not satisfactory. Recently a new well was dug, which gives a large quantity.

Fire Protection.—Four 'Carr' and four 'Star' fire-extinguishers are distributed through the building. Twelve fire-buckets are kept full in convenient places. There is also one hundred and fifty feet of rubber hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by a furnace, the new addition by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The boys play football and baseball; the pupils are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In the winter, indoor games are provided.

General Remarks.—Besides the usual visits of Agent Neill, the school was inspected by Inspector Green in January, and in April we had the pleasure of a visit from Superintendent Vowell.

I have, &c.,

JAS. R. MOTION,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Alert Bay Girls' Home,
Alert Bay, July 14, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Alert Bay girls' home for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The home is located on land belonging to the Church Missionary Society. A quarter of an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden at the side of the home and a flower garden facing seaward, gives it a pleasant and homelike appearance.

Buildings.—The building is of wood, 34 x 32 feet, and comprises dining-room, play-room, kitchen, laundry, and matron's sitting-room, dormitories, with suitable bedrooms upstairs.

Accommodation.—The building is capable of accommodating fifteen girls and two officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was six.

Class-room Work.—The pupils were well taught by Mrs. Hall at the village school. The schedule prescribed by the department is followed.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Bible lessons with prayers are given daily and the girls' morals are zealously guarded by the matron.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of all the girls was very good. The sanitary arrangements of the home are quite satisfactory.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply of water obtained from a spring at the back of the home.

Fire Protection.—Two 'Star' fire-extinguishers, one axe, and six fire-buckets, all supplied by the department, are kept ready for use. A large tank is kept full of water. The fire-brigade is close to the home.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of box stoves and lighting by ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, cooking and bread-making, sewing and knitting. Very good progress has been made by most of the pupils.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart each day for recreation. The girls take walks with the matron. Various indoor games are supplied. Gardening is encouraged. A play-room is well supplied with books, and an organ is a great attraction, all the girls being musical.

General Remarks.—Miss R. L. Edwards left in October for England. Her position was filled by Mrs. Rochester, who, finding the work too much for her, resigned in six months. The position of matron was then filled by Miss Cargill.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PORT SIMPSON BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORT SIMPSON, August, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Port Simpson boys' boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is located three hundred and fifty yards from the ocean front, on a small elevation at the northeast of the Indian village, on the Tsimpshean reserve.

Land.—The land comprises a lot four rods by five rods, surrounding the institution. It was obtained from the Indians by the Methodist Missionary Society, and belongs to the society. It is slightly elevated on either side, with a ravine through the centre, which drains it thoroughly. It is well adapted for the raising of hay, small fruits and vegetables. Raspberries, gooseberries, red and black currants and strawberries grow plentifully. Rhubarb, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, celery, lettuce, parsley, savory, cabbage, cauliflower, &c., are easily raised in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the institution.

Buildings.—A two-story building, 25 x 36 feet, with a good cellar, divided into three apartments for groceries, vegetables and a workshop respectively, is used for the staff.

A second building, 25 x 36 feet, situated at the south of building No. 1, is divided into a preparation-room, hall, lavatory, kitchen and store-room, on the first floor ; and into a dormitory, hall, matron's-room, store-room, and four closets on the second floor.

A third building, 24 x 30 feet, connecting buildings Nos. 1 and 2, is used as a reception-room, and boys' dining-room with two dormitories and two closets above.

The reception-room, sewing-room and boys' preparation-room have been newly painted and all the rest of the house has had a fresh coat of alabastine.

A building, 16 x 25 feet, is used as a play-room for the children in rainy weather. The upstairs is used as a lumber-room.

A small barn is used to shelter one horse, two cows and a supply of hay.

Other small buildings consist of wood-shed, a hen-house, a tool-house, a drying-shed and closets.

Accommodation.—The buildings have accommodation for the principal, matron, teacher and twenty-seven pupils.

Attendance.—Twenty-four pupils were enrolled during the first half of the year and twenty-two pupils the last half year. Two pupils were discharged. The attendance has been excellent.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—This is confined to a small garden in which sufficient small fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the institution.

Industries Taught.—These comprise carpentry, cobbling, general housework (bread-making, mending, washing, ironing, &c.) and gardening. We find that some of the pupils are more particularly adapted to the use of the saw and hammer, others take more to gardening, while still others become proficient at bread-making and the use of the needle.

Moral and Religious Training.—Moral and religious instruction is given daily with good practical results.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic or serious illness has affected the school during the year, with the exception of a light case of scarlet fever. The sanitary condition of the premises is good.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is not good. Water is brought to the house by means of a flume and rain-water is also caught from the eaves into barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done with ordinary wood and coal stoves. Six are ready for use, but only in extreme cold weather are all going at once.

Lighting is done with the ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The playground is on an elevation overlooking the whole village and has a good view of the ocean. The boys amuse themselves with ball and bat, foot-ball and other outdoor games in fine weather, while carving, crokinole, checkers, ping-pong, &c., are favourite indoor amusements. Some devote considerable time to reading and music. The little ones are especially fond of picture-books and nursery rhymes.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. M. RICHARDS,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home.
Port Simpson, July 13, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpshean reserve.

Land.—The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district. It is owned by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and was acquired by purchase from Mr. Gordon Lockerby, Port Simpson. There is an area of two acres which is well fenced, but only about one-fourth of an acre is cultivated. The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being towards the south and east. With thorough draining the soil would be suitable for a garden and for raising small fruits.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house, three stories and a basement, a tank, chicken-house, wood-shed, a drying-shed and water-closets. Our verandah and steps were rebuilt during the year and the back platform repaired.

Accommodation.—We have good accommodation for forty-five pupils and four teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance is 44·53. The total enrolment is fifty-two. Six girls have been discharged; two are on leave of absence on account of their health and seven have been admitted during the year. The present number in attendance is forty-four.

Class-room Work.—The classes have made good progress, and one class of nine is ready for promotion to standard IV. The present classification is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	15
" III	10
" IV	15
" V	3
" VI	1
Total	52

The pupils speak English fluently, and those who have been admitted during the year are making good progress in English. Special progress in composition and arithmetic has been noticed. The subjects are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, composition, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine, and the Methodist catechism.

Ten girls have taken lessons in instrumental music, and the whole school has had a lesson every week in vocal music. Some have made good progress and are capable of acting as organists.

Garden.—A small vegetable and a flower garden are cultivated, as well as currant and gooseberry bushes, in all about one-eighth of an acre. We hope to be able to increase the area cultivated each year ; the cost of labour for drainage and unfavourable condition of the soil, have hitherto prevented us from doing this.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, laundrywork, cooking and bread-making, dressmaking, sewing, mending, darning and fancy-work.

Some of the older girls have taken a special course in cooking this year and some who have been discharged from the home have cut and made their own dresses very neatly. Very satisfactory progress has been made in every department and careful training and instruction has been given. Some who went to help the white ladies of the village gave good satisfaction with their work. The girls under the supervision of the matron and teachers performed satisfactorily all the work of the institution, including the kalsomining and house-cleaning.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, respectful, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught every day and a class for religious instruction by the Rev. J. Grenfell is held every week. We can see that the lessons taught are bringing forth in many lives the fruits of right-living.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition is good, and steps have been taken to improve the drainage. While it is good on our own grounds, there is need of a more extended system to carry the sewerage to the beach. The general health has been very good. No deaths have occurred during the year and only one girl has an extended vacation on account of her health, and is not able to return to the home. All are in good health now.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is derived principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house, and the water is conducted by a flume to a large tank holding 4,000 gallons. The rain-water from the roof also flows into the tank. The water passes through a filter before entering the tank and is distributed through the house by means of pipes. We have hot and cold water on two floors. Our water-supply is excellent and abundant.

Fire Protection.—We have fire-escapes furnishing means of escape from the two upper flats and from all the dormitories. Besides these fire-escapes, which we have tested and proved satisfactory, there are two stationary ladders on the roof and two from the ground to the roof. We have also two light movable ladders.

Buckets of water and of ashes are kept always in readiness on each flat and eighteen water-pails are available in case of fire. We have two chemical fire-engines and a fireman's axe. Mention may also be made of the village fire bridage within call on short notice.

We have an abundant water-supply.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the institution is accomplished by six stoves, one French range, one open grate and one coal-oil stove. We use soft coal and some wood. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, bracket and hanging lamps being used exclusively in the pupils' apartments. We have four large hanging lamps.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. In wet weather they play in a play-room, where the air enters freely. This recreation consists of games, physical culture, such as club-swinging, drill and calisthenic exercises, walking, playing on the beach and general play. Exercise in the open air is encouraged and insisted upon when necessary.

Ex-Pupils.—This year we have had the highest average attendance in the history of the institution. Three girls were discharged last summer and fall. Two of them are now married and the third expects to be married in August, to one of the best young Indians in the village. All have behaved themselves well and we have heard good accounts of them.

On May 1 another girl was discharged who seems to be doing well, and another was married from the school on June 9. She keeps her house neat and clean and we think she will put in practice the lessons learned in the school.

Nearly all these girls have comfortable homes, and many of them will be in more danger from the vices introduced by bad white people than from the old Indian customs.

General Remarks.—Miss Carroll, matron, resigned last November, and her position has been ably and efficiently filled by Miss Clarke. Miss McIntyre came to take Miss Clarke's position as matron's assistant.

Last August through the kindness of the Georgetown Sawmill Company all the pupils were given an all-day excursion up Works' channel on the steamer 'Nell.' It was a great treat and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The girls have done their work cheerfully and well, and have greatly pleased those whom they have gone occasionlly to help. Most of them are striving to build up true Christian characters.

This year at Christmas we had a concert in a public hall. The programme, with the exception of a few selections, was rendered by the girls. The boys from the boys' home gave calisthenic exercises, with bells and club-swinging, which were very creditably rendered. The programme consisted of choruses, drills, with songs, calisthenic exercises, with bells by the smaller girls and club-swinging by the bigger girls. A doll's cantata was much admired. Then we invited all the parents and friends of the girls for an afternoon and gave them refreshments, prepared by the pupils.

The parents were much pleased with the progress of the children, and seem to appreciate the advantages of the institution more than formerly. We endeavour to make our institution as home-like as possible, and although firm and kind discipline is maintained, they have the advantages and privileges of a Christian home. We are striving every year to rise a little higher in character and attainments.

I have, &c.,

HANNAH M. PAUL,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Squamish Boarding School.
North Vancouver, July 8, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Squamish boarding school is situated on the north shore of Burrard Inlet opposite the city of Vancouver and at a distance of about four miles therefrom.

Land.—The land attached to the school is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus, and consists of only fourteen acres, about seven acres having been sold for the benefit of the school, the half of the remainder is under cultivation and is divided into vegetable garden, orchard, flower beds, &c.

Buildings.—The wing added two years ago is large, well ventilated and well lighted, commodious and comfortable. It consists of: entrance hall, two reception-rooms, a large school-room and a work-room; on the second floor are the chapel and rooms for the different members of the staff; the upper story contains a large dormitory for the girls: on each floor are bath and toilet-rooms. In the old building, the ground floor comprises a small store-room, kitchen, two large dining-rooms and a large school-room. On the second story is the principal's room, two dormitories, the boys' and the girls' infirmary and also some bed-rooms for the teachers.

The outbuildings consist of wood-shed, laundry, storehouses, barn and hen-house.

Farming and Gardening.—Farming here cannot be conducted on a large scale, owing to the very small area of land fit for that purpose.

The pupils, both boys and girls, cultivate flowers in abundance and variety. All sorts of vegetables (though in small quantity) are raised for table purposes, such as potatoes, beans, pease, lettuce, onions, cabbage, turnips, carrots, &c. Strawberries, currants, raspberries and gooseberries, are in abundance ; the orchard yields a fair crop of apples, plums, pears, cherries, &c.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls receive a thorough training in all branches of domestic work, such as: baking, cooking, laundrying, knitting, darning, hand and machine sewing and the cutting and finishing of all kinds of wearing apparel ; they also are taught crochet-work, torchon lace, drawn-work, embroidery, flower-making, &c. Most of our girls are small, but such tasks as are required of them, they perform willingly and cheerfully.

Attendance.—Sixty-two pupils have been in attendance during the year. The present attendance is fifty-eight, of whom twenty-six are boys and thirty-two girls.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible ; all pupils without exception have made gratifying progress; the Indian language has been eradicated, and English is spoken by all the children in the school. The pupils have four hours of class-room work and an hour for study. The branches of studies for the senior class are: arithmetic, grammar, geography, Roman Catholic catechism, composition, dictation, reading, writing, spelling and drawing. For the junior class: reading, spelling, writing, dictation, arithmetic and also drawing. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	27
" II.	6
" III.	12
" IV.	—
" V.	11
" VI.	2
Total.	58

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education. No effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. Morning and evening prayers, and regular services on Sundays are never omitted; a short religious instruction is daily given on some practical subject, such as: obedience, politeness, order, &c. Punishments are of rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good ; we had two or three attacks of grippe, but there were no fatal results. Scrofula is the main ailment we have to contend with. The sanitary condition is all that can be desired ; the building is well ventilated and kept clean.

Water Supply.—Since last spring we have obtained connection with the city water-supply and now the building is abundantly supplied with pure crystal water.

Fire Protection.—Two 'Stempel' fire-extinguishers, eight glass-lined chemical extinguishers, two dozen buckets, two hundred feet of hose, two axes and two ladders, are kept in readiness in case of emergency.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of wood stoves ; coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The boys, in fine weather, enjoy football, baseball and lacrosse ; they also practise swimming, canoeing and boating ; the girls take a great deal of interest in physical drills, skipping, reading, and a walk almost daily attended by one or two members of the staff. We endeavour to make the children feel as happy as possible.

General Remarks.—The pupils have given two public entertainments, one at Vancouver, the other at North Vancouver. They received for that purpose special training in singing, drills and recitation, and I am glad to state that the performance was far beyond what we had expected. I must also mention the success obtained by the school children at the Provincial Exhibition of New Westminster, where a diploma and several first and second prizes were awarded to them.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. A. W. Vowell, Indian superintendent, for his kindness and attention to all matters connected with the school. I beg also to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. A. E. Green, our inspector, and of Mr. R. C. McDonald, our agent, in all our dealings with them, and to thank them for the interest they take in the school. I take great pleasure in mentioning the faithful work done by the different members of my staff.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MARY AMY.

Principal.

British Columbia,
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School,
Mission City, July 15, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is situated in the Fraser valley, forty-three miles east of the city of Vancouver. Standing on a charming plateau on the northern bank of the river, whose serpentine course can be followed thence for over twenty miles, our buildings face the prosperous Matsqui prairie, and command a beautiful view of the Sumas and Chean mountains, as well as of the picturesque Mount Baker across the boundary line. The neighbouring forests of fir and cedar combine with the fruit plantations and the manifold crops of cereals and hay, in making the scenery lovely and giving the air wholesomeness and fragrancy. Comfortable steamers plying daily between New Westminster and Chilliwack, also the nearness of the Canadian Pacific railway with a line branching off from Mission towards southern points, give our pupils and their parents every facility of access to the school.

Land.—Some three hundred acres of land are attached to the school. The larger part of it lies under heavy timber, so that the progress of the axe and the plough is slow and costly. However, every year, with the help of the bigger boys and some hired men when finances allow it, the forest is robbed of a few more acres, and our improved land proportionately increased. The farm is the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It lies in the Mission City district municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4. The soil yields good crops of hay, roots and vegetables, but is perhaps best adapted for fruit-culture.

Buildings.—The boys' department consists of a main building, 75 x 33 feet, with a newly erected wing, 50 x 35 feet. The first floor contains: entrance-hall, parlour, chapel, school-room, recreation-room, kitchen and dining-rooms. On the second floor are the library, the infirmary and adjoining toilet and bath-rooms, the principal's bedroom and office, the teachers' private work-room and several bed-rooms for the male part of the staff and visitors. The third floor contains the dormitory and two toilet-rooms, besides another large room which can be made a comfortable dormitory.

This spring the building has been repaired throughout. Most of the floorings have been renewed, the walls and ceilings have been covered with a good layer of muralo or tastefully papered; the woodwork varnished or neatly painted, and in the most conspicuous halls and apartments skilfully grained in imitation of oak or ash.

Another building, 45 x 24 feet, attached to the main one, contains two class-rooms, band-room, shoemaker and carpenter shops, and two bed-rooms.

The girls' house consists of a main building, 75 x 33 feet, with a wing, 45 x 24 feet, and includes entrance hall, parlours, class-rooms, sewing-room, chapel, dining-room and kitchen, recreation-room, dormitory, bath-room and toilet-rooms.

The outer buildings comprise a play-hall, laundry, store, wood-shed, stables and barns.

Accommodation.—This can be provided for about ninety pupils and necessary staff.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of eighty-five pupils; forty-two boys and forty-three girls.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is ably and devotedly carried on by four Sisters of St. Ann, each having under her charge an average of from twenty to twenty-five pupils. The school hours are, in the morning from 8 to 11:45, with two fifteen minutes' intermissions, and in the afternoon from 4.30 to 6. The organ and band practices take place at 1 p.m. in the summer and at 8 p.m. in the winter. It is the endeavour of the teachers not to depart from the official programme of studies prescribed for the Indians. However, reading, penmanship and arithmetic are given special attention, they being deemed of capital importance. That music trains the character is carefully borne in mind. Rev. Brother Collins is the leader of a disciplined and well-trained brass band, an object of frequent praise from inspectors, visitors and other guests. I will also mention the girls' and boys' choir, which, under the able guidance of Rev. Sister Mary Rogation, adds considerable enthusiasm and piety to the Sunday services, and occasionally enlivens our recreations with many a song.

Farm and Garden.—This season thirty acres are sown in oats, and a splendid crop is expected. About the same extent is under hay; it is promising well. The orchard is extensive and yields annually a large quantity of fruit. The cherry crop in particular has been this year extraordinarily rich. As regards the apple and pear trees I must say that they are not as healthy as desirable; we are advised to do away with them and put in instead a new and vigorous plantation.

Industries Taught.—This being only a boarding school, it is impracticable to do much as regards trades. However, the bigger boys manifesting frequently a strong desire to learn a trade of some kind, it has always been the aim of the management to initiate them into at least the rudiments of carpentering and shoe-making. I may be allowed to state here that Denis Chehalis, discharged from this school about a year ago, earned his living last winter chiefly by making and repairing shoes.

All the boys are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening. They are taught dairywork, shown how to take care of the live stock; they help in putting in the crop and in the harvest-time render valuable assistance to the employees. As a matter of fact, most of our ex-pupils are farmers whose skill and prosperity are much above that of their tribesmen who have not enjoyed the benefit of education. I shall only make reference to Aleck Tommy, of Chilliwack, who is the owner and manager of a ranch, with a goodly herd of cattle, which many white men might envy.

The girls are instructed by the reverend sisters in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting and general housework. Hand and machine-sewing, fancy and specially plain needle-work are their frequent occupation. It is highly gratifying to the reverend sisters to notice that their former pupils wear and dress their children with garments cut out and sewn with their own hands.

Moral and Religious Training.—To maintain a high moral tone in the school is the object of our constant efforts. By daily religious exercises and the teaching

of the Roman Catholic doctrine, illustrated with examples from profane and sacred history, the children are persuaded to listen to the voice of their conscience. They are vigilantly trained to self-respect, truthfulness and other Christian virtues. In fine, no pains are spared to refine their character, elevate their sentiments, and make of them good Christains and useful citizens. It is my pleasure to certify that good results are obtained.

Health and Sanitation.—This year one girl had to be discharged on account of being tuberculous. Three boys have had diphtheria, the disease being mysteriously brought in from some neighbour. One has been sick with typhoid fever, and there have been two cases of pneumonia. The fact that they have all completely recovered —the tuberculous case naturally excepted—speaks well for the care bestowed on the children.

All possible material comfort is provided. Our sanitary system has been pronounced perfect by the local physician whom we had called to inspect the institution and advise us in hygienic matters. The ceilings are high, the rooms brightly lighted and well ventilated. Thanks to the reverend sisters, the children's clothes are clean, and the house is kept exquisitely neat and cheerful.

Water Supply.—The St. Mary's creek flows through our property, affording the school a healthy and abundant supply of water, which is carried in pipes through the entire buildings.

Fire Protection.—The fire-fighting appliances consist of eight chemical fire-extinguishers, four fireman's axes and forty-eight pails constantly filled with water and placed in convenient positions in the several flats of the buildings. While the younger pupils are taught how to seek safety by means of the fire-escapes, the bigger ones are regularly drilled in the use of the fire-appliances. It may be proper to say here that the children themselves saved out buildings last winter when, on a dry and windy day, the roof of the girls' house caught fire in several places. The flames made a large opening through the shingles; a number of rafters were badly damaged, a few being even cut through by the action of fire. As soon as the alarm was given, the girls bravely and resolutely secured buckets, fire-extinguishers and axes, hurried to the garret and over the roof, and before the help of Brother Collins with his boys could be obtained, the fire was under control.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with stoves. There is a large quantity of fir, birch and other wood to be had in the vicinity. Light is supplied by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The attractiveness of the school is powerfully increased by the passionate interest our pupils manifest in the various games and sports in which they are encouraged to indulge. The playgrounds are extensive, well situated and cleanly kept. When outdoor exercises are impracticable, the children are kept busy inside with all sorts of games, singing and band practising.

General Remarks.—I take pleasure in saying that we breathe here an air of peace and harmony. The example of charity and sympathy set by the staff is reflected in the doings of the whole community.

Before closing I beg leave to express my feelings of gratitude to Mr. R. C. McDonald, our Indian agent, who is so prompt and courteous in his correspondence, and whose cheerful visits never fail to bring us a sunny day; to Mr. Green, inspector of Indian schools, who takes a keen interest in our institution, and to the superintendent, Mr. A. W. Vowell, who, not being satisfied with kind words, gives us a substantial and never flinching support.

I have, &c.,

J. TAVERNIER, O.M.I.,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Yale (All Hallows') Boarding School,
Yale, July 7, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Canadian Pacific Railway station of Yale, B.C. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the Fraser canyon. The school is not built on a reserve.

Land.—The school buildings stand on well laid out grounds of about seven acres in extent. This land was bought by friends of the school aided by a government grant of $500, and is held in trust for the school.

Buildings.—These consist of a large school building, a small school, chapel and a house for the staff and visitors.

Accommodation.—One large airy dormitory and several small rooms provide sleeping accommodation for thirty-eight pupils; besides these, there is a large school-room, a living-room, wash-room, clothing-room, kitchen and several commodious closets, store-rooms and bath-rooms.

All the pupils are boarders, and only a small number of them leave the school for holidays of three weeks' duration, during the summer, with sanction from the department.

Class-room Work.—The school-room is under the charge of a fully qualified teacher, Miss Kelley, B.A., of Trinity University, Toronto, assisted by an English teacher with special musical qualifications. Pupils sent in for the Royal Drawing Society's examination last year passed very well in the first and second grades, three girls passed with distinction. This year nearly twenty pupils were entered for the first four grades in drawing, the results will not be known until August.

One pupil entered for the Associated Board B.A.M., and B.C.M., lower school examinations in violin and passed very creditably this June.

A sister takes classes in religious subjects and elocution, the matron teaches needlework, cutting-out and dressmaking.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been excellent during the past year. There have been no serious cases of illness, and the doctor was only called in once, to attend a case of severe inflammation. The drainage system is quite satisfactory and the sanitary condition of the school excellent.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of excellent water close at hand, the school obtaining fifteen inches of water from a mountain stream nearby.

Heating and Lighting.—All the buildings are warmed with stoves burning wood and coal, the pipes passing through brick chimneys. They are lighted by means of oil lamps attached to the walls or suspended from the ceiling.

Recreation.—An hour's walk is taken daily in suitable weather. The girls have a large playground with swing and summer-house, and a tiny garden for each child to dig and plant in.

During the winter or on rainy days, games, fancy-work, and reading are in vogue in the large play-room or on the balcony or verandah.

Garden.—Half an acre of fruit-trees, provides fresh fruit and a good supply of jam for the school during the entire year. Vegetables are also grown, but the soil is too light to grow heavy root crops.

Industries Taught.—The girls are thoroughly instructed in all departments of domestic service, and the older ones in cooking, bread-making and laundrywork.

Ex-Pupils.—The girls who have gone out to service receive good wages and are very highly spoken of by their several mistresses, while some of those who married have already sent their little daughters to be brought up and educated in the old school which sheltered the childhood and girlhood of these young mothers.

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR, C.A.H.,

Principal.

British Columbia,

Alert Bay Industrial School,

Alert Bay, July 14, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay industrial school reserve, and is erected on rising ground at the west end of Alert bay, commands a pleasant view to sea, and is sheltered from northerly winds. The post office address is Alert Bay, British Columbia.

Land.—There are 410 acres of land connected with the school. The soil is mostly gravel and is thickly covered with bush. It is best adapted for pasture land, but is only cleared with difficulty. Potatoes do well for the first and second years.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, strongly and tastefully erected with plastered walls and light airy rooms. Size, 60 x 40 feet. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising class-room and workshop. The outer buildings comprise : trades-instructor's house, laundry, cow-shed, hen-house, root-house, cloak-room, tank-house and wood-shed.

Accommodation.—There is ample room for thirty-five boys and three officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was twenty-one pupils.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room has been most satisfactory and pleasing. The pupils without exception have been anxious to learn and have made good progress, especially in English. The boys were taught by the principal, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Hall.

The pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	0
" II	5
" III	10
" IV	5
" V	0
" VI	1

Industries Taught.—All the smaller boys have had definite and systematic training in the general housework of the institution. The bigger boys have had regular instruction in the carpenter-shop under Mr. R. Willard, who has also given them lessons in painting and paper-hanging. The institution has been painted inside and outside by the boys and now presents a much nicer appearance. The boys took a

special pride in this part of the industrial work. The laundry work was all done by the boys, under the able management of Miss L. Humphreys.

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden has been tended by the matron and small boys and has produced good results. The vegetable garden has yielded enough fruit and vegetables to supply the school. A good crop of potatoes was raised.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the house from a well nearby. It is pumped up by the pupils into a large tank, which is always kept clean. The water is pure.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, two fireman's axes and twenty-four buckets are kept in places of convenient access.

A fire hose, 100 feet, is kept ready for use. Fire drill is practised in accordance with the instructions of the department.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purity of mind and body. Morning and evening prayers are said in the dining-room and a Bible lesson is given daily to each class. The pupils attend divine service morning and evening on Sundays, and Sunday school in the afternoon.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the boys this year has been excellent. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room and wash-house to the sea.

Cleanlines is strictly enforced and disinfectants used freely. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Conduct.—The conduct of the boys has been most satisfactory.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by means of ordinary box-stoves. The kitchen range is still in good repair. It has done excellent service. Coal-oil lamps are all hung from the ceiling.

Recreation.—The secret of success with boys is to give them lots of fun when they are not at work or school. Football has still retained its place as the most popular sport, and they have played with vigour the year round. They have had the added interest of emulation this year, as they have played against other tribes visiting Alert Bay. Rounders is getting more popular. The small boys have been taught croquet and are great enthusiasts. The brass band has been a great source of amusement to the boys, also to visitors to the school. They have given good music and take pains in learning new pieces supplied them. An ample supply of suitable indoor games is kept for wet evenings, for the smaller boys. All the pupils are regularly drilled.

General Remarks.—There is a marked improvement in the general appearance of the school since it was painted and I have to thank the department for supplying the materials. We were pleased to welcome Mr. Green, the inspector sent by the department, and will look forward with pleasure to his next visit. It is always very gratifying to both teacher and taught to be examined by one keenly interested.

I have to again thank Mr. Hall for his kind assistance in the class-room.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Clayoquot (Christie) Industrial School,
Kakawis, Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver, Id., June 30, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Clayoquot (Christie) industrial school is situated on St. Mary's bay, a cozy cove of Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is an ideal one, central from the coast, secluded from the nearest Indian reserve, Opitsat, and the Clayoquot trading post, and well sheltered from cold winds. Mail reaches the school by private mail bag direct from Victoria post office.

Land.—The school owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which is covered partly with heavy timber, partly with dense brush; elevated portions of it are rocky, low places are swampy. When cleared, and thoroughly drained, some parts will be quite serviceable for gardens and pasture. Clearing, however, entails heavy expenses, two hundred dollars an acre being a low figure. About two acres are under cultivation. Five acres have been slashed this year by the boys.

Buildings.—Extensive building operations were carried on during the past year. Both ends of the original building, of 40 x 60 feet, were extended 10 feet each for new entrance halls and staircases; at right angles with each extension, a wing of 32 x 46 feet, was added, one for boys' and one for girls' quarters. These additions have basements with concrete walls, but otherwise correspond in height and style to the old building. The entire frontage is 144 feet, and the depth 52 feet. On the first floor are officers', boys' and girls' entrance halls, parlour, office, Indian-room, kitchen, pantries, store-room, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, senior and junior class-rooms, separate boys' and girls' recreation-rooms, sewing-rooms, and separate boys' and girls' toilet-rooms. The second floor contains girls' dormitory with adjacent toilet and lavatory, two infirmaries for boys and girls separately, with bath-rooms attached, principal's room, eight bed-rooms and chapel and vestry. In the attic on the third floor are the boys' dormitory, and lavatory with toilet, and two clothes-rooms. In the basements are planned gymnasiums and shower-baths.

In the rear of the main building stands the laundry, 14 x 32 feet, and back of it is the wood-shed, 36 x 50 feet, with carpenter-shop and shoe-shop under the same roof. The storehouse, 12 x 18 feet, is a little distance away. There is also a small temporary barn on the premises.

For the use of the industrial instructor and his family a cottage, 24 x 30 feet, has been built. It contains two bed-rooms, kitchen and sitting-room.

Accommodation.—The institution has accommodation for seventy-five pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was sixty-one, twenty-eight boys and thirty-three girls. Five boys received their discharge; one girl was sent home on account of ill health, one died; four boys and seven girls were admitted during the year. The present attendance is sixty-five, twenty-nine boys and thirty-six girls.

Class-room Work.—This, carried on according to the prescribed programme of studies, has been most satisfactory to teachers and inspectors as well as most creditable to the pupils. Their progress over previous years in the correct use of English, in clear enunciation, in distinct articulation, is very marked. New-comers learn to

speak English in a remarkably short time. Of painstaking application and of lively interest in their studies our pupils seem never to grow weary.

Classification.—At the end of the term the pupils were graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	3	8	11
" II.	2	10	12
" III.	4	5	9
" IV.	10	5	15
" V.	6	3	9
" VI.	4	5	9
Total.	29	36	65

Farm and Garden.—Some new ground was broken this spring by the boys and we have about two acres planted and seeded in potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, turnips, onions, pease, beans and other vegetables, and small berries. Both junior and senior boys are instructed in gardening. The gardens look well this year. The front lawn is kept tidy and attractive by the sister matron and her helpers. All feed for our stock has to be imported, as we have no meadows as yet, nor fields nor pastures.

Industires—*Baking*.—Eight boys, in sets of two, kneaded the dough during the year, and eight girls, likewise in turns, baked the bread in the kitchen range.

Carpentering.—Six boys worked at the carpenter's trade this year, some of them having made splendid progress. With their instructor, Mr. J. J. Swain, they put on all the sheeting on the new buildings, did all the rustic work, and shingled the roofs; finishing the interior of the girls' wing is all their work ; they also made all the alterations in the old building, removing the old stairs, cutting the partitioning off corridors on all the floors, hanging and fitting doors. Some neat pieces of furniture are also to be credited to their skill. They replaced the rail-fences around the garden, by board and wire fences, put up the tank and flume in connection with the new water service, and kept boats and canoes in good repair.

Dairying.—Three boys were taught milking, and attended to the feeding of our two cows.

Fishing.—Fishing being the chief source of livelihood of the West Coast Indians, the senior boys are responsible for keeping the institution supplied with fish. They caught canoe-loads of herring this spring.

Laundrying.—The boys are taught to wash their own clothing and they do the heavier work of all the washing ; the girls, however, are instructed in all the details of laundrying.

Net-making.—Instruction in this industry was imparted to the boys by Mr. Swain, they made a seventy-five fathom drift-net since last report.

Painting.—All the painting, staining, and varnishing in the new building was done, and neatly done, by three boys.

Plumbing.—The work required was attended to by the two apprentices of this trade.

Shoemaking.—In the absence of a competent instructor, work in the shoe-shop was limited to half-soling and mending.

Girls' Industrial Work.—All the girls are trained and assigned tasks, according to advancement and ability, in the different branches of domestic work. An expert cook has a number of girls in constant training. Each and every girl has to pass through regular courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, plain and fancy knitting, mending, machine sewing, cutting, fitting, and finishing dresses, in crocheting, lace-making, carpet-weaving, and embroidery. Some girls have done exquisite work in crocheting, which was an object of marvel to visitors. All the girls' clothing and most of the boys' clothing was made at the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—No other feature of our education receives more

conscientious attention than the moral and religious training of the pupils. The discipline is mild, but firm. The pupils are under constant supervision and their conduct is watched most carefully. Religious persuasion is the most effectual means of correction with these children; only once during the year, in fact, for the first time in five years, was corporal punishment resorted to. Religious instruction is given daily for an hour.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory throughout the year. In spring a mild form of grippe passed through the school. One young girl died of consumption and another had to be sent home on account of the same disease. Sewerage is perfect. All precautions are used to insure the health of the children and there is no lack of attention to the perfect sanitary condition of the institution.

Water Supply.—The school enjoys, thanks to the aid of the department, an excellent water service of the purest spring water in abundance.

Fire Protection.—Ten chemical extinguishers, twelve fire-pails, two fireman's axes and one hundred feet of two-inch hose are placed at convenient points throughout the buildings, and the pupils are drilled monthly in their use. Outside fire-escapes provide for safe exit from the dormitories in case of fire.

Heating and lighting.—Heating is done by means of wood stoves. It is the intention of the management to install a hot-water heating plant. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—For all kinds of outdoor exercises and games the sandy beach offers the pupils a splendid playground. The boys enjoy football, handball, jumping, vaulting, foot-racing, marbles, boating and canoeing. The girls have swings, skipping ropes, croquet and ten pins. For the rainy season both boys and girls are provided with a large selection of favourite indoor games. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

General Remarks.—In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to Superintendent A. W. Vowell, to Mr. Neill, our energetic agent, and to Inspector Green, for their kind attention to the wants and the interests of the school.

I have, &c.,

P. MAURUS, O.S.B.,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Coqualeetza Industrial Institute,
Chilliwack, Sardis P.O., July 31, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This institute is situated on the south side of the Fraser river about four miles from the Chilliwack steamboat landing. Steamers ply daily, except Sunday, between Chilliwack and New Westminster. The institute may also be reached by the Canadian Pacific railway, via Harrison Mills station, where a small steamer connects with the south side of the Fraser, and thence by stage to Chilliwack. Coqualeetza institute is not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church holds the land (consisting of ninety acres) in fee simple, for which the institute pays a rental of $390 per

annum. The soil is of excellent quality, and large crops are produced consisting of hay, roots and cereals. The farm comprises parts of lots 38 and 297, group 2, in the district of New Westminster, and is within the Chilliwack municipality. Dairying and mixed farming constitute the main occupation of the people of this district.

Buildings.—These are: (1) the main building, containing kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitories, parlours, office, school-rooms, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, clothes-rooms, furnace-rooms and dairy; (2) the primary school building where also the band instruments are kept and band practices are held; (3) the residence of the farm instructor; (4) a long frame building, which includes shoe and carpenter-shops, wood-shed, root-cellar, a flour-room and a drying-room; (5) three large barns; (6) a granary; (7) a wagon and implement-shed; (8) a bake-house. (9) a hen-house and pig-pens; (10) a water-tank house and windmill; (11) a root-cellar. A beginning had been made to a very much needed residence for the principal; we are exceedingly gratified to learn that the government has responded to our urgent representations and made a grant which will enable us to proceed with this building and bring it to early completion. This will relieve the congested condition of the main building and admit of the work of the institute being carried on much more satisfactorily.

Accommodation.—The main building will accommodate one hundred pupils, and a staff of eight teachers, and now that the principal's residence is about to be completed there will be a couple of rooms for pupil-patients, without which no industrial institution is complete.

Attendance.—One hundred and seven pupils have been in attendance during the year; the average has been seventy-seven plus; seventeen have been admitted and twenty-one discharged. Present enrolment, eighty-six; fifty-five boys and thirty-one girls.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study and recreation in the school-room are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4 p.m. The diligence and progress of the pupils have been highly satisfactory. In proof of this we have pleasure in referring to the fact that three of our pupils offered themselves as candidates at the entrance examinations for admission to the high schools of the province last midsummer, and that two passed. At the Chilliwack Centre examination where our three pupils applied there were forty-one candidates representing twelve schools; out of these only five passed, two of whom were our pupils. More than this: of the two hundred and eighty-three successful candidates in the whole province, only twenty-one of these had higher marks than our best pupil. This fact may indicate the capacity of our pupils, and the ability of our teachers as instructors. The grading of our pupils for the past year is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	13
" II.	10
" III.	19
" IV.	24
" V.	17
" VI.	24
Total.	107

Twelve girls and two boys are receiving music lessons regularly. Eight of these are sufficiently instructed to take their turns in leading our services of song at the organ.

Farm and Garden.—The yield of farm and garden for the past year was quite satisfactory. Some of the principal items of production were as follows:—oats, nineteen and three fourths tons; pease, six and one-half tons; pease and oats, mixed crop, two and one-eighth tons; potatoes, thirteen and one-half tons; turnips, seventy-

five tons; mangolds, fifty tons; cabbage, two and one-fourth tons; beets, thirteen hundred pounds; onions, two thousand seven hundred and sixty pounds; apples, three tons and fifty-three pounds; small fruit in abundance; produce of the dairy of twelve cows, $711.83; live stock sold, including cows and hogs, $773.64.

Industries Taught.—We first aim to make our pupils expert in ordinary general work, and then instruct them along special lines. Especial attention is paid to farm work and particularly dairying, an industry which is growing to large proportions in British Columbia. Five boys have received instruction in carpenter-work during the past year, and four in blacksmithing. Only the very strongest boys can stand the blacksmithing work. Besides these trades, several of the boys are trained in painting; some in tinsmithing and plumbing. Several of the boys are set apart to learn baking, at which they attain creditable proficiency. No less than nineteen boys have been employed in milking and the care of cows during the year; and ten boys have been appointed to the care and handling of horses. In the laundry the boys are taught to wash their own clothing; the girls also on their own special days do their own washing and ironing. The girls do the mending of clothing as it comes up from the laundry from week to week; they also make such garments for the use of the pupils as they are able. Their work in this respect is limited by the claims of other duties, and their limited numbers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Our care in this department is to impress upon the pupils a sense of the supreme importance of the moral and religious character. All the duties of religion must be conscientiously observed. On no account (sickness excepted) may absence from prayers or religious services be excused. Prayers on rising and retiring; family prayers morning and evening with singing and reading of scriptures; Sabbath school, Sabbath a.m.; preaching services Sabbath p.m. and evening; religious classes Monday evening; weekly meeting for prayer on Thursday evening; such are the means used to keep alive in the minds of the pupils a sense of our dependence upon God and the duties we owe to Him. We sedulously inculcate that for the formation of right character with its outcome of a right life, the institution chiefly exists; that right living is more important than mathematics or geography or history. We are happy in the pleasing evidences which the lives of most of the pupils supply that the faithful training they receive is blessed of God to the production of a true spiritual life.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils for the early part of the year was exceptionally good, and we hoped that it would continue so. But after the new year we were visited with an epidemic of grippe which proved very severe, entailing heavy outlay for medical skill, and special help for nursing. Happily every case of sickness recovered. A serious accident occurred in which one of our biggest boys cut himself with the pocket-knife with which he was whittling a fishing-rod. The knife severed the main artery of his left leg, from which the bright arterial blood flowed in life-wasting spurts. The accident must soon have terminated fatally but that the boys standing by had studied their physiology to good purpose. They knew what to do, and had courage and presence of mind to do it. They improvised a tourniquet, pressing into service the handkerchiefs and shirts, and twisting them into knots above the wound by the aid of a stick, checked the hemorrhage, and so saved the life of their fellow-pupil. They carried him to the house, and the surgeon was summoned who declared that he must have bled to death on the spot but for wise and prompt action. Though a traumatic aneurism ensued which required a serious operation and hospital treatment and a lingering trouble from which the patient has not yet entirely recovered, this does not at all detract from the credit to which the boys are entitled for their skill and promptness at a time when but for their well directed efforts the life of Jasper would have been numbered by minutes.

Water Supply.—The Luc-uc-uck river flows through the farm, affording an abundant supply of good water for the stock, and an inexhaustible supply for house use and for fire-protection.

Fire Protection.—This is afforded in the following conditions : a brick building, hot-air furnace, with the main flues built of brick, the furnaces in the basement and the heating stoves in the laundry are on floors of cement ; the baking is done in a detached bake-house. The means of extinguishing incipient fires consist of a good supply of water in the tanks, available by taps on the different floors; water kept in barrels and buckets in the halls ;· a well, furnished with force-pump and an attachable hose; a supply of water buckets kept at easily accessible points; 'Carr' and 'Patton' chemical engines supplied by the department, and a fire company organized and drilled with a view to effectiveness in case of fire. The building is provided with fire-escapes from the dormitories, in the plan of the building, exit is made easy by halls and means of transit from one portion of the building to another. Besides these there are fireman's axes, supplied by the department, placed in the care of the teachers at points where they might be of most need. Older pupils are appointed to the care of the different dormitories, whose duty it is to remove the smaller children from the building on the very first alarm of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by means of the 'Smead-Dowd' system of hot-air furnaces, of which we have two in use. Our building is now lighted with acetylene gas, which proves very satisfactory. We are glad to have been able to dispense with coal oil as a means of lighting.

Recreation.—Amusements have their seasons in the favour of the boys. Even such homely and quiet ones as marbles, tops, stilts, and kite-flying have their day. But of all seasons in our climate and sustained power to gratify, the football holds highest place. Other forms of recreation may please for a time, but always the return is to football. The band, too, affords entertainment for many an hour when the boys confess subjection to music's charms. The girls delight in croquet and basket-ball. Occasional picnic parties in the hot weather a few miles from home constitute an agreeable variation from the hum-drum and monotony of school life. As long as a spirit of contentment reigns, as it happily does, it is not hard to provide delightful diversion in simple pleasures that always please.

General Remarks.—Another busy year has closed; a year of mercies and successes, in which a considerable number of new pupils has been received under our care, and during which many have been sent forth to prove the value of the instruction which they have received. From many quarters there have come to us very gratifying testimonies of appreciation of our efforts; pleasing tidings too, of what our ex-pupils are doing. One in a busy life finds time and has the desire to engage in efforts to do good to his people by preaching to them the gospel of the Son of God; another teaches a mission school, who last year passed the entrance examination to the high schools of the province. Still another has accepted invitations to conduct preaching services, which he did with great acceptance. We are rejoiced to know, from all we learn of our ex-pupils, who number two hundred and sixty-six, that most of them are doing well. May all at last hear the words of approval from the lips of the Great Master: 'Well Done.'

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Kamloops Industrial School,
Kamloops, July 14, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about two miles from the town of Kamloops, which is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school comprises three hundred and twenty acres, surrendered by the Indians of the Kamloops reserve for the purposes of the industrial school. Of this land, about fifteen acres are under cultivation in fields, garden and orchard; the remainder consists of sandy hills and broken land suitable only for grazing, and of low-lying land, which in the spring is transformed by the overflow of the river into a beautiful sheet of water. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings.—The main building contains on the ground floor the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, kitchen, pantry, and the laundry with four bath-rooms and the bake-oven. The second story contains the girls' class-room and the chapel. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation rooms, dining-rooms for the sisters and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about one hundred feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory. The boys' class-room is a separate building, about fifty feet from the boys' home.

The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe-shops, two stables and barn, cellar, hen-house, ice-house, three-room cottage, at present unoccupied, girls' summer-house, windmill and tank-tower. The buildings are in good repair, though some need repairing, which will be done next fall.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate sixty pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—At the end of the year, twenty-eight boys and twenty-eight girls were in attendance. One boy and six girls were regularly discharged; one boy was temporarily discharged, owing to bad state of health. Four boys and eight girls were admitted, the average attendance was about fifty-six. Many applications for admission were made during the year, but could not be entertained.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were in the morning from a quarter to nine till twelve o'clock, every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day, from a quarter to five till a quarter past six. The progress of the boys has been highly satisfactory this year, owing to the efficient teaching of Sister M. Paula. The school hours for the girls were from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	13
" II	6
" III	8
" IV	15
" V	5
" VI	9
Total	56

Farm and Garden.—We have about four acres of land, protected by a dyke against the overflows of the Thompson river. They yield a sufficient supply of roots and vegetables for the institution. Kamloops being situated in the dry belt of British Columbia, the work of irrigation usually takes up a great deal of time; but this spring, the circumstances have been still worse than usual. The fall of snow was very light in the winter, and there was hardly any rain in the spring. The creeks and lakes from which the Kamloops Indians get their irrigation water were nearly dry, so that we could not get any water from their ditch. We removed the gasoline engine and centrifugal pump from the upper field to the garden, but we could not use it till late in the spring, owing to the water being extremely low in the river. We removed also the horse-power pump from the garden to the orchard, but the pond was nearly dry. However, all these difficulties were overcome at last, and at the present time we obtain all the water we need by means of the engine and horse-power pumps. The crops look well in the garden; but the oats and wheat, sowed for hay, failed to grow, and even the alfalfa was very light. The fruit-trees have also suffered from the drought. All the boys work in the fields and garden; they milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work-hours, which are from 1 to 4 o'clock p.m.

Our stock consists of four horses, six milch cows, one heifer, one bull and six calves.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Eleven boys received instruction in this trade. They built a staircase for the new dormitory, an addition to the wood-shed, a shed for the engine and a large windmill. They made furniture, such as a press for musical instruments, a desk for the boys' teacher, a portable black-board, a cabinet for gramophone records, and they attended to all repairs of machines, tools, &c.

Shoemaking.—Six boys were employed in the shoe-shop ; their work consisted in repairing shoes and harness.

Painting.—Some of the boys painted the new staircase and the porch of the new class-room, and also the office.

Baking.—Nine boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the rest was done by the girls.

Girls' Work.—The girls do the cooking and washing, and learn all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they give for the general baking, they are made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove-oven. They are taught hand and machine sewing and the making of lace. They make all their dresses and underwear, and also shirts, drawers and trousers for the boys. The girls are clean, tidy and industrious, and great credit is due to the Sisters of Ste. Anne, who have them in charge.

Moral and Religious Training.—We keep constantly before the mind of the pupils the object which the government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians and to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society. A continuous supervision is exercised over them, and no infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has been very good during the year. Religious instruction is given almost daily for half an hour, and for a longer time on Sundays.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been very good. Four boys had a slight attack of influenza in the winter. The only serious case was that of a boy who showed some symptoms of consumption, after having recovered from the influenza. He was temporarily discharged upon the doctor's advice. The sanitary condition of the school is very good.

Water Supply.—Good water is supplied to the house from the river. The pump is operated by a three-horse power gasoline engine, and the water is kept in a tank placed near the kitchen. The tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all around with saw-dust, thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances on hand are as follows :—1. Three chemical extinguishers and two fireman's axes. 2. Three strong ladders, permanently attached to the principal buildings and a few smaller ones kept in proximity to the buildings. 3. About two dozen buckets. 4. Two tanks ; one of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, with three taps, and the other of a capacity of about twelve hundred gallons, placed on a tower, thirty feet high. There are one hundred feet of rubber hose, which can be attached to any of the three hydrants placed at convenient points, so that a stream of water may be directed to any part of the building. These tanks can be filled in less than an hour's time by means of a bull-dozer pump, which is operated with a three-horse power gasoline engine.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box stoves are used for the purpose of heating, and all the fire-wood has to be purchased and brought down from Shuswap, distant thirty miles from Kamloops. Coal oil is the only means of lighting, but tallow candles are used, when it is necessary to move the light from one room to another.

Recreation.—The pupils have half an hour of recreation in the morning, half an hour after dinner, and in the evening, from half-past six till bed-time. On Sundays and holidays, they enjoy a quiet walk or a drive in the wagons. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex. Some are fond of reading story-books, but all seem never to tire of listening to the gramophone or the phonograph. The boys have taken up again the practice of instrumental music, and they have made very good progress under the direction of the foreman.

General Remarks.—We had during the year the honour and pleasure of a visit from the Indian Superintendent, and the Right Reverend Bishop of New Westminster; several other distinguished persons visited the school also, and all expressed their satisfaction with the progress and general appearance of the pupils.

In closing this report, I wish to express again my high appreciation of the interest taken in our school by Superintendent Vowell, and to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. A. Irwin, our worthy agent, for his kindness and promptness in attending to all matters connected with the institution.

I have, &c.,
ALPH. M. CARION, O.M.I.,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Kootenay Industrial School,
St. Eugene P.O., June 30, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—In accordance with circular dated May, 1905, I beg respectfully to submit my annual report of the Kootenay industrial school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This school is situated near the south bank of the St. Mary's river, adjoining the reserve, and is about five miles from the town of Cranbrook. The location commands a good view of the surrounding hills and mountains and is both pleasant and healthful.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of twenty acres laid out as follows : two acres vegetable garden, two acres orchard, two acres potatoes, five acres grain-field, five acres meadow, four acres for buildings and playgrounds. This land, the property of the Oblate Fathers, was surrendered to the department to be used for school purposes. Besides, one hundred and sixty-eight acres are rented from

the Sisters of Charity for the benefit of the school. This is mostly pasturage and hay-land. The soil is not very fertile, but with the proper amount of irrigation, excellent crops can be raised.

Buildings.—Three separate frame buildings are used for school purposes. The main building is occupied by the staff and contains parlour, office, dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry, bed-rooms and chapel. The girls' and the boys' houses to the right and left of the main building, are of the same size and laid out in a similar manner. Each has on the first floor, school-room, recreation and sewing-room, refectory, wardrobes, bath and toilet-rooms. The second floor is occupied by the dormitories, toilets and wardrobes. The installation of the waterworks caused many repairs to be made about the dormitories. The baths and toilets are fitted up according to the most improved method. The outbuildings are: laundry and bakery, storehouse, foreman's residence, carpenter-shop, barn, stables, hen-house, pig-pen and woodshed.

Accommodation.—The buildings are large enough to provide good accommodation for sixty-five children and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The attendance was very regular, as all the pupils are boarders. The average number on the school roll was fifty-one.

Class-room Work.—This was carried on by three teachers in separate rooms. The school hours for the boys were in the morning from 8 to 11.15, with an hour's study in the evening. The girls attend school from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. every day, and study an hour each evening. The progress has been most satisfactory, the pupils, with few exceptions, show a great desire to learn and the advancement has surpassed that of former years. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department, viz.: reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, history, calisthenics and singing. The boys are given half an hour's practice daily in band music. At the close of the year the pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	3
" II	8
" III	21
" IV	5
" V	11
" VI	2

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in farming ; the younger ones doing the lighter work and working only half time. The crop of last fall consisted of seventy-five tons of hay, eight tons of oats, nine tons of potatoes, and vegetables of all varieties, sufficient to supply the school for a whole year. Our garden is now in a flourishing condition owing to the abundant rains and excellent irrigation system. The orchard contains about one hundred and seventy fruit-trees, mostly apple. Several of these are old enough to bear and yield a prolific supply of fruit. The small fruit consists of some fourteen hundred strawberry plants, forty raspberry bushes, and forty-eight gooseberry and currant bushes.

Industries Taught.—The boys are given a practical knowledge of agriculture in its different branches, such as ploughing harrowing, seeding, transplanting, irrigating, and harvesting. They are also taught to care for the stock and manage the horses. Under the direction of the foreman or carpenter, they build the fences, renew the sidewalks, and do whatever glazing, painting or repairing is needed about the place.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attain great proficiency in the use of the needle and sewing-machine. They are first taught plain sewing, darning and knitting, after which they are taught to cut, fit and make their own clothing. Three hours each day are very profitably devoted to this industry, and several dozens of dresses, aprons, skirts, shirts and numerous other articles of clothing are made yearly. Besides this, the girls mend their own and a part of the boys' clothing and knit many pairs of stock-

ings. Under the direction of a sister, they attend to the general housework, each taking her turn at kitchen, laundry, bakery and dairy. Gardening is carried on by them, but on a small scale. A portion of the garden attached to their playground has been set apart for this purpose and in it they raise vegetables and small fruits.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this most important branch of education. Half an hour each day is devoted to the study and explanation of Christian doctrine. The pupils are continually under the surveillance of a member of the staff and every opportunity is taken to instil into their minds the necessity of leading virtuous and useful lives.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the term just closed was decidedly good, in fact better than in preceding years. No sickness of any amount prevailed amongst them. This is no doubt due to the good ventilation of the buildings and the excellent sewer system laid in connection with the water-works.

Water Supply.—Aided by a generous grant from the department, we were enabled to instal a good system of water-works. The water is brought in pipes from a creek about six hundred yards distant. These pipes are laid between five and six feet under ground, which, to a great extent, removes the danger of freezing. So far, this has been a complete success, we have always on hand an abundant supply of good water, which lightens the housework, by doing away with pumping, hauling and heating the water.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire-extinguishers, buckets, ladders, and axes are stationed at convenient places throughout the buildings. There are two stand pipes, connected with the main pipe, to which a hose can be attached in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—All the heating is done by means of wood stoves. The boys haul, saw, and split all the wood used by the school. The lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In fair weather, the children spend the greater part of their recreation hours outdoors. The boys' favourite games are football, baseball and marbles. They are often given walks and are allowed to go hunting, fishing and swimming in season. During the winter months, they amuse themselves with hockey, coasting, skating and numerous indoor games, of which they never seem to tire. They are especially fond of the gramaphone or the magic lantern, and many evenings are spent with picture and story books. They were greatly interested in reading the accounts of the late war, which our agent, Mr. Galbraith, kindly sent to them. Nine pupils, boys and girls, are now regular subscribers to children's papers.

General Remarks.—It is a pleasure for me to state that this has been in every respect a most successful year. The pupils have been healthy, cheerful and very happy in school.

Last March, our inspector, Mr. Green, favoured us with his first visit. He remained two days visiting the different apartments and examining the children in their studies. On leaving, he expressed himself as being well pleased with the general condition and progress of the school.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the department for the generous grant given us for the water-works; also to our superintendent, inspector and agent for their faithful co-operation in all that regards the interest and welfare of the school.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Kuper Island Industrial School.
Kuper Island P.O., July 3, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, about five miles from Chemainus station on Vancouver island. The surroundings of the school are magnificent, the sea and evergreen forest adding to the attractiveness of the locality.

Land.—The seventy acres in connection with the school were surrendered by the Penelekut Indians and form part of the Kuper Island reserve. The land is good and suitable for mixed farming. Several fields have been cleared of stumps and drained with tiles.

Buildings.—All the buildings, which are eighteen in number, are kept in good repairs. The boys and the girls occupy separate buildings.

The main building contains, on the ground floor, parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room. On the second floor are the girls' school room, the music-hall, the chapel and two guests' rooms. The girls' home comprises, on the lower floor: sewing-room, infirmary for girls, store-room, recreation-room and parlour for matron; on the upper floor, girls' dormitories, linen and bath-rooms and bed-rooms for the female members of the staff. The boys' home is divided on the ground floor as follows: boys' infirmary, teachers' room, store-room, band-room, lavatory and bath-rooms, boys' play-hall and school-room. On the second floor, are linen-room, boys' dormitory and bed-rooms for the male members of the staff.

The outbuildings consist of a cottage for the foreman, a gymnasium with root house underneath, laundry and dry-room, bakery, barns, hen-house, boat-houses, shops for carpenter and shoemaker, wood-sheds, house for hydraulic ram and elevated tank.

Since my last report the foreman and his apprentices built an addition 23 feet wide by 16 feet long and 18 feet high to the girls' home, containing on the ground floor parlour, 15 x 12 feet high; dining-room, 13 x 9 feet, for the sisters; on the second floor are two rooms, 10 x 8 feet, and one 13 x 8 feet, used by the teacher, assistant matron and cook. The girls' play-room and dormitory were also enlarged to the extent of 22 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—There is room at the school to accommodate seventy-five pupils and a staff of eight officers.

Attendance.—During the year sixty-eight pupils were inscribed on the roll. The average attendance has been over fifty-nine; nineteen were admitted, and thirteen received their discharge. At the end of the year sixty-three pupils were in attendance, of whom thirty-three are boys and thirty are girls.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the pupils were from 8.45 a.m. to 12 noon, in the afternoon from 5 to 5.45 p.m., with one hour study in the evening. The progress made in the class-room was very satisfactory.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	4
" II.	17
" III.	11
" IV.	11
" V.	11
" VI.	9
Total.	63

Farm and Garden.—All the senior male pupils are taught farming, whilst the younger boys take care of the flower and vegetable gardens. This year we have about forty acres under cultivation and all the crops look very promising.

Our live stock consists of one span of horses, twelve cows, one bull, three calves, three pigs and about one hundred and thirty fowls.

Boys, Industrial Work.—*Carpentry.*—Mr. Engelbert Schnee is our new instructor in carpentry and, with his four apprentices, finished the new addition to the girls' home, built a lean-to to the barn and made considerable new furniture, besides attending to all repairs.

Shoemaking.—The six pupils who learn this trade take a deep interest in their work, their instructor, Mr. J. M. Read, is well satisfied with their progress. They supplied all the pupils with substantial footwear and did a considerable amount of work for the neighbours.

Painting.—Two boys had charge of all the painting and three boys looked after the whitewashing.

Baking.—This branch is under the supervision of two boys, who are assisted in preparing the dough by four senior boys.

Dairying.—Two boys superintend this department, they work the cream-separator morning and evening, attend to the churning and have made excellent butter. The milking is done by five other boys.

Laundrying.—The senior boys and girls under the supervision of the matron attend to all the work.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have made wonderful progress in the sewing-room, they are very attentive to their work and are quite expert in hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, knitting, mending and darning. Their fancy work, of which they have quite a collection, always elicits great praise from the many visitors who have called at the school. In turn, they receive instruction in general house and kitchen work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour's religious instruction is daily imparted and the strictest attention is paid to the morality of the pupils. I am pleased to state that their behaviour throughout the year has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been very good. No deaths occurred during the year, however, a few children suffered from scrofula and two from incipient tuberculosis. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are properly ventilated.

Water Supply.—There is at all times an abundance of pure fresh water, supplied from natural springs. By means of an hydraulic ram the water is forced into a large tank, from which it is conveyed throughout the buildings.

Fire Protection.—The pupils are regularly drilled in the handling of ladders, hose and fire-buckets, as well as in the operating of the fifteen 'Star' chemical fire-engines. There are permanent fire ladders on the roofs of the buildings and small hydrants inside and outside the buildings.

Heating and Lighting.—All the heating is done by common box-stoves. Lighting is supplied from an acetylene plant, which was installed last winter. There are forty jets and the cost of material and installing the same was two hundred dollars. The light is all that can be desired and so far the plant has given entire satisfaction.

Recreation.—Amongst the great varieties of games in which the boys indulge, football and baseball, marble-playing, swimming, fishing and boating during the summer, and coasting, chess and checkers during the winter, are the principal ones; but the most attractive of all the amusements of the boys is our brass band. The girls in their own playground enjoy themselves at swinging, skipping and playing ball ; club-swinging and calisthenic sports take place in our gymnasium.

Remarks.—In the month of January, Mr. Henry Butsch resigned his position as trades-instructor and leader of the brass band. He has been succeeded by Mr. E. Schnee, who is a skilful mechanic and a competent musician.

In closing my report I take much pleasure in thanking Superintendent A. W. Vowell, Agent Robertson and Inspector A. E. Green for the courtesy and assistance which they have, on many occasions, tendered us.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Lytton (St. George's) Industrial School,
Lytton, July 17, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated two and a half miles from Lytton, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is on the east of the Fraser river, about half a mile from the river and two hundred and fifty feet above. The Lytton-Lillooet road passes close by the building.

Land.—We have about six hundred acres of land, lots eleven and twelve, and forty-seven, group one, Yale district, and the rest Dominion government lands, and have applied for one hundred and sixty acres more, on which latter we have placed our large dairy barn.

The soil is sand, sandy loam and clay, well suited for mixed farming and gardening. We have this year an additional seven-acre plot on which we have fine crops of potatoes, barley, corn and melons, and a triangular plot of three acres near the school, well fenced and in oats. All properties are owned by the New England Company.

Buildings.—The school building is in good repair. Since last report we have laid down cedar drains to down-spouts. The blacksmith-shop is finished and well provided with tools, and we have found it of especial service in repairing machinery and farm implements, &c. The building is 18 x 24 x 10 feet. We have added two more pig-sties also to our list of buildings, 12 x 15 x 6 feet.

The boys have been building a house for poultry, made all of hewn timbers, framed, and by themselves without help from the carpenter.

The buildings comprise the school building, which contains two class-rooms, dining, hat and cloak-room, kitchen, pantries, chapel, dormitories, bath-room, lavatories, stores, carpenter's and shoemaker's shops, furnace-rooms, laundry and private apartments for staff.

There are three barns, hose-stable, cattle-sheds, pig-sties, poultry-houses, farm-house, blacksmith-shop, log houses for carpenter and Indian farm-hands, and root-houses and stone dairy.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty boys and a staff of four.

Attendance.—We have at present twenty-three boys ; two are absent on account of scrofulous sores and two have been discharged, one as physically unfit and one as untractable.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 a.m. till 12 noon, and from 7.30 to 8.30 in the evening.

The subjects taught are reading, writing and arithmetic, singing, grammar, geography, and English and Canadian history.

Farm and Garden.—I am again able to report a great advance in these. Everything is in abundance, garden stuff being very fine. It has taken hard and constant work to have everything in such good condition; the season has been favourable and my boys are clever.

Industries Taught.—Farming, gardening, fruit-growing, blacksmithing and carpentering are our chief industries.

Moral and Religious Training.—Besides our daily prayers in chapel, we have instruction in scripture history, two services on Sundays, and an hour for church catechism in the afternoon. We are well supplied with books,—a grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The children always follow attentively the daily readings of the scriptures, and I have found this to be also of the greatest assistance in general reading and in their short compositions and letter-writing.

Health and Sanitation.—The health in general has been good, but we had a troublesome attack of sore eyes which we found difficult to get rid of. Our sanitary arrangements have given no trouble.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained by gravity from Botanie creek, and from a spring, and is laid on to the school from a tank, 23 x 12 x 7 feet, placed one hundred and twenty-five feet above the base of the building.

Fire Protection.—An inch and a half pipe, perforated every six inches, runs round the peaks of the roof, two fire-escapes are placed at the north and south dormitories, four wire-bound rubber hose and taps wormed for these are near each room, and buckets and axes are always on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is by hot-air furnaces, and lighting by coal oil, mostly angle lamps well placed, and only lanterns are carried about the buildings.

Recreation.—The children are provided with footballs, and others, and play very hard at many of their own games. For winter evenings we have a good supply of chess, dominoes, and draughts. They get a little fishing in Botanie creek, and an occasional outing with guns in the season.

I have, &c.,

GEO. DITCHMAN,
Principal.

British Columbia,
Metlakatla Industrial School,
Metlakatla, September 12, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—The school is situated in the village of Metlakatla, on the west side of the Tsimpsean peninsula, near to Kaien island, the probable terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The view from the buildings on all sides is extensive and pleasantly diversified.

Land.—The area is only six acres, but that, though small compared with what belongs to other kindred institutions, is more, situated as this school is, than can be utilized without an outlay which would not be likely to bring any adequate return. The land requires much labour to bring it into a state fit for cultivation.

Buildings.—These are as follows: The main building of the boys' division. It contains on the lower floor a parlour, office, infirmary, kitchen, sewing and store-rooms. On the upper floor, the principals' bed-room and eight small dormitories, all of which are used by the boys and supervising staff.

The main building of the girls' division, occupied by the girls, the matron and two assistants, is a substantial and commodious wooden structure, plastered inside. The rooms on the first floor are: reception, class, dining and cloak-rooms; also pantry, lavatory, kitchen and store-rooms. On the second floor are: the matron and her assistants' rooms, two large dormitories, a room used as an infirmary, and one for clothing. Above these is a half story with attics. In the basement there is a large room. There is also a laundry attached to the main building.

The other buildings are: a school-house in which the different classes are taught; a building divided into laundry and store, carpenter and shoe-maker's shops; also a small stable, a house for poultry, one for coal, a woodshed and closets.

Accommodation.—The accommodation in the boys' division was scarcely sufficient. The number in residence having increased to thirty, the room formerly reserved for hospital use had to be used as a dormitory.

Attendance.—The government grant for the year ended June 30, 1903, made provision for the maintenance of fifty pupils. Last year (1904) the grant was for sixty; thirty boys, and an equal number of girls.

During the June quarter, thirty-one boys and thirty-three girls were in attendance, and an average of about sixty-two was maintained for the year, except during the fishing season, when most of the boys went out to assist their parents at the canneries.

Class-room Work.—The boys were taught by the principal, and the girls by Miss Jackson, a lady missionary.

The subjects of instruction were reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, composition, drawing and religious knowledge. Fair progress was made.

The classification at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	5
" II.	3
" IV.	21
" V.	16

Industrial work.—Fourteen boys received instruction in carpentry and painting. They were employed under the direction of Mr. P. Haldane, making repairs and alterations in buildings, and strengthening foundation work, erecting fences, repairing furniture, making new steps to school, painting buildings and fences; and also extending our garden by grubbing, trenching, levelling and clearing new land.

Two of the pupils did the shoe-mending. All the boys were at times employed at gardening.

Girls' Work.—The girls were taught housework, baking and cooking, laundry and needlework, dressmaking and crocheting. The elder ones show considerable proficiency in cutting and making the children's dresses.

Garden.—This year a small garden for the use of the girls' division was fenced in and cultivated. The garden connected with the boys' school has been considerably enlarged, and well fenced in. Everything in it, excepting fruit-trees, grows remarkably well.

Moral and Religious Training.—The employees of the school try to impress upon the pupils the importance of being civil and obedient, kind and obliging, truthful and honest. Religious instruction is given daily, and all the pupils attend the church services and school on Sundays.

Once a week in each of the school-rooms, the Reverend J. H. Keen, took the teacher's place, during the time set apart for Bible lessons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils up to the end of February was good; but since then it has not been so. One girl died of meningitis, and one boy, who had pleurisy, was taken out by his mother, and about two months afterwards died at home. That, however, was the only death among the boys during a period of six years.

Three or four of the children showed scrofulous symptoms, and a few others had minor troubles. The buildings are well ventilated; and the drainage is in fair condition.

Water Supply.—The rain which falls on the buildings is conveyed into seven large tanks, the aggregate capacity of which is nearly ten thousand gallons. The tanks are often cleaned out. This summer, during the long continued dry weather, the water supply was insufficient.

Fire Protection.—The Metlakatla Indians have a good pump and hose, kept in a small building near this school, and whenever there is any alarm of fire, they and the pupils of this institution, render each other every assistance. The school too, has sixteen chemical fire-extinguishers, two fireman's axes, and three ladders; and the boys through frequent practice can handle these appliances quickly and efficiently.

The main buildings are covered with metal shingles, and the chimneys are frequently swept.

Heating and Lighting.—The rooms are heated by means of coal and wood stoves, and lighted with coal oil.

Recreation.—Archery, swimming, boating and fishing, with foot and base ball, are the principal pastimes of the boys. Out of doors the girls amuse and exercise themselves, skipping and swinging. They are also every day, weather permitting, taken out for a good walk. Indoors they, and the boys also, employ their spare time, reading, singing, or playing some game, such as lotto, dominoes or crokinole.

The Rev. J. H. Keen assisted both the boys and girls to pass a pleasant evening in each week, by exhibiting views with a magic lantern, and by giving a short popular lecture.

At times, Mrs. Keen kindly read for the entertainment of the boys.

General Remarks.—Reports received show that the conduct of ex-pupils, with few exceptions, has been satisfactory.

The extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to this coast will I have no doubt open up for many ex-pupils suitable sources of employment. The knowledge of English which they acquire and their general training in this school will help them greatly to make themselves useful.

Teaching in the Sunday school was carried on under the efficient superintendence of Miss West and other ladies. Miss R. M. Davies has for more than three years kindly devoted her time to the care and management of the girls without any salary.

I have, &c.,

JNO. R. SCOTT,

Principal.

British Columbia.

Williams Lake Industrial School,

150 Mile House P.O., July 20, 1905.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location.—This institution is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, along the San José creek, one hundred and thirty-five miles from Asheroft, a station on the

Canadian Pacific railway line, and four miles from Sugar Cane, the nearest Indian reserve.

Land.—All the land in connection with the school is the property of the corporation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is, for the greater part, only pasture land.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, the boys' and the girls' homes, and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining-rooms. The main building is mostly occupied by the reverend principal and the other fathers. The boys' home comprises on the lower floor, school-room, bed-room, parlour, play-room and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, store-room, sick-room, bed-room for the foreman; in the attic are located the boys' wardrobes.

The girls' home has on the lower floor: a school-room, a store-room, two parlours, a sewing and a play-room; the upper floor contains a dormitory, a bed-room, chapel, bed-rooms for the staff and music-room; in the attic are the girls' wardrobes and a second store-room.

The outbuildings are : meat-house, granary, harness, carpenter and blacksmith shops, three cellars, hen-house, stable, barn and machine-shed.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate ninety pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—At the end of the year fifty-one pupils were in attendance; twenty boys and thirty-one girls. One little boy was discharged owing to disease. One boy and six girls were admitted; eight girls and one boy regularly discharged.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were in the morning from 8.15 to 10 a.m. every week day; and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.15 p.m., except Saturday. The school hours for the girls were in the morning from 10 to 11.45 a.m. every week-day, except Monday, and in the afternoon from 4.15 to 6 p.m., except Monday. The examinations made periodically showed good and steady progress in both the boys' and girls' departments. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	9
" III	19
" IV	10
" VI	6

Farm and Garden.—Our large farm is in a flourishing condition. Farming being the most useful industry for our boys, we try to give them a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. We had an abundant supply of vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, pease, beans, &c. Hay, oats and potatoes did exceedingly well. Wheat was a complete failure, hence we were obliged to buy flour. Six boys attend to the dairy and three boys were at certain times employed in the carpenter-shop, under the supervision of the principal.

The girls attain great proficiency in housekeeping, knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Under the direction of a sister they, in turn, attend to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round, practical housekeeper.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. To the children's credit, it must be said, our efforts in this direction meet with splendid success. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal ; morning and evening prayers are said in common and on Sundays and holydays the children do all the singing in the church often in two and three parts.

Health and Sanitation.—All the pupils enjoy excellent health ; no death is to be recorded. Most of the boys and all the girls, suffered from a light attack of influenza and one girl was sick for a few weeks from bronchitis. The drainage is good and cleanliness strictly enforced.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is still in an unsatisfactory condition, especially in winter, when lakes and creeks are frozen and the danger from fire is so great.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are always kept ready at hand. Ladders are laid on all the roofs, the chimneys are made of terra-cotta pipes and frequently cleaned; there are also two glass-lined fire-extinguishers and a good supply of fire-pails. But without an abundant supply of water, well secured against frost, the danger from fire is still very great.

Heating and Lighting.—The lighting is by coal-oil lamps and the heating by ordinary box stoves.

Recreation.—All kinds of outside games are heartily encouraged, for which the large and well-kept playgrounds offer the best opportunity.

General Remarks.—During the year, the children gave several concerts to their friends and parents. At the end of the year, a large gathering of Indians took place at Sugar Cane, when the children again gave a lengthy entertainment to the surprise and admiration of Indians and whites, who had come there from far and near.

In concluding my report, I beg to tender my most sincere thanks to our inspector of schools, Mr. A. E. Green, for his long visit last May. His words of praise and counsel to the pupils will, I trust, not soon be forgotten. My thanks are also due to our superintendent, Mr. A. W. Vowell, and our worthy agent, Mr. E. Bell, for the unremitting attention paid to the school.

I have, &c.,

H. BOENING,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools of my inspectorate for the last year.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspected, March, 1905; number of pupils in attendance, ninety-nine; boys, forty-three; girls, fifty-six.

Standard I	38
" II	11
" III	25
" IV	22
" V	3

Staff.—Principal, Rev. T. Ferrier; assistant principal, A. H. Wheaton; farmer, J. G. Milne; gardener and fireman, H. Goodland; carpenter, Joseph Jones; matron, Miss H. Sutherland; assistant matron, Miss E. Routledge; senior teacher, Miss C.

Wigle; junior teacher, Miss M. Howard; cook, Mrs. A. Brown; laundress, Mrs. M. Musser; seamstress, Miss C. Trumbell; nurse, Miss E. Brundridge.

This institution continues to do excellent work. Mr. Ferrier is a model principal, having the confidence of his staff and the respect of his pupils. I was a little disappointed in the class-room work. It was hardly up to former inspections. Frequent changes in the teaching staff are accountable for this.

Outside of the class-rooms the inspection was most gratifying. The boys are receiving an excellent training in their several departments, and the girls under the close and capable supervision of Miss Sutherland are receiving a training that should be most useful to them in after-life.

Particular attention is paid to farming and stock-raising. The farm is a model one in every respect. It is adjacent to the Dominion Experimental Farm, and has the benefits of the best results from that institution. I may state that the farm showed an apparent profit of $1,463.82 for the year ended February 28, 1905.

The buildings are in fair repair. A new residence for the gardener was completed last fall, and a carpenter's shop, to take the place of the one that was burned, was under construction at the time of my visit. All buildings are lighted by electricity. The plumbing contract is completed and giving good satisfaction. The fire-appliances are in good condition.

The general health at the institution has been good, and needless to say, the moral and religious training of the inmates is considered of first importance.

The school is almost if not quite maintained by the departmental grant. I may state that I paid a short visit to the school on June 29. I inspected the gardens and crops and can say without hesitation that I have never seen better crops or better kept gardens in this province. They were a picture and an object lesson to all visitors, showing what can be done by careful cultivation and good management.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (UNDENOMINATIONAL).

This school is operated entirely by the department. I inspected this school in May, 1905, and there were in attendance at that time forty-seven pupils : boys, thirty-one; girls, sixteen.

Standard I	6
" II	9
" III	0
" IV	14
" V	11
" VI	4
Ungraded	3

The average attendance for the year ended March 31, 1905, was fifty-seven and a half, as compared with sixty-nine for the previous year.

Staff.—Principal, A. E. Wilson; assistant principal, Mrs. A. E. Wilson; farmer, T. T. Smith; supervisor, Louis Ingram; carpenter, Mr. Gooding; teacher, Miss Marks. The remainder of the staff was disorganized, those on duty being temporarily employed.

A very considerable addition has recently been made to the number of pupils by the admittance of a number of recruits from the Pas agency.

The class-room work is excellent and reflects great credit on the teacher, Miss Marks. The pupils receive the usual industrial training in other agricultural schools. Particular attention is given to the boys' training in agricultural pursuits.

I am pleased to report that the health of the institution has been remarkably good. I have never seen a lot of Indian children more healthy or more free from disease. I understand that there have been only two deaths in the past four years.

I found the buildings in fairly good repair. The heating plant was defective, but I understand a new system has recently been installed, which I trust will be satisfactory. The fire-appliances were in good order. I have made some recommendations to increase their effectiveness.

The products of the farm from the crops of 1904, were as follows :—one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven bushels of wheat, four hundred and fifteen bushels of oats, three hundred and fifteen bushels of barley, besides a large quantity of potatoes and other vegetables.

Owing to the small number of pupils in attendance, the per capita grant was rather high ; this year a very considerable reduction is expected, as the attendance will be largely increased.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Inspected, February, 1905. Paid brief visits to the school, April 26 and July 18, 1905.

Staff at time of inspection—Principal, H. E. Crawford; since succeeded by Rev. W. W. McLaren; matron, Miss A. McLaren; assistant-matron, Miss T. McLeod; teacher, Miss McGregor.

Enrolment, fifty: boys, nineteen, girls, thirty-one. These are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	18
" II.	8
" III.	7
" IV.	12
Ungraded.	5

I am pleased to report that very considerable progress has been made in classroom work since my last report. The pupils speak up well and have a good grasp of their work. The order is excellent. Miss McGregor is a capable teacher.

Miss McLaren, as matron, and Miss McLeod, as assistant-matron, are enthusiastic in their positions, working together for the general good of the institution Miss McLaren has been connected with the school from its inception. She keeps a close supervision of the ex-pupils, and her advice and counsel is always well received by them, much to their profit.

Rev. Mr. McLaren, who has succeeded Mr. Crawford as principal, is new to the work, but from appearances will make a capable manager.

I found the buildings in a fair state of repair, some minor repairs were necessary, but I understand that these have since been made. The heating plant was defective. I have made recommendations to have a new system installed. The fire-fighting appliances consist of hose connections on each floor supplied with water from a tank in the attic. Besides this there are fire-buckets and axes placed conveniently about the building. The building is lighted by acetylene gas, supplied by the municipal plant.

There is no farming done in connection with the school, as there is no land for that purpose. There are, however, large gardens which supply all the vegetables used in the school. Besides this they grow a few acres of turnips, mangolds, oats and fodder-corn for the stock.

The moral and religious training of the pupils is such as to make them good, useful citizens in after-life. The ex-pupils of this school as a rule reflect great credit on the institution. To sum up : it is worthy of the generous support of the department, and of the church under whose auspices it is conducted.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Inspected February, 1905. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two : boys nine, girls thirteen. They are graded as follows :—

Standard	I.	5
"	II.	0
"	III.	15
"	IV.	0
"	V.	2

The staff consists of : principal and teacher, W. A. Hendry ; matron, Mrs. Hendry ; assistant matron, Miss Hendry.

This school has a per capita grant of $72 per annum each, for twenty-five pupils. It is situated within the corporation limits of this town. It has the benefit of the town fire and police protection.

I am pleased to report the continued success of this institution. The department grant pays the running expenses, except the salaries and part of the clothing, which is provided by the Foreign Missionary Society of the church.

At the close of the last fiscal year the school had the sum of $42.70 to its credit with all accounts paid.

Mr. Hendry is a capable and painstaking teacher and the class-room work compares favourably with that of other similar institutions.

Mrs. and Miss Hendry continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. Mrs. Hendry is a graduate trained nurse, which is of considerable assistance and benefit to her in her work.

I consider this an excellent school for girls and small boys. The girls get a more suitable training than in the larger institutions in domestic work. It is conducted more on the lines of a private home, consequently the girls get a more practical training than in the industrial schools.

It is hardly suitable for bigger boys, as there is very little opportunity for them to learn much outside of the class-room.

There are two acres of land belonging to the school, one acre of which is used for gardens, the remainder as boys' and girls' playgrounds, &c.

The building is frame on stone foundation, and is heated in a comfortable way by hot-air furnaces and lighted by electricity. It is in fairly good repair.

The general health of the institution has been good.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected August 9, 1905. Pupils present, seventy-six: boys, twenty-seven; girls, forty-nine. Twelve of this number are day-school pupils belonging to the day school that is connected with the boarding school.

Rev. Father Chaumont, O.M.I., is principal, assisted by an ample staff of clericals of both sexes.

This institution continues to do excellent work, and will stand comparison favourably with the industrial schools. The class-room work is without exception superior to any other school in this inspectorate. The industrial training is much the same as in the industrial schools.

The land in connection with the school is not adapted to growing grain, and consequently this branch of training has to be overlooked, but in garden work, stock-raising, carpentry, operating saw and planing mill, &c., the boys are receiving a very useful education.

The girls are instructed, and many are proficient, in domestic work, cutting and fitting of clothing, needle and dairywork, and in fact all branches of industrial training connected with successful housekeeping.

The institution is a hive of industry and the Reverend Father in charge is much to be congratulated on the general proficiency of his institution.

It fills in nearly every respect the writer's idea of the proper system of Indian education.

The main building is a large stone structure, capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. It is heated by steam, protected against fire by hose on each floor and provided with three fire-escapes.

At the time of my visit a new stable and barn was under construction, 50 x 118 feet, with solid stone basement stable under a portion of it. When completed it will be one of the largest and most complete buildings of its kind in the province.

They have sixty-eight head of cattle and raise all their own beef, pork and poultry. A saw and planing mill is operated in connection with the institution, and they make all their own lumber, besides manufacturing considerable for sale. It is the policy of the management to produce within the institution any commodity, at all possible, that is necessary to its welfare. This means a saving of expense and an extensive training for the pupils.

The receipts covered expenditure up to the end of the last fiscal year.

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected July 25, 1905. This is a new school and had not received its pupils up to the time of my visit. The principal informed me that he would open on August 1, with an enrolment of thirty-five pupils. The school is situated on Sandy Bay reserve on the west shore of Lake Manitoba in the Manitowapah agency.

Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., is principal. The other members of the staff had not yet reported for duty.

The building is frame, on a solid stone foundation, 40 x 70 feet. The basement contains vegetables and dairy-rooms and laundry. In an annex to the basement is the acetylene gas plant and the gasoline engine used for pumping water, cutting wood, &c.

The ground floor contains the boys' class-room, the girls' class-room, sitting-room, chapel, dispensary, stock-room and boys' play-room.

First floor contains the boys' infirmary, the girls' infirmary, the sisters' dormitory, staff sitting-room, sewing-room and the girls' recreation-room.

The second floor contains boys' and girls' dormitories, with attendant's room in suite.

The attic contains two large water tanks for fire-protection and general purposes in connection with the plumbing system. The building throughout is well supplied with bath-rooms, lavatories, &c. This is a thoroughly up-to-date building, well constructed, admirably planned, and apparently a model for a school of this kind.

The water-supply was reoprted ample. It is taken from a well fifty feet deep. It is clear and apparently pure and wholesome.

The usual precautions have been taken against fire, there is hose connection on each floor with the tank in the attic. The means of entrance and exit are well planned and ample.

I look forward to this being a successful school. There will be no trouble in finding recruits for it and with good management a bright future awaits it.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS.

SWAN LAKE (PRESBYTERIAN).

Inspected July 7, 1905. K. M. Garrioch, teacher and missionary. Three pupils were in attendance. Average attendance for the year, seven, which is somewhat in advance of last year.

I cannot report any progress. Mr. Garrioch is an excellent interpreter and has considerable influence with the Indians of the band and in this way may be of benefit, but as a teacher he is a failure.

The building is a frame one and in good repair. Supplies, ample.

ROSEAU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (UNDENOMINATIONAL).

Teacher, Miss McMahon. Enrolment, twenty-three : boys, ten ; girls, thirteen. Present at inspection, seventeen.

Pupils are backward owing to frequent change of teachers. Miss McMahon is an energetic teacher and should succeed. She has only been a short time in this school. The school is a frame building in good repair.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

OKANASE DAY SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school is situated on Riding Mountain reserve. Inspected July 15, 1905.

Rev. Jas. McAlaster, teacher and missionary. Enrolment, thirteen; boys, seven; girls, six. Average attendance for last fiscal year, seven and a half.

The pupils are making a little progress, but owing to irregular attendance are backward in their work. Mr. McAlaster should be a good teacher. As a missionary he is popular with the band.

The school is a frame building in good repair.

OAK RIVER DAY SCHOOL, SIOUX (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected January 20, 1905. Mr. C. D. L. Harris, teacher. This school was re-opened on January 2, after being closed for a number of years.

Enrolment ten; boys, four; girls, six.

At inspection there were three pupils present. As the school had only been open for a few days, the pupils were all in the most primary stage. Mr. Harris is quite a young man, and appears enthusiastic, but I doubt very much the wisdom of opening the school. Most of the pupils reside at a considerable distance, which will keep them away in rough weather. There are two industrial schools within a short distance that should take care of all the children of school age belonging to the band.

The school is a frame building in good repair.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

LAKE MANITOBA DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Visited July 27, 1905. Mr. L. E. Martel, teacher. I regret to say that the school had been closed for some time owing to the illness of Mr. Martel, so I was unable to make an inspection.

The returns for the past fiscal year show an average attendance of ten.

Log school building, in good repair.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

At the time of my visit, July 28, 1905, the school was closed for lack of a teacher. The average attendance at this school is generally good, considering the small number of the band. Log school building in good condition.

UPPER FAIRFORD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Did not visit this school, as it was without a teacher at the time I passed, August 3, 1905.

LOWER FAIRFORD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected, August 3, 1905. Chas. H. Fryar, teacher. Boys present, eleven; girls, eight; total, nineteen.

Average attendance for past fiscal year, sixteen.

Mr. Fryar had just assumed his duties here, having been removed from the Lake St. Martin school, succeeding Mr. Robert Bruce, deceased.

The pupils made a very poor showing at the inspection. This may be accounted for by the fact of their having a strange teacher, and the excitement attending the annuity payments.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected, August 1, 1905. There were present, five boys and eight girls, making a total of thirteen, which is the total enrolment.

Teacher, Jno. E. Favell.

Grading of Pupils—

Standard I	6
" II	2
" III	4
Ungraded	1

This school continues to do fair work. The roving habits of the parents interfere very much with the progress of the pupils. Mr. Favell is a conscientious teacher, has the confidence of the Indians and is a very useful man on the reserve. He has been twenty years in this kind of work.

Log school building in good condition.

LAKE ST. MARTIN DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Teacher, Louis Leclaire.

Mr. Leclaire had just arrived, succeeding Mr. Fryar, removed to Fairford. He had not yet opened the school, so I was unable to make an inspection. I was rather favourably impressed with Mr. Leclaire's appearance. He is a native of the country, young, married, and speaks the Indian language fluently. He should be a useful man on the reserve outside of the school.

A new school building is in course of construction and will be completed this fall.

The members of this band take considerable interest in the education of their children, and in the past it has been one of the best schools in the agency.

WATERHEN DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected, August 7, 1905.

Teacher, Lucian Guillot, B.A.

Eight is the total enrolment of this school, of which three are boys and five are girls. All were present at inspection. There are only nine children of school age on the reserve.

Average attendance for the last fiscal year, six and three-quarters.

They are graded as follows :—

Standard I.	6
" II.	2

Mr. Guillot is a Frenchman. His expression of English is very imperfect. Notwithstanding this I was pleased with the inspection. It showed that he had been attentive to his duties, and was doing his best under very adverse circumstances.

The school building and the teacher's residence are in excellent repair.

SHOAL RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected, August 11, 1905.

Teacher and missionary, T. H. Dobbs. The enrolment is twenty-one, of which six are boys and fifteen are girls. There were twenty present at inspection. They are all graded as standard I pupils.

Mr. Dobbs has been here one year, succeeding Rev. Mr. Norquay. Since he came the attendance has largely increased. Though the grading shows all to be in the first standard, I consider Mr. Dobbs to have done excellent work, considering that he had to start all from the beginning. Mr. Dobbs is an Englishman. He is proficient in the Indian language. His work outside of the school is valuable, as he has the confidence and respect of the Indians. In short, he is amongst the best of our day-school teachers.

The school building is in good condition.

PAS AGENCY.

GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected August 14, 1905.

Teacher and missionary, Rev. M. Brown.

Total enrolment is twenty-five, of which eleven are boys and fourteen girls. There were eighteen present at inspection : boys eight, girls ten.

Teachers' grading :—

Standard I.	9
" II.	3
" III.	3
" IV.	2
Ungraded.	8

Mr. Brown has been in charge of this school for one year. The result of the inspection was satisfactory, a decided improvement over all previous inspections. Mr. Brown is an Indian, well educated and enthusiastic in his work. His influence should be of great benefit, both temporal and spiritual, to the band.

The Indians of this band understand and speak more English than the other bands of the agency, which makes the school of more practical benefit to the pupils. The school building is not in very good repair, but the band promised to put it in good repair for the winter.

CHEMAWAWIN DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected August 17, 1905.

Teacher, Mr. F. Barker.

Total enrolment is twenty-five, of which fourteen are boys and eleven are girls. The average attendance for the year was ten. Present at inspection, twenty.

Mr. Barker has been here one year. Fair progress is shown. Four of the pupils are advanced to the third standard. The attendance is irregular. The band are hunters and go away for long periods, taking their children with them, and this interferes very much with their progress at school. Mr. Barker is doing honest, conscientious work, and has considerable influence with the band.

The school building is in rather poor repair.

MOOSE LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Teacher, Walter Charles Lundie. Inspected August 19, 1905.

The enrolment is twenty-three, of which nine are boys and fourteen girls. The average attendance for the last fiscal year was fifteen and one-half. There were present at inspection twenty-five children.

They are graded as follows :—

Standard I.	20
" II.	3

A really live teacher might do good work here, as the attendance is fairly regular. The building used for school purposes is rented from the Church Missionary Society It is in rather poor repair and is said to be cold in winter.

THE PAS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 9, 1905. Teacher, R. A. McDougall.

The enrolment is forty-two, of which twenty-three are boys and nineteen are girls.

They are graded as follows :—

Standard I.	21
" II.	6
" III.	6
" IV.	6
" V.	3

The average attendance for the last fiscal year was twenty-six, as compared with twenty for the previous year. There were present at the inspection thirty-four children. This school continues to be the best day school in my inspectorate. Mr. McDougall has the gift of imparting knowledge to Indian children to a degree that I have not found elsewhere. He keeps his pupils interested from morning till night. Of the thirty-four children present at examination, twenty had a fair grasp of the English language. A number of half-breed children are in attendance. The class-room was in excellent condition, clean, bright and comfortable.

BIG EDDY DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 11, 1905. Teacher, Wm. H. Trickett.
The enrolment is twenty-four, of which ten are boys and fourteen girls.
The average attendance for the last fiscal year was eight.
They are graded as follows :—

Standard I.	14
" II.	3
" III.	2
Ungraded.	5

There were nineteen present at examination. Mr. Trickett had only been teaching two months, succeeding Mr. Smith, resigned. I was favourably impressed with Mr. Trickett's methods of teaching, but regret that he gave me to understand that he intended to resign. There is no residence for the teacher at the Eddy, and to walk to and fro twice a day from the Pas (4½ miles) proved more than he was able to stand. The pupils evidently had made no advancement under Mr. Smith. Mr. Trickett found them in a very backward condition, but was doing his best to advance them. The school building is of log and in rather poor repair. It should be replastered and whitewashed.

CUMBERLAND DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 2, 1905. Edward Jones, teacher. The enrolment is thirty-one ; fifteen boys and sixteen girls. The average attendance for the year was nine. There were present at examination, ten. The pupils are very backward, there being only one present that could read at all, and that only the most simple words. Mr. Jones has been teaching since May 1 last, succeeding Mr. Seymour, resigned. I was favourably impressed with Mr. Jones, although his pupils made so poor a showing. The attendance is very irregular. The band is generally scattered over a large area in their hunting expeditions, and the only opportunity that the teacher has is when they come in for a few weeks now and again throughout the year. The building used for school purposes is rented from the Church Missionary Society. It is in a state of collapse and may tumble down at any time. It will not answer for another year. A suitable building will have to be erected or some other arrangements made very soon.

SHOAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Visited September 6, 1905.
I did not hold examinations of pupils, through lack of time to do so.
Teacher, Louis Cochrane. Average attendance for the year was seven. Mr. Cochrane is an Indian. He has been teaching in this agency for a number of years. I have examined his work on several occasions. Considering his limited qualifications, he does very good work. Outside of the class-room in the reserve he does much to help and instruct the band. His services are valuable in this respect. The building used for a school is rented from the Church Missionary Society. It is in fair repair.

RED EARTH DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 7, 1905. John George Kennedy is teacher. He is an English half-breed, educated at St. Peter's. He succeeded George Crane on July 4 last.

The enrolment is twenty-one, of which thirteen are boys and eight are girls. There were twenty present at examination. The pupils are very backward, none being higher than standard I. Mr. Kennedy appears energetic and may, after a little experience in teaching, do fairly well. He should be a useful man on the reserve. The school-house, which is rented from the Church Missionary Society, is in fairly good condition.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The most intelligent and thoughtful of the Indians are clamorous for boarding schools situated within a reasonable distance of the reserve. They realize the shortcomings of the day school and want a change. They are quite satisfied that the day schools should be closed. In my opinion the greatest benefit of the day school teacher is outside the class-room. If he understands the Indian language and has the confidence of the band he is labouring with, he can do much to advise and inspire them along the proper lines of advancement. They are also useful for dispensing medicine and issuing provisions to destitute, and attending to various matters connected with departmental requirements. In this respect they are very useful in this inspectorate, where they are generally the only officials on the reserves.

Of the boarding schools of my inspectorate I have nothing but words of commendation. They are all doing excellent work. There is little or no trouble in recruiting for them. They are popular with the Indians.

In short, they come the nearest to my ideal for the training of our Indian youths. I do not intend to disparage the industrial school if properly maintained and equipped for real industrial training, especially as an advanced training institution for the brightest and most apt boys from the boarding schools.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, June 30, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report showing the state of the schools which I have visited and examined since my appointment in April last.

I have not been able to see all the schools because of the pressure of other duties. Under direction of the Indian Commissioner I accompanied the newly appointed Agent, J. O. Lewis, on his tour for the purpose of making the yearly payments in the Clandeboye agency. Immediately thereafter I was directed to pay the annuities in the Norway House agency, so that my time was fully occupied for three months.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

ST. PETERS SOUTH SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Miss Ridgeway is the present teacher.

The school was inspected in September, and there were present at the time of my visit twelve boys and six girls. The number of pupils on the roll was twenty-one, graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	5
" III.	4
" IV.	1
" V.	1

Punctuality has been fair; classes well organized; material well cared for; the school-house clean ; the pupils' faces and hands were clean, and the conduct of the pupils was good, both in and out of school.

Miss Ridgeway is a duly qualified teacher, has a second-class provincial certificate, takes great interest in her work and has the confidence of her pupils. I predict for this school much success.

ST. PETERS EAST SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was examined in September, the inspector being accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Galway. The teacher is Miss Mary Fitzgerald.

The number of children present were, three boys and nine girls, and the number on the roll was thirty-one ; classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	18
" II.	10
" III.	3

There has been a great falling off in attendance of late. As some of the children come across the river every morning to reach school, it follows that in stormy times they cannot be in their places. Duck-hunting and chicken-shooting have taken away the fathers and the children stay at home. Any excuse seems good enough to warrant the mothers in detaining their children.

Those who were present were respectably dressed and of tidy appearance. The school and furniture, as well as the school material, were in good condition.

The conduct of the pupils was reported good, both in and out of school.

The progress of the scholars is unsatisfactory owing to the intermittent nature of the attendance. The teacher is very faithful in the performance of her duties, but feels sorry that she cannot have more of the children's time.

ST. PETERS EAST SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected in September and the inspector was accompanied on his visit by the Rev. Mr. Galway.

There were present two boys and three girls and the whole number on the roll was fifteen. These were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
" II.	2
" III.	1

The teacher is Peter Harper, a native, and a graduate of an industrial school. He takes great interest in his work and is quite successful. The attendance has not picked up satisfactorily since the holidays and I cannot report much progress. These children seem to forget in the vacation what they learn in the term previous. Small wonder that teachers feel discouraged.

The order and conduct was good and the school was clean.

MUCKLES CREEK SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made in September. The teacher is the Rev. B. McKenzie.

There were found at the time of my visit three boys and eight girls. The whole number on the roll was twelve, six of whom were treaty children and the remainder non-treaty.

The treaty children were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	4
" II.	2

The attendance is very irregular for various reasons, the average attendance being four for the past year.

There is no progress to report.

The conduct of some of the children out of school was reoprted to be bad and measures were taken to correct this. I had no fault to find with the cleanliness of the pupils, and the buildings were tidy and in good repair.

ST. PETERS NORTH SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited in September, the inspector being accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Galway.

The number of pupils present at time of inspection was eight boys and two girls, and the number on the roll, sixteen. They were classed as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	11
" II.	3
" III.	2

The attendance at this school is very unsatisfactory and no amount of remonstrance moves the parents and guardians of these children.

The average for six months is between three and four. The progress is nil.

The newly appointed teacher is Reginald Aston. He has no certificate, but has a good general education and is anxious to succeed, but circumstances are decidedly unfavourable to the success of any teacher. The building is in good repair and the school material ample.

BROKENHEAD RIVER SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

The number of scholars present on the day of inspection was six, and the number on the roll sixteen.

The teacher was Mr. Bruce.

The general condition of this school was not satisfactory. The teacher lives at a great distance and finds it impossible to be promptly on time. He does his best, but has no special qualification for his work.

The attendance is irregular and the progress is very slow. Certain suggestions have been made which may help the parents to support the teacher more than they have done. I shall hope for great improvement in this school at my next inspection.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made in September. I was accompanied by the agent, Mr. J. O. Lewis.

Miss Sophie Spence, a graduate of the Middlechurch industrial school, is in charge. She has had eleven years of training and is well able to teach, but for some reason the attendance has very greatly fallen off.

On the day of my visit there were five boys present.

The number on the roll is thirty-one, classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	24
" II	7

The ability of the children to read and write was in no way remarkable. Doubtless the best scholars were not present. The building is a good one. The stock of school material was ample, the books were well kept, the condition of the room was orderly and the behaviour of the pupils good.

A broad river must be crossed by some of the children every morning, and this makes the attendance irregular.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was made September 15, in company with the agent, J. O. Lewis and S. J. Jackson, M.P.

The principal is the Rev. Father Valis, the priest in charge of the parish.

The teacher is Miss Rosanna Thibault, a well qualified and enthusiastic person, who has excellent command of her pupils.

The assistants are French ladies, recently arrived from their native land, and they have the responsibility of managing the house and caring for the children after and before school hours.

The principal was assisted at the time of my visit by the Rev. Father Dorais.

Children present numbered forty-five, of whom twenty-four were boys and twenty-one girls. The school exercises were interesting and suggestive of speedy advancement. They are sure to make rapid progress under Miss Thibault.

The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	20	12
" II	2	5
" III	0	4
" IV	1	0
" V	1	0

The school building is a model of excellence, having three stories above the basement. The girls and boys occupy opposite ends of the building, play-rooms, dormitories and modern accommodations being entirely separate. The children meet together at table and in the class-room and also in the chapel.

Plain but substantial food is provided in plenty for the pupils. The staff take their meals separately. The heating is most excellent. The building is lighted by acetylene gas, a machine for the manufacture of which is situate in the basement.

The drainage is perfect and the ventilation good. A plentiful supply of good water is pumped from the Winnipeg river by a gasoline motor situate at some distance from the school and forced to large tanks under the roof. From this supply the whole house is served by means of properly arranged pipes and taps.

An admirable system of fire-hose has been provided and a peculiarly arranged apparatus provides for the turning of multitudinous jets of water over the mansard roof in case of fire. This can be done by turning a handle in the first story. I have never seen a more complete arrangement.

More applications for entrance to this school are being made than the reverend principal can accept. Lack of room is already felt. The fifty pupils allowed have room in plenty, but there is no extra room provided for would-be scholars.

Ample playgrounds have been provided and are beautifully situated on the river bank. No more handsome building can be found, and the situation is equally excellent.

Games and pastimes have been provided for the children on rainy days and in the evening hours, so that time shall not be heavy on their hands. I much admire the wise provision that has been made for the safety, the support, the education and the entertainment of the pupils of this school, and I predict for it a prosperous future.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

BLACK RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

The teacher is Mr. Slater.

The school was closed at the time of the annuity payments, the only opportunity I have had for visiting it. The average attendance at this school is five, and the children are irregular in attendance. There is a good school-house and the equipment is first-class.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

The teacher of this school is Mr. John Sinclair, an old and faithful servant of his church, and a staunch friend of his people.

The number of children on the roll is eighteen, graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	9
" II	3
" III	2
" IV	4
Total	18

The average attendance for the year is five.

Everything about this school is in excellent order and there is distinct progress.

BLOODVEIN RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school has been taught during the year by Jeremiah Rundle, a native from the Fisher River band, but the attendance was so small that he lost interest in his work and was withdrawn and the school closed. The people here are pagan and migratory. They care little for the advantages of an education. The older people have never been to school and can hardly be expected to appreciate the benefits which might be enjoyed by their children. The average attendance was two pupils.

FISHER RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was inspected on July 20.

Mrs. E. R. Steinhauer was in charge, the wife of the missionary stationed at this place.

The inspector was accompanied by P. H. Sutherland, clerk of the treaty payments for this year.

We found eighteen children present; twelve girls and six boys.

The number on the roll was fifty, graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	31
" II	7
" III	6
" IV	6
Total	50

The average for the year was twenty.

This school compares favourably with our white schools. Everything was in order, the school was clean, conduct was reported good and the teacher was so fond of her charge that she could not help but succeed.

The building is in good repair and the supplies of school material sufficient.

As I have visited this school many times before, I am in a position to record evident progress.

JACKHEAD RIVER SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was closed for holidays on July 24, but from the teacher, Mr. Le Ronde, I was informed that it would be opened immediately and continued through the year. The day of treaty-payment is not a good day to collect the children, as there is too much excitement, so I had not the privilege of inspection.

The building is neat, warm and good, and the material quite plentiful and well cared for.

The teacher is a divinity student. After college closes he takes up this work and when college opens again he provides a supply for the winter. He says that the attendance is fair and the conduct of the children good.

BERENS RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was opened on August 1 by Miss Louise Showler, a new teacher from Ontario. Her teaching has aroused interest and the attendance has run up to a higher figure than usual.

The supply of material was insufficient at this school, and owing to the increased attendance the supply of biscuits allowed will be insufficient. Steps have been taken to meet these wants.

As the school had only just been opened at the date of my visit, I made no formal inspection. The building is a good one and is kept in perfect order.

POPLAR RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was closed for holidays at the time of my visit. Mr. Blackford, the teacher, having been called away through the illness of his wife who is visiting at her home. He returned in time to meet me and was to open school immediately. He spoke regretfully of the inattention of the pupils and the lack of interest on the part of the parents, but said that in spite of all the school was succeeding.

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was inspected by me on August 1. I found the mechanics at work enlarging the rear part of the school, and when this is completed it will relieve the lack of room which has been such a hindrance to the staff for years past.

The building is framed, two stories high, having ten rooms on the first floor and four on the second floor, and four or five new rooms will shortly be added.

The situation commands a beautiful view, but owing to the nature of the land about it, it is found to be in a pocket, so that drainage is a serious difficulty. In all other respects I found the equipment of the school perfect and the rooms clean and well provided with all essentials. The foundation is insecure.

The children of the school commanded a good deal of attention from the visitors at treaty time, owing to the fine uniform worn, their behaviour, their orderly marching to church and their respectful replies when addressed.

The principal, the Rev. J. A. Lousley, does not now live in the building as formerly. His family has been removed to the Methodist parsonage. This takes him

away a good deal, but he is ably supported by Mrs. Messer, an excellent matron, who is equal to the task of keeping good order at all times.

His staff was much broken at the time of our visit, several of them having retired from the work and their successors had not yet arrived, but were daily expected.

There were fifty children in attendance at the time of our visit and all were in the best of health. Some who had been out for holidays had not yet returned.

Owing to the absence of a teacher, classes were not being held, but would be resumed as soon as necessary help arrived.

NORWAY HOUSE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was closed when I was there, and Miss Lousley, the excellent teacher, who has been in charge for some years, had resigned her duties. She will be much missed by all and especially by her pupils, who were very much attached to her and profited greatly by her tuition. This was the best school of the kind in this agency.

CROSS LAKE SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was not open at the time of our visit. The Rev. Mr. McNeill, an old teacher, with an Ontario certificate, is about to take vigorous hold of this work, and we may expect the best results to follow.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Ivans, who has a large attendance. Unfortunately the Hudson's Bay Company has determined not to allow him to continue teaching in the building used since the inception of the work. This will make it necessary for him to seek other quarters. As there is not another house in the vicinity, it occasions much inconvenience. However, the teacher has pluckily gone to work to build a house, and the band has loyally staid with him, and before the summer has past, a place of meeting will doubtless be provided.

This is a summer school, taught only during the four months of the summer, but it is much appreciated, and I believe that Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum together, could fill a boarding school, for there are all together of school age, nearly one hundred children. Better than this, the parents would be disposed to send them.

CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I regret that by an unaccountable oversight, I neglected to make a visit to this school. The fathers in charge were all with me at the treaty ground and their children were off on holiday, and I forgot to ask them to gather the pupils into the school until it was too late and my boat was leaving.

I believe they are dong a good work. The chief and his councillors appear to be well pleased.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This closes the list of schools in the two agencies which I have so far been directed to inspect.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, September 27, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian schools for the year ended June 30, 1905.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was inspected in September last, and was again briefly visited in June.

The staff, which has undergone several changes during the year, is at present composed as follows : Rev. E. K. Matheson, principal ; Mr. Wilson, assistant principal ; Mr. Allen, teacher of boys' division ; Mr. Scott, farmer ; Mr. McLellan, carpenter ; Mr. Townsend, night-watchman ; Miss Hayes, matron ; Mrs Townsend, assistant matron and nurse ; Miss Hulme, teacher of girls' division ; Mrs. Budden, seamstress ; Miss Chisholm, cook ; Miss Taylor, laundress ; Mrs. Scott, baker.

The attendance is latterly drawn almost entirely from the seven reserves of the Battleford agency, as Emmanuel College serves the requirements of the reserves lying farther to the east, while the Onion Lake boarding school supplies the needs of those farther west, so far as the Protestant population is concerned. The facilities for recruiting are further reduced owing to the fact that day schools are maintained on five of the seven reserves. In consequence the attendance shows a further decrease, and now consists of eighty-five pupils regularly admitted, and fifteen who are not regularly enrolled and for whom no grant is drawn.

In classwork the boys and girls constitute separate divisions, and are graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	2	4	6
" II	4	8	12
" III	10	17	27
" IV	12	9	21
" V	8	7	15
" VI	4	..	4
Total	40	45	85

In both divisions the tone of the work is greatly improved, and very satisfactory progress is being made. The improvement in the girls' reading under Miss Hulme's training is most marked. For several months twenty minutes daily was devoted to vocal music and breathing exercises under competent instruction and with excellent results.

The desks and black-board are in even worse condition than at last inspection, and both require renewing in the worst way. In other respects the equipment is complete.

Miss Hayes, who has been employed for several years in the institution as seamstress, has recently been appointed matron. She is thoroughly acquainted with her duties, and all departments of the domestic affairs are carefully supervised.

The farming industry is not extensive, the entire area under cultivation amounting to only fifty-two acres. The number of bigger boys capable of doing farm work and receiving training in that industry is but small; and besides the area of land on the school premises which can be worked profitably is little more than that in use. But the cultivation is thorough, and notwithstanding that the soil of the locality consists for the most part of a mere bed of sand, yet the product is satisfactory as to both quantity and quality. The garden especially is a model in every respect, and a great credit to the institution, as well as an important source of revenue.

The live stock, which consists of four work horses, one Ayrshire bull, fourteen cows, and a varying number of pigs and poultry, is all managed with a view to its economic value in connection with the maintenance of the school. The keeping of hogs has been attended with less profit than usual during the past year owing to the high value of feed whether it be purchased or produced on the premises. In order to reduce the cost during the summer months, a plan is being adopted which might profitably have been resorted to long since. Two acres of land prepared last season has this year been sowed with a suitable mixture of green crops and is being used as a pasture for the herd of pigs, a portion only being used at any one time while the rest is allowed to grow and become renewed.

Considerable repairs and improvements have been made upon the buildings, and as all are of lumber some portions are of necessity always requiring to be renewed. This work, together with the making and repairing of cupboards, tables, benches, and other plain furniture, affords constant work of sufficient variety for the training of the boys in carpentry.

A building once used as a bakery, but for some time past unoccupied, has been enlarged and fitted up as a laundry, to supply the place of the building destroyed by fire some time ago. In this way a large part of the cost of a new building has been saved.

The grounds have been further improved and beautified by the planting of a large number of young maples grown on the premises from seed, as well as a number of interesting shrubs and flowers obtained from the Central Experimental Farm.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE (PRINCE ALBERT).

This school was inspected in December. At that time the staff included Rev. James Taylor, as principal; A. L. Elliott, teacher; Walter Anderson, instructor in boys' industries; Miss Dora Roy, matron; Miss V. Hounsell, assistant matron; Miss C. Sutherland, cook.

The principal claims as the undisputed constituency of the school, five large bands in the district of which Prince Albert is the centre, while several reserves are regarded as a recruiting ground for this school in common with others. However, on all these reserves day schools are maintained, which are attended in some instances by more than half the children of school age. The authorized attendance is fifty-two. The enrolment in December was fifty-one pupils, of whom nineteen are contributed by Ahtakhakoop's band and thirteen by John Smith's.

The examination of the classes showed very satisfactory results. In all the standards the pupils are brought on with much uniformity; and there is no marked distinction between bright and dull pupils. Four pupils in standard V. were preparing for the public school leaving examination with fair prospect of success; and the two boys in standard VII, against great difficulties prepared the work for the second class teachers' certificate, and wrote successfully at the examination in July.

The conduct of the pupils is everywhere good, in school, at work, at meals, and at recreation, and that without any apparent measures of severe restraint on the part of the officers, but largely through the diligence and tact of the teacher and the matron, upon whom rests the main responsibility for the discipline.

The class-room is well equipped, and the condition of the furniture and stationery reflects the greatest credit upon the pupils and the control that is exercised over them.

The dining-room and kitchen are suitable rooms and properly equipped. The chief need in connection with the buildings is better dormitory accommodation for both sexes and a separate laundry building.

The farm and garden have been fairly successful and contributed during the year upwards of $700 towards the maintenance of the school.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution, though nominally a boarding school, is semi-industrial in its character, as all the girls' industries are taught systematically, and all the usual boys' industries with the exception of carpentry. It was inspected in February.

The staff was composed as follows : Rev. O. Charlebois, principal ; J. A. Demers, assistant principal ; Paul Grezaud, boys' guardian ; Charles Schmitt, farmer; Claude Pollard, baker ; and the following reverend sisters : Sister St. Basil, directress and secretary ; Sister Mary of the Trinity, teacher of the senior division ; Sister Mary of the Cross, teacher of the junior division; Sister St. Hyacinthe, girls' matron and nurse ; Sister Rose de Marie has care of dormitories ; Sister Ste. Emerencine, girls' seamstress ; Sister Marie Isidora, boys' seamstress ; Sisters Martha and Veronique have charge of kitchen and dining-room ; Sisters Valerie and Bernardine have charge of laundry, dairying and poultry; Sister Honore supervises general housework. The expenditure on salaries runs slightly under $20 per head per annum for the number of pupils in attendance, which is a very moderate outlay for the maintenance of a large and efficient staff.

The attendance is drawn from ten reserves, some of which are very remote; but of a total enrolment of one hundred and five pupils, seventy-one are from the three nearest reserves, namely, Beardy's, adjacent to the school; One Arrow's, fifteen miles to the east ; and Petaquakey's, thirty-two miles to the north, while sixteen are non-treaty children.

The teachers are both well qualified, by training, experience and natural aptitude. The senior teacher holds a certificate from the Regina Normal School.

The pupils present at examination were graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	11	11	22
" II.	15	8	23
" III.	14	12	26
" IV.	4	5	9
" V.	10	8	18
Total	54	44	98

Through the efforts of the teachers, life and interest are well sustained in the work of the class-rooms, and good progress is being made throughout all the standards. Systematically arranged time-tables are in use in both divisions. In addition to the ordinary programme, agriculture is taught in a very useful way to the highest forms, and it was intended during the spring and summer to review such portions of this work as can be illustrated by the farming and gardening operations of the season.

The industries of the school are being turned to account more and more toward a reduction of the running expenses. Under the direction of the sisters, the sewing, knitting and mending, are done so systematically and so skilfully that outlay upon clothing is kept at a minimum. A substantial portion of the food-supply is now produced in connection with the farm, garden and dairy.

A quarter section of land, including the school grain-fields, has been fenced during the past year, a pasture of similar area having been already fenced. The farm products for the season of 1904 include nine hundred bushels of wheat, eleven hundred bushels of oats and three hundred bushels of barley, besides a large quantity of roots and vegetables. Products of other industries connected with the farm are three thousand pounds of beef, three hundred and twenty-five pounds of pork, three hundred dozen of eggs, and twelve hundred pounds of butter.

Three wells on the premises furnish an abundant supply of water, wholesome for use, but hard and of little value for washing. Soft-water cisterns are urgently needed.

The main building affords excellent accommodation for residence and instruction except as regards dormitory space and recreation-room, for the boys, both of which are insufficient for the utmost healthfulness and convenience.

All the buildings in connection with the school continue to be lighted by acetylene gas. The light is satisfactory, and the cost extremely low, totalling for the year only $60.08, including an item of $7.60 for repairs.

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in April.

The staff consisted of Rev. Leon Balter, principal, and seven reverend sisters, namely: Sister Leveille, superioress; Sisters Mayrand and Laverty, teachers; Sisters Nignette, Lagoff and Coulombe, who supervise sewing and housework, and Sister Celina, cook.

The attendance is derived mainly from Blue Quill's and James Seenum's bands, and is accounted for as follows :—

Enrolled March 31, 1904	39
Admitted since	7
Total	46
Discharged	6
Dropped from roll	5
Deduct	11
Enrolled March 31, 1905	35

The pupils displayed a lively interest in their work, and for the most part answered creditably. One boy, in the sixth standard, showed particular brightness and intelligence, but he is unfortunately of a delicate frame. Written work of every description was extremely well done.

In connection with the discipline and training of the children, rewards play a prominent part. At examination several of the pupils, both boys and girls, wore badges of different kinds,—medals, buttons, or ribbons. These are given for special merit in general application to duty, for obedience, politeness and piety, as well as for proficiency in certain subjects, such as arithmetic and writing.

The school-rooms are sufficiently large for the present attendance, and are well lighted, well ventilated and properly equipped. The dormitories have been improved by enlarging the accommodation for boys, who are considerably in the majority. The dining-room and kitchen are in a perfect state of order and cleanliness, and the building throughout and surroundings are in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

The girls are trained in every kind of housework with the greatest care; but the agricultural industries are only a moderate success and contribute but little toward the revenue of the school.

ONION LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on May 11 and 12.

The staff has remained unchanged since last inspection, and consists of Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I., assisted by nine reverend sisters of the Order of the Assumption.

The attendance register is kept with care, and from it the following abstract is taken :—

Pupils enrolled April 1, 1904	43
Admitted since	11
Total	54
Discharged on completion of studies	4
Transferred to High River school	2
Discharged on account of sickness	1
Died	2
Deduct	10
Enrolled, May 12, 1905	44

The entire attendance is derived from the bands of the Onion Lake agency, thirty-four being Crees and ten Chipewyans. There are also seven non-treaty children in residence.

Sister St. Patrick, who has had charge of the senior class-room since the opening of the school some thirteen years ago, was obliged to discontinue her duties for nearly five months during the year on account of ill health. Her absence and the rearrangement of duties which it involved have somewhat impaired the efficiency of the work, and some subjects have been temporarily neglected. The weak points revealed in the examination were diffidence in answering and defective pronunciation. The fifth and sixth standards have not the acquaintance with the classification and relation of words, phrases and clauses that might be expected. In other subjects, however, good progress is shown.

There is one spacious class-room, well lighted and well equipped. The junior division is still taught with much inconvenience and disadvantage in the dining-room, which is large enough but by no means suitably equipped.

The dormitories are in good order, properly furnished, clean, and well ventilated. The boys' dormitory affords three hundred cubic feet of air-space per pupil for all the boys now in attendance inclusive of those authorized, while the girls' dormitory affords four hundred and sixty cubic feet for each of the present occupants. The means of exit from the latter in case of such an emergency as a serious fire, were still quite inadequate, but an efficient fire-escape was about to be constructed.

The drainage of the school premises is good, the grounds sloping to the front and to the rear from the site of the main building, and the sanitary conditions throughout are favourable.

The three deaths already referred to were all from consumption, and cannot be attributed to any unhealthful conditions or surroundings, apart from the fact that all confinement tends to further rather than to check the progress of this disease. Within limited hours, however, the pupils are given all possible facilities for recreation out of doors.

ONION LAKE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on Makaoo's reserve, between the agency headquarters and the Roman Catholic boarding school, and about a quarter of a mile from each.

With the exception of the principal, the staff is changed throughout since last inspection, and now consists of Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal; Mrs. E. B. Matheson, M.D., assistant principal; Miss Bennett, teacher and girls' matron; Miss Ida Collins, boys' matron; Miss Marion Still, seamstress and laundress; Miss Minnie Painter, cook.

Of the nineteen Indian children enrolled, several have been absent for a considerable time and may be regarded as discharged. At the date of inspection, May 16, there were thirteen in attendance. Of these, eight belong to the Cree band of the Onion Lake agency and five to Saddle Lake.

There are also in residence thirty non-treaty children, for whom no grant is drawn. These come from various parts of the surrounding country, and from farther west, from St. Paul de Metis, Moose lake, Victoria, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and Beaver lake.

The whole attendance constitutes a heavy charge for one teacher, and the presence of the white and more numerous half-breed children, though in some respects beneficial, has in other ways been a hindrance to the progress of the Indian pupils, especially as the latter, some of whom have been in attendance for many years, are now decidedly the more advanced.

In the examination of the class I was, as on former occasions, assisted by Agent Sibbald, whose attention to both the boarding schools in all matters is in strict accordance with his duties. The pupils manifested a fair interest in the exercises, but no enthusiasm or eagerness. Fair progress has been made in general, and there is a decided improvement in the form and legibility of written work. Several sets of kindergarten 'gifts' have been donated to the school, and these serve for the diversion as well as the improvement of all the younger pupils.

The class-room has a bare and unattractive appearance from the fact that the woodwork is still unfinished, but it is large, well lighted with eleven windows, comfortably heated with two large stoves, and equipped with all necessary school furniture and appliances, with the exception of blackboard space, which is entirely inadequate.

Some new fencing of a good description has been done, and the arrangement and order of the grounds and premises have been further distinctly improved.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

At the date of inspection, June 30, the staff of this school was as follows :— Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., principal; Sister St. Stanislaus, superioress; Sister St. Omer, teacher and musician; Sister Ste. Prisque, seamstress; Sister St. Vincent Ferrier, girls' matron; Sister Ste. Octavie, boys' matron; Sister Ste. Caroline, cook.

Five pupils have been admitted and five discharged during the year, and the enrolled attendance continues at the authorized number of twenty, namely, twelve boys and eight girls.

There were no absentees, but a few of the parents had been promised leave to take their children home for a short holiday after examination day, which fell opportunely on the last day of June, and they did not delay to come for them. A few weeks spent under tent at this season of the year is usually found to have a very beneficial effect upon the health of the children.

In their class work the pupils are graded as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	5	12
" II	3	..	3
" III	1	2	3
" IV	1	1	2
Total	12	8	20

The examination was very satisfactory. Interest and attention on the part of the pupils could scarcely be improved, and the general tone of the work is good. Sufficient progress has been made and for their age the pupils are well advanced. One little boy, David Jimmy, in the fourth standard, is particularly bright and at fifteen may be expected to have attained a good standing in his studies.

The class-room is small, affording only one hundred and fifty cubic feet of air-space per pupil; but by opening a folding partition it can be enlarged by about fifty per cent. There are nine double desks, home-made, but comfortable and in good repair. There is forty-five square feet of slated cloth blackboard, in good order and serviceable; but this is not enough. The school material is protected and handled with care, and is for the most part sufficient.

The buildings are still new and in good repair. The recreation grounds are ample, smooth, and dry. A farm and garden of a combined area of fifty acres is now under cultivation, which is expected to contribute largely toward the maintenance.

INSPECTION OF DAY SCHOOLS.

MISTAWASIS DAY SCHOOL.

I inspected this school on November 10. Mrs. J. W. Moore, wife of the missionary on the reserve, has been in charge of the school for some years and was still in charge at this date, but has since resigned, her husband having taken a charge elsewhere.

There were sixteen children of school age on the reserve, fifteen enrolled at school, twelve present at inspection, and an average attendance of nearly eight pupils daily.

There were in addition non-treaty children in attendance to the number of nine, all of whom were present at examination. These are nearly all white children.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Treaty.	Non-treaty.	Total.
Standard I.	10	1	11
" II.	4	2	6
" IV.	1	2	3
" VI.	..	4	4
Total.	15	9	24

Mrs. Moore has had training and experience in the art of teaching, and her time in the school-room is well and usefully employed. The non-treaty pupils occupy a large share of her attention, but the loss to the treaty section is largely made up by the advantage they enjoy of reciting and mingling at play-time with white children, and especially with white children of most exemplary manners and conduct.

The attendance is largely maintained by keeping in a 'home' in connection with the mission a few of the children who live farthest from the school. Toward the support of these children the mission board of the Presbyterian Church contributes $150 per annum.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

I visited this school on October 24, and again on November 21. The school is in charge of Mr. Louis Ahenakew, who resumed his duties here after an absence of two years, during which time he had charge of the school at Big river.

There are on the reserve thirty children of school age; fifteen in the vicinity of the school; fourteen present on the occasion of my first visit, and nine at the second; and the average attendance for ten months to October 31, was nine pupils.

This school has gone seriously back within the last few years. The condition of the classes, as well as of the building, the furniture, and the school material, bespeak neglect. Mr. Ahenakew, though an Indian and a man who seldom reads a book or even a newspaper, has very fair intellectual capacity. He formerly did very good work in this school and may succeed in restoring it to its former condition.

While the condition of the building and its surroundings shows neglect, the structure in itself is one of the best, and it occupies a clear, dry, and healthful location.

BIG RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected October 20. Children of school age on the reserve, twelve; in the vicinity of the school, eight ; enrolled, nine; present at inspection, six; daily average for twelve months ended September 30, six and a half.

Four of the pupils enrolled are in standard I, and five in standard II.

William Bear, an ex-pupil of the Battleford industrial school, had taken charge here at the beginning of the month. He is a young man of fair intelligence, ability and zeal, and an exceptionally good example among the people of his race. But like most of our day school teachers, he has not attained the qualifications of a public school teacher, nor had any special training for his work.

The school has now been in operation for five years and the results are as yet very insignificant. However, there are prospects of at least some improvement.

I visited the reserve again recently. It was vacation-time and the school was not in session ; but I observed in connection with it a thrifty garden, securely fenced and well cultivated, one of the evidences of the interest which the teacher takes in his work and in things associated with it.

STURGEON LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected October 28. Children of school age who should attend, fourteen ; actually enrolled, nine ; present at inspection, six ; average for nine months from January 1 to September 30, six.

Of those enrolled, seven are in standard I, and two in standard II.

The teacher, Robert Bear, is a man of sufficient intellectual capacity, but lacking training for his work ; and although he has had years of experience he has failed to profit by it, perhaps owing to lack of interest.

The school was moved in January, 1904, to its present site at the Narrows, and as these children had never previously been in school, no great advancement can as yet be looked for.

The building, a new log structure, is of suitable description, but was liable to be cold owing to the shrinking of the logs. Provision has since been made for lathing and plastering. A comfortable teacher's dwelling convenient to the school has been provided by the Church of England.

SIOUX MISSION (WAHSPATON) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Wahspaton reserve, sometimes known as Makoche Washte, nine miles northwest of Prince Albert, in the Carlton agency.

It was inspected on November 4. Miss L. M. Baker, the missionary of the Presbyterian Church on the reserve, is the teacher.

There are on the reserve seven children of school age ; enrolled, the same number ; present at inspection, four ; and the daily average attendance for ten months to October 31, was five.

One pupil is in standard I, five are in standard III, and one is in standard IV. They are bright, and are making fair progress, particularly in speaking and reading English, though their hours in school are very irregular, as they frequently come only when sent for, and are dismissed also at various hours. It is evident, however,

that in school their time is well occupied with a range of useful instruction not limited to their text-books or to the ordinary programme. In recitation they display interest and animation, and no diffidence whatever.

The sum of $50 had been spent a short time before on the school-house, but it was still only moderately comfortable and convenient.

JOHN SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

Date of inspection, January 13. Children of school age on the reserve, eighteen, all of whom were enrolled ; present at inspection, five ; days of school in 1904, one hundred and seventy-eight ; average attendance, seven.

Thirteen pupils are in standard I, three in standard II, and two in standard III.

Miss E. Shipman has had charge of the school for four years past. She lives abroad from the reserve, and has had little intercourse with the parents of the children, and consequently little influence. She holds no regular teacher's qualification, and her work is but a very indifferent success. A well qualified and energetic teacher living on the reserve should do good work here, as the conditions are much the same as those obtaining in a white community.

The furniture gave evidence of but poor care ; some of the desks and benches were damaged, the lesson cards were almost used up, and the wall maps were in bad repair. For this state of things the teacher was not entirely accountable, as the school was for a time used for services on Sundays, and the care of the interior was to some extent beyond the teacher's control.

The building was in good repair, and is one of the best on our reserves, bright, comfortable, and suitable in every way.

JAMES SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the north end of James Smith's reserve at Fort à la Corne. It was inspected on January 18.

There are thirty-two children of school age on this part of the reserve, and the same number enrolled. There were twenty present at inspection. School was open for two hundred and eleven days during 1904, and the daily average attendance for that time was nine and one-third.

Thirty of these pupils are graded in standard I, and two in standard II.

Mr. D. McDonald has conducted the work of this school now for nearly five years. The school population, as is indicated above, is large, and the children's homes are all within a mile and a half, and most of them within a mile, of the school, so that the opportunities for a flourishing school are exceptionally good. That the attendance should continue so irregular, and that only two pupils should be advanced as far as the second standard, is extremely disappointing. The teacher has good control over his school, and in obedience and manners the pupils are properly disciplined; but in connection with the actual work of instruction there is a signal lack of thought and interest.

SOUTH FORTE A LA CORNE OR BIGHEAD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Situated on the south end of James Smith's reserve. Inspected January 16.

There are twenty-one children of school age in this part of the reserve, all enrolled as in attendance at some time during the year. There were seventeen present at examination. There were two hundred and twenty-six days of school during the twelve months ended December 31, and the average attendance was thirteen pupils.

All are in standard I, ten being in the senior division and seven in the junior.

The teacher, Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey, had been in charge for a little over a year, and prior to that time none of these children had attended school. The senior division has made fair progress in reading, writing, numbers and English; and the junior

division has made a good beginning in similar work. Both teacher and pupils engage in their work with enthusiasm and with evident enjoyment. Sewing is taught, as also the knitting of socks, mitts and mufflers. Singing is taught with good effect. The majority of the pupils are able to strike accurately the various notes of the octave from a given key, and almost all are able to join in the singing of familiar hymns in English.

Mrs. Godfrey commands the confidence of the parents and the attendance of their children at school through her earnestness and deep interest in the work, and her success should be an example for others engaged in similar duties. It is by personal effort that she has secured the attendance of four girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age, who were present at the examination, and who are receiving much benefit, taking part in the exercises without any 'gaucherie' or shamefacedness.

The school is well located on a small elevation and convenient to the homes of all the children except one or two. It is rather small for the present attendance, and the equipment was incomplete, a matter which, however, was receiving attention.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Located toward the north end of Whitefish Lake reserve, in the Saddle Lake agency. Date of inspection, April 7.

Twenty-three children were enrolled, which is all that are of school age in this part of the reserve. Present at inspection, twelve. School was open during the twelve months ended March 31, one hundred and seventy-nine days, and the daily average attendance was eight pupils.

Walter J. Chappell, a boy of seventeen years, was in charge of the school, acting as substitute for Miss Batty, who was on leave of absence at the time and afterwards resigned her position as teacher.

All the pupils were in the first standard, and were arranged in three classes. The teacher, inexperienced as he was, had had no instructions as to his duties or how best to perform them, and the work was going badly. In fact, there was but little to show for the work of the entire year.

The school material was in the worst confusion, and did not correspond with the return as to quantities on hand. A careful inventory was taken, the stationery put in order, and the teacher directed as to his duty in this regard.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the southern portion of the Whitefish Lake reserve. It was inspected on April 7.

There were enrolled nineteen children, of whom twelve were present at examination. School was held two hundred and twenty-two days in the twelve months, ended March 31, and the average attendance was ten and a half.

Mrs. Smith continues to conduct the school, but with only moderate success, and less than formerly. Interest appears to be lacking, which accounts in part for the fact that the bigger pupils do not attend with any degree of regularity. Of those in attendance fourteen are in standard I, and five in standard II.

STONY (EAGLE HILLS) DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 16. Pupils enrolled, six; present, two; of school age on the reserve, six; average attendance for past year, four and a half. In addition to these two young men who are above school age attend at times. At the time of inspection the two at school were the only children on the reserve, the rest being with their parents camped abroad for one reason or another, a few visiting across the line, but for the most part engaged at work near the town.

The present teacher, Mr. Leffler, has had charge since August last, and whatever results of school work there are to be seen have been accomplished during this period, though the school had been in operation for three years previously. The pupils are still all in the first standard, and the progress is certainly nothing remarkable; but the beginning of school work here is even more tedious than among Crees, and yet signs of success are not altogether wanting. Mr. Leffler is proving a particularly useful man here, and the Indians like him for the interest he manifests in their welfare.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 15. Children of school age on the reserve, fourteen; enrolled, eleven; present, nine; average for past year, six.

Mrs. Jefferson has been in charge of this school for ten years, and the success of the work during that period has been rather good and uniform, especially in view of the fact that the school is constantly drained of its best material in order to recruit the attendance of the industrial school.

Eight pupils are in standard I, two in standard II, and one in standard III. Some of these are, it is true, not as well advanced as might be expected from the time they have been in school. The use of English should be better since the work of the school is aided by the frequent use of the language on the reserve.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 20. There are nine children of school age on the reserve, and the same number enrolled at school; six present at inspection; and a daily average of four and a half for the past twelve months.

Miss Jennie Warden has been teacher since October 1 last, and the work has been continued in much the same way as formerly. The pupils are all in standard I, all the more advanced having been removed for the past few years to Thunderchild's boarding school. Miss Warden considered her appointment as but temporary, but in the meantime she was punctual in the discharge of her duties, and was meeting with some success.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 20. Children of school age on the reserve, fourteen; enrolled at school, eleven; present at inspection, six; average for the past year, eight and a half.

Mr. C. T. Desmarais has been teacher here for the past nine years. Very few of his pupils have ever left to attend the industrial school, and yet none have ever been advanced beyond the second standard. At the present time ten are in standard I, and one is in standard II. The attendance could be improved, but even as it is, it affords an opportunity for valuable work. The progress in the ordinary studies is but slight, nor are these supplemented by any special training such as is found where teachers are alert and interested in their work. It must be said, however, that the condition of the work shows slightly better than in the past, which gives hope for further improvement.

THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Date of inspection, June 29. There were five pupils enrolled, two present at inspection, and the daily average for the past year was one and a half. On fifty-five school days no pupils attended.

Mr. G. F. Gibbs is the teacher, and although holding excellent qualifications he has no influence whatever with the Indians, and without it he can have little success. Of the five pupils enrolled, four are in standard I, and one is in standard II. There is no progress, and cannot be without a better attendance.

The school-room was in bad condition. Scrubbing was neglected, and sweeping and dusting done only once a week. On the day of inspection the room was dirty and the furniture unfit to touch.

MONTREAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected at the time of the recent annuity payments, or rather as I was returning from the payments farther north, on August 23.

There were forty-nine pupils enrolled, thirty-seven present at inspection, and an average attendance of nineteen for the past year, including two hundred and fifty-seven days of school.

Thirty-nine pupils were in standard I, nine in standard II, and one in standard III.

The teacher is Mr. J. R. Settee, a married man of twenty-seven years of age, and an ex-pupil of Emmanuel college, though not in treaty. Mr. Settee acts as overseer of the band as well as teacher; and it is doubtful if on the whole a better man could be secured for the combined duties. His qualifications as teacher are barely sufficient, as he has had no special training for the work, but his example and influence are good both in the school and elsewhere.

The attendance is necessarily irregular, as a large percentage of the pupils have no opportunity of attending except when they accompany their parents to the treaty payments at this point and camp with them here for a few weeks. Considering this the progress is satisfactory. The pupils are bright, read audibly, and speak out freely what they know.

By authority of the department I made arrangements for the erection of a new school building of a description very much improved on the one in use up to the present, which, never a suitable school building, is now no longer fit for occupation.

OTHER DAY SCHOOLS.

The day school at Little Hills, near Lac la Ronge, was not inspected, as it was vacation-time when I visited that part, and the children were camped at different places. This at any rate is only nominally a school, and will probably be closed on the opening of a boarding school, which it is proposed to build on the shore of the lake, about ten miles distant.

The day school on the Moose Woods reserve was not inspected during the year, as I did not have an opportunity of visiting that reserve.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, SASK.,
October 4, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of the industrial, boarding and day schools of the Qu'Appelle inspectorate.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

My inspection of this school commenced on July 17 and terminated on July 29.

Staff.—The staff at this school is as follows :—

Rev. J. Hugonard, principal ; Rev. Father Geelan, assistant principal ; M. H. Lynch, book-keeper ; E. R. Paneuf, teacher, junior division ; Wm. Crossley, carpenter-instructor; D. McDonald, blacksmith; Jas. Z. Lafleur, baker; J. B. Richer, shoemaker ; H. Poirier, tinsmith ; J. Watson, assistant farmer ; Sister Goulet, matron ; Sisters Bergeron and McMillan, assistant matrons ; Sister St. Arnold, infirmarian ; St. Agnes, teacher senior division, girls ; Sister Mariani, teacher junior division, girls ; Sister Lamontange, laundry ; Sister Bauen, cook.

Since the disastrous fire of January, 1904, the school has been kept running under great difficulties. The girls used the mission church, a quarter of a mile away, for sleeping quarters for some months, until a temporary building was erected. The boys are quartered in a temporary building erected near the site of the burnt school. The reverend sisters are using one of the buildings saved from the fire as sleeping quarters, and another building is used as a dining-room and kitchen. A temporary building has been put up as a hospital.

Classes.—Standards I and II, girls, are taught by the Rev. Sister Mariani, in a room that was formerly used as a paint-shop. There were thirty-nine girls in standand I and ten in standard II. Many of the children were quite young, in fact, they were just beginning to pick up English. Sister Mariani has the faculty of making them speak out. The discipline was good and the children were clean and tidy.

Standards III, IV and V, girls, were taught by Rev. Sister Agnes, in a room of a building that was formerly used a a junior boys' class-room. There were seventy-four girls in this room, thirty-six in standard III, twenty-three in standard IV, and fifteen in standard V. I found many of the children well advanced in their different studies, particularly in arithmetic and writing.

Standards I, II, III, IV and V, boys. Mr. E. P. Paneuf, the junior teacher, had charge of all these classes until a successor was appointed to Mr. M. H. Lynch, who had been transferred to the position of book-keeper. The class-room is situated on the ground-floor of a temporary building that was erected for the boys. I found many of the boys quite smart in answering the questions put to them in reviewing the work. The discipline was good and the teacher had complete control over the boys. The room was well ventilated and the boys were neat and clean.

Carpenter-shop.—Mr. Wm. Crossley, the carpenter-instructor, is a first-class workman, and he is giving the boys a good training. Several of the boys were out earning $2.50 per day, at the time of my inspection. The boys spend half the day in class-room, the other half in the shop. There were nine benches in the shop and these are usually well occupied. I had the boys from this institution build two houses and a large barn for the Qu'Appelle agency, and I am perfectly satisfied with the workmanship.

Blacksmith-shop.—Very little is being done in this line in the way of teaching the boys. It is almost an absolute necessity to have a shop of this kind in connection with a big school like this. Two boys were in the shop at the time of my inspection.

Tin-shop.—This shop is kept up more for the convenience of the school than for the benefit to the boys. Two or three boys assist the tinsmith, who seems to have a good deal to do.

Boot-shop.—I found four boys at work in this shop. They were all quite expert at the work and always busy. About fifty pairs of boots are mended in a week.

Bake-shop.—About twelve hundred loaves of bread are turned out of this shop each month. Four boys are kept at the work in the morning and four in the afternoon. I found everything in connection with the shop clean and tidy.

Laundry.—The laundry is in a separate building and the work is carried on under

the supervision of a sister. There are two wash days a week. One day the work is done by the boys washing their own clothes and one day by the girls.

Milking Class.—Cows are driven into a yard by the boys, night and morning, and the girls are detailed off, under a sister, to do the milking. I consider this a splendid idea. Since the fire a small dairy has been built and the girls bring the milk from the yard to this building and look after it.

Garden.—The school has a beautiful garden and people come from all parts of the district to see what is being done at the school in this line. The children get a thorough training in gardening under direct supervision of the principal.

Stables.—I visited the stables early in the morning and late at night and I found everything in good order. The animals are properly cared for.

Farm.—The farm was visited and I am satisfied that the boys get a proper training in this line. The land was well tilled and the grain was well sown. I saw some breaking here that was equal to any I have ever seen. Three boys were ploughing on the summer-fallow when I was at the farm. Six or eight boys are detailed off each day for farm work.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

I inspected this school on September 5, and found forty-eight pupils enrolled.

The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The staff of this school is as follows :—

Rev. Mr. McWhinney, principal ; Miss Gilmour, matron ; Miss Dunbar assistant matron ; Miss McLaren, teacher ; Miss McLeod, seamstress ; Mr. W. J. Brigham, instructor.

The children were just returning from their midsummer holidays and looked strong and healthy.

I was well pleased with the manner in which the children went through the different exercises in the class-room.

The building is in good repair and is heated by a furnace. The premises were neat and tidy.

I found the basement from cellar to garret scrupulously clean.

The farm in connection with this school is a model one, and some of the best grain in the country was produced here.

The stables were found to be in first-class condition and the farm stock was looking fine.

I examined the books and found that they had been neatly kept and in a business like way.

The department and the Presbyterian Church are fortunate in having a man of Mr. McWhinney's stamp to conduct this school. The children are receiving an excellent training.

KEYS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

While at Pelly, I inspected the day school taught by the Rev. Owen Owens. The children were heard, going through their different exercises and were quite right. The building was well ventilated and the children were neat and clean.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school was inspected on January 31, 1905.

The staff of the school is as follows :—

Miss Kate Gillespie, principal ; Miss Janet Gillespie, matron ; Miss Tims, assistant matron ; Mr. Wm. Gordon, teacher and farmer.

There were seventeen children enrolled at the time of my visit ; fourteen were in the class-room and three on the sick list.

The children were neat and clean and were comfortably clad, and I was told that the health of the children had been fairly good throughout the year.

They were examined in their different class work and were very bright.

The dormitories were scrupulously clean and well ventilated, in fact, the whole building was clean.

The premises surrounding the school were very tidy indeed. The boys of this institution receive a thorough training in the care of stock and general farm work. The girls are taught all branches of household work.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Having received word of the death of Rev. J. A. Sinclair, I was instructed to proceed to Regina and install Mr. R. B. Heron as acting principal and at the same time to make an inspection.

The staff is as follows : R. B. Heron, acting principal ; J. Quigley, senior teacher and accountant ; G. D. McEacheran, assistant principal ; A. Tripp, carpenter ; Miss Sarah McKenzie, matron ; Miss A. A. Chappelle, teacher ; Miss M. Cowan, seamstress ; Miss M. McKenzie, cook ; Mrs. Herman, laundress ; John Matheson, carpenter ; E. Goforth, furnace-man.

I made a complete audit of the books in the office and found that the work had been well done by Mr. Quigley. Balance sheets were made out and forwarded to the department.

Junior Class-room.—Miss Chappelle is the teacher. There were seven children in standard II and twenty-one in standard I. I heard the children go through their different exercises and had only one fault to find, and that was, that they did not speak out so that they could be heard easily. I found the class-room clean and well ventilated and the children were also clean.

Senior Class-room.—Mr. J. Quigley, teacher. The following is the grading of the classes in this room : standard III, seventen ; standard IV, twenty; standard V, seven, and standard VI, seven. The children in this room were found to be well advanced in their studies, particularly in arithmetic and writing.

There is a sewing-room in connection with this school and girls are detailed off each morning for instruction in this branch of the work.

I examined the farm stock and found there were twenty-four head of horned stock, twelve horses and sixty-five pigs. Some of the horses were well advanced in years and are of little use.

There is quite a nice-sized farm in connection with this school, and I have no doubt good work will be done on the farm in the future under Mr. Heron's supervision.

The school building is very much in need of repairs. A report on this matter is now in the hands of the department.

A new heating plant was being installed in the school at the time I was making my inspection.

Dr. Graham, of Regina, is the medical officer, and I understand there had been very little sickness during the year.

COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on March 13. The staff consists of a principal, Rev. Father Parault; an instructor, Bro. Fafard, and five sisters of the Grey Nuns Order.

I found the school scrupulously clean and the children healthy and warmly clad.

I examined the children in their different classes and was very much pleased at the way in which they went through their different exercises.

The school has a nice little farm in connection with it and the boys receive an excellent training in this branch of the work.

I examined the books of the institution and found the school in good standing.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

The staff of this school consists of the following :—Rev. H. McKay, principal; Mrs. McKay, matron; Miss Salmack, teacher.

The building is a frame structure heated by a furnace and has a water system.

I found the buildings from cellar to garret scrupulously clean. The basement is divided into a laundry and Indians' waiting-room.

The class-room is situated in a building separated from the school. I found fifteen boys and fourteen girls enrolled, graded as follows : standard I, eleven ; standard II, eight ; standard III, six ; standard IV, one, and standard V, three.

I had the children go through their classes and found them exceedingly bright.

The school has quite a nice little farm and the boys receive a good training in this line.

I have, &c.,
W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
GLEICHEN, August 28, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of day, boarding and industrial schools for the year ended June 30, 1905.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is located on a pretty elevation on the north side of the Sturgeon river and overlooking the village of St. Albert.

Besides the Rev. Sister Dandurand, who is not only principal of this institution, but Mother Vicar of the Episcopal district of St. Albert, there are fourteen sisters filling positions on the staff, one brother in charge of the boys, and bandmaster as well, and four brothers in charge of the farm, stock and gardens. These four brothers also instruct the boys in all details of farm work.

There were thirty-six Indian boys and a like number of Indian girls enrolled when I visited the school on August 5, last. They were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	43
" II	8
" III	16
" IV	5
Total	72

In addition to the seventy-two Indian children, there were about a like number of children of mixed blood in attendance. From the fact that I visited the school during the summer vacation, I was unable to hear and see the children at work in the class-room.

The Sisters of Charity own about three hundred and thirty acres of land at this point and it is used for the benefit of this school. Over two hundred acres were then

under crop and a large piece of new land had recently been ploughed for the first time.

The crop looked magnificent and the well-kept garden contained all the principal varieties of vegetables and small fruits.

There was owned at this institution, one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, eighteen horses, six colts and about two hundred fowls.

The boys are here given practical instruction in almost all work appertaining to diversified farming and gardening, and the girls are taught sewing, mending garments, cutting and making new clothes, pastry-baking, cooking, laundry work of all kinds, carding and spinning wool, fancy-work, and in general, all manner of housework.

The main building is 180 x 35 feet with a wing 30 x 50 feet and both building and wing have four floors and basements. The principal outbuildings are: laundry, repair-shop, bakery, ice and meat-house, granary, implement-shed and cattle and horse stables.

The main building was in perfect order, inside and out, and in front there was a nicely treed lawn with well kept walks and beds of flowers. All outbuildings were in a good state of repair.

A well 115 feet deep, furnishes an ample supply of good water. The motive power used to operate the pump is a hot-air engine. The pump discharges into a large tank in the attic and from this tank water is distributed to all parts of the building. In addition to the water-supply, there were twenty fire-grenades, four extinguishers and other appliances to fight a fire.

The four bath and six toilet-rooms were very conveniently located.

Dr. Tierney visits the school whenever requested to do so, and in addition, there is a neatly arranged dispensary under the charge of the Rev. Sister Wagner, who fills the position of health surveyor at this institution. There was no one ill, however, at the time of my visit and I was informed the pupils had enjoyed good health for a long period. The natural drainage, located as this school is, should be almost perfect.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was inspected on July 29, 1904. Miss DeCazes, teacher, enrolment, twenty-three. The average attendance for the fiscal year before the inspection was six. Two boys and one girl arrived at 10.30 a.m. Miss DeCazes is reported to be anxious and willing to do all in her power to secure a regular attendance of the children of this reserve to the school. She has so far, unfortunately, failed.

One child had passed to standard II, the others, when present, were trying to master the alphabet. The school is a log building with a shingle roof, the inside walls are wainscotted for about four feet above the floor. The building is in fair condition but a few minor repairs are required to fit it for use during the cold weather.

WHITE WHALE LAKE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Visited this school on Saturday, July 30.

Mr. W. G. Brewett had assumed charge of this school a few weeks before. Twenty-five children of school age were reported to be on the (Paul's) reserve. Of this number twenty-two were enrolled. The average attendance was three and one-half. Although this school has been in operation for a number of years the twenty-two pupils were all classified under standard I. The Indians agreed to send their children to school on the Saturday that I was there, but failed to fulfil the promise. I did not, therefore, hear or see the children in the class-room.

The school building was not in good repair. The sills were considerably decayed and the walls had settled. The floor was several inches higher in the centre than

along the walls. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Brewett offered to make the necessary repairs, gratis, if the material was placed on the ground.

Mr. Brewett holds a second-class Ontario certificate.

The St. Albert boarding and St. Joseph and White Whale Lake day schools are within the Edmonton agency.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is located on the Ermineskin reserve, Hobbema agency, and within one mile of the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

I inspected this school on September 27, 1904.

The staff then comprised : Rev. Sister St. Jean de la Croix, superioress; Sister Lutgarde, teacher; Sister Elzear, assistant teacher; Sister St. Flani, boys' seamstress, Sister St. Ferdinand, girls' seamstress; Sister St. Helen, laundress; Sister St. Sylvere, baker; Sister St. Clemener, cook; and Sister St. Eusebe, assistant cook.

There were twenty-seven boys and twenty three girls present, classified as follows:

Standard I.	24
" II.	4
" III.	11
" IV.	8
" VI.	3
Total.	50

The pupils were clean, well dressed, under the complete control of the teachers and recited their lessons very correctly and in audible tones. An examination of this kind would satisfy any one, I think, that Sisters St. Lutgarde and St. Elzear were proficient teachers and that Indian children can be induced to speak and read in an audible tone.

About twenty-two acres of land is inclosed with a post and wire fence. The buildings in connection with the institution are within this inclosure, so is the garden. The remainder is used for pasture grounds. The buildings are located on an elevated piece of ground. The natural drainage should, therefore, be good.

The building is frame, three stories with a basement. The main building is 40 x 50 feet and the annex about 20 x 25 feet.

The first floor of the main building contains the large class-room and the refectory. The class-room had twenty-eight patent desks, four black-boards, one box stove, an organ and the usual minor appliances that are required in such a room. The refectory contained four tables and other articles generally used in such rooms. The kitchen is adjoining and in the annex that I have referred to.

The dormitories are on the second and third floors. The one used by the boys had twenty-five iron bedsteads, with ample clean bedding, fifteen wash-basins on a long stand and apartments for the individual clothing of the boys. The girls' dormitory, on the third floor, contained twenty-seven bedsteads, five iron and twenty-two wood, on which there was plenty of clean bedding. Wardrobes, wash-basins and towels were here, too.

In the sewing-room, on the second floor, were observed samples of knitting and sewing that was done by the girls, and the work was excellent.

New floors of maple had recently been laid in the refectory, class-room, hall, kitchen and private apartments of the staff.

There is a good frame stable and five cows furnish sufficient milk for the staff and pupils, as well as a supply of butter for the staff. There were eight other head of cattle, two horses and a reasonable number of fowls.

There was not one case of sickness and I was informed that the health of the pupils had been satisfactory for a long period before.

There was an old building in use for a laundry. With this exception all the buildings were in good condition and meet the requirements. The building is heated with eleven stoves. Wood is fairly plentiful here and the cost is moderate. I noticed a great deal of horizontal pipe in connection with these eleven stoves. Soot is liable to lodge in horizontal pipe, catch fire, and the fire risk is, therefore, much greater.

The business affairs seemed to have been conducted on principles of economy. The receipts for the fiscal year 1903-04, were seventy-one dollars and one cent greater than the disbursements.

Sufficient garden stuff and roots were grown for the use of the institution. The industrial training of the boys is limited to the care of the stock, gardening and chores. The girls assist at cooking, baking and general housework, in addition to sewing, knitting and some fancy needle-work.

The pupils in attendance were drafted from the following points :—

Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency	18
Samson's reserve, Hobbema agency	8
Louis Bull's reserve, Hobbema agency	2
Enoch's reserve, Edmonton agency	15
Alexander's reserve, Edmonton agency	1
Michel's reserve, Edmonton agency	5
Non-treaty	1

LOUIS BULL'S DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school is located on the northwest portion of Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency. Louis Bull is the nominal chief of about seventy-eight Indians and the school has been named after him.

Mr. A. A. Goodhand, teacher.

I visited this school on September 27. There were three boys and four girls present. They were all in standard I, and had not made much headway even in this standard. The average attendance was about three. The attendance at this school has not been satisfactory either with regard to numbers or regularity. The teacher reports eleven children living in the vicinity of the school, six on the register and an average attendance during the fiscal year of 1904-05, of about four and one-quarter.

SAMSON'S DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school, too, is within the Hobbema agency and on Samson's reserve.

The teacher, Miss Klippart, holds a third-class normal certificate.

Thirty pupils are reported to be living within a reasonable distance of this school and twenty-eight have attended when it suited their notion to do so. The average attendance for the past fiscal year was four and a fraction.

I visited the school on September 26, and there were seven Indian children present. There were, too, twelve white children present. The latter belonged to the agent, clerk, interpreter and resident missionary. The white children have attended this school regularly and the example they have set the Indians in this particular has, unquestionably, been a good one. Moreover the attendance of the whites referred to, has encouraged the teacher in many ways.

One pupil is now reported to be in standard II, the others have not passed from standard I.

Miss Klippart seemed to be very much interested in the work and is a capable teacher. It is a great pity that the Indians will not send their children regularly to this school. The location of the school is central, the teacher is efficient and anxious to secure a large and regular attendance, but the parents, for petty reasons, have not encouraged her with a regular attendance of their children.

PEIGAN R.C. (SACRED HEART) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Peigan reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Father Doucet is the principal. Five sisters assist in the work.

I inspected this school on November 28, 1904. There were fourteen boys and twelve girls present, classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	13
" II.	7
" III.	6

The children read audibly and on the whole they seemed to be progressing in a satisfactory manner at all their studies.

There was a good supply of books and material to carry on the work. The children were clean, well clothed and obedient.

The site for the institution was very well chosen. It is near the Old Man's river, affording good drainage, yet not likely to be affected if this river overflows its banks, as it has been known to do on several occasions. The soil here, however, is very light and liable to shift with the high winds which frequent the valley in which this school is placed. The poor soil and high winds are not conducive to the growing of vegetables and there is, therefore, very little garden stuff grown here.

The main building is two and one-half stories, with an annex kitchen. To the rear of the kitchen is a building used for a laundry and the storage of coal. There is a well near the laundry door which supplies abundance of good water.

The buildings throughout were clean, and so were the premises. The dormitories contained a sufficient number of single iron bedsteads for the use of pupils and on each were spring mattresses, wool palliasses, sheets, blankets, quilts and a pillow. The bedding was clean and rooms well ventilated. There were individual wash-basins and towels in both the boys' and girls' dormitories.

There is not a great deal of opportunity here to train the boys at industrial work. Ranching is the chief industry on the reserve, but the school would hardly be justified in operating a ranch. The work is confined to the care of the garden, the two cows that are kept for milch purposes, and odd chores.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, darning and general housework.

On the whole this school was very well managed.

PEIGAN C.E. (VICTORIA HOME) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the English Church, and located near the western boundary of the Peigan reserve, within the valley of Pincher creek and about a mile from the Old Man's river. Brockett, a station on the Crowsnest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is about two miles distant from the institution.

The location for this school is a poor one. The Pincher creek overflowed its banks three times within six years and surrounded the building.

The school was inspected on November 29 and 30.

The Rev. W. R. Haynes is principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; Miss McWilliams, teacher; Miss Edwards, girls' matron; Mr. Ravensberg, assistant principal.

There were nineteen pupils in attendance, classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	14
" II.	3
" III.	2

These pupils read in such a low tone of voice that it was impossible to hear them a few feet away. The attention of both the principal and the teacher was directed

to this fact and a promise was given to try and provide a remedy. With this exception the tuition seems to have been carefully looked after.

Everything, inside and outside of the building, was tidily kept and the old motto, 'A place for everything and everything in its place,' apparently is the rule that is followed here.

The dormitories are roomy and well arranged for ventilation. The class-room has sixteen home-made desks therein that are not very well suited for the work. In other respects it was well supplied with maps, blackboard and other necessary material.

The buildings meet the requirements very well and are in good condition. With the exception of the class-room, which is heated by a large stove, the building is heated by two large furnaces. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

The dormitories contained all that was necessary for the comfort of the pupils.

The live stock at this institution consisted of two ponies, three cows, two heifer calves, two pigs and sixteen fowls.

About all the industrial work that can be given to the boys is the care of the stock, gardening and chores. The girls are trained at hand-sewing, knitting, darning, patching and general housework.

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the English Church and located on the Sarcee reserve.

I inspected this school on December 16 and 21. Principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims ; assistant principal, Mr. P. E. Stocken ; matron, Mrs. Stocken ; assistant matron, Miss Crawford.

The ten boys and six girls were classified as follows :

	Pupils.
Standard I	6
" III	4
" IV	4
" V	2

The children read audibly and very well and gave, too, definitions of the principal words in the lesson, which indicated a knowledge of the subject under consideration. The pupils in standards III, IV and V exhibited a fair knowledge in other subjects. The class organization, decorum and conduct generally compared favourably with most of the schools that I had visited.

Mr. Stocken holds no certificate of standing as a teacher. It was his opinion that he could qualify, on most subjects, for a second-class certificate.

The main building is in two parts, each one and a half story, and these two parts are connected with a building one story in height. It appeared to me to be a poorly constructed building and difficult to heat properly during cold and widly weather. It is heated by stoves and lighted with oil lamps.

Three cows are kept, to supply milk for the institution, and about twenty-five fowls.

The girls are taught sewing, mending, knitting, darning, baking and general housework. The boys do gardening, in season, and the chores. About half an acre of land is under cultivation. A hail-storm destroyed the entire crop of 1904.

The school is located on high banks of the Fish creek. The natural drainage is, therefore, good.

BLOOD C.E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the English Church and is located near the Blood reserve.

The school was inspected on January 25 and 26.

The staff was constituted as follows :—Rev. G. S. Gale, principal; Miss Wells, teacher; Miss Underwood, girls' matron; Miss Smith, assistant girls' matron; Miss VanBuskert, boys' matron; Mr. Yeomans, farm instructor; Mr. Gallway, assistant farm instructor.

There were nineteen boys and twenty-one girls enrolled, who were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	10
" III.	11
" V.	7
Not classified.	2

The two that were not classified had only recently been admitted.

Miss Wells holds a second-class certificate and is apparently an efficient teacher.

The pupils were well clothed, clean and recited very well, but not as audibly as I should like them to do. I was informed that they usually spoke in a higher tone of voice.

All subjects of the programme are taught and the children appeared to have a fair knowledge of the topics under review.

The pupils of standard V recited the whole of that beautiful poem 'The Prairies,'—author, William Cullen Bryant. I am impressed with the idea that it is repugnant to a majority of the Indian youths to be compelled to commit a long poem to memory. Indian children have a comparatively short school life and to my mind, these short periods should be used to lay a foundation of knowledge that is most likely to be of practical benefit when they return to their reserves, to be either farmers or farmers' wives, and not to burden their minds with long poems that will in no way assist them to provide bread and butter for themselves.

The buildings here are neatly located around a square of about two acres. The square is used as a playground. With the exception of the building used by the boys for a play-room and dormitory, all other buildings were in good condition and fairly meet the requirements. The building used for the classes is about 24 x 52 feet, with a high ceiling. In it were eleven patent and twenty-two home-made desks, several blackboards, teacher's table, chairs and an organ. This building is used for the regular Sabbath and weekly night services.

A hospital was at one time operated here. The building is not large, but it was in fairly good condition. It was not in use at the time of my visit. The matron had resigned a few months before, and no one had been appointed to take charge of the work.

All buildings have brick chimneys and are lighted with oil lamps.

There is a furnace under the building used by the boys, all other buildings are heated by stoves.

Ten cows are kept, to provide milk and butter for the institution, and about four hundred chickens were raised during the summer of 1904.

Ten acres of new land was broken and fifteen acres had been under oats. In addition there were about ten acres under roots and garden stuffs. The oats were cut when green for fodder and the roots yielded poorly owing to the drought.

The yield was reported to be: potatoes, three hundred bushels; turnips, one hundred bushels; carrots, ten bushels; green and ripe tomatoes, twenty bushels, and seven hundred heads of cabbage.

Boys over fourteen years of age assist at the farm-work, gardening and care of the stock. The girls of like age help at the house-work, do sewing, knitting, darning and mending clothing.

The buildings throughout were neat and clean and so were the premises and lands surrounding the buildings.

The quarter section of land on which these buildings are, is owned by the church.

A new building is much needed here for boys' quarters. The one in use is dark and dismal and unfit for habitation.

BLOOD R.C. (IMMACULATE CONCEPTION) BOARDING SCHOOL.

Inspected on January 30. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and located on the Blood reserve.

The staff consisted of Rev. Father Levern, O.M.I., as principal, and the reverend sisters; Sister Girard, superioress; Sister St. Patrick, teacher; Sister St. Marie Debonsecours, seamstress; Sister St. Majorique, boys' matron; Sister St. Terese, girls' matron, and Sister St. Joseph, cook.

The building is a balloon frame. The central portion is thirty-six feet square, three stories in height. There are wings on the three sides. The rear wing is 20 x 30 feet, three stories, and the two side wings 32 x 36 feet, each. A cupola covers a bell on the front of the central portion of the building. The building is in good condition and the perspective pleasing to the eye.

There are large playgrounds, neatly inclosed with a post and picket fence. Separate grounds are allotted for boys and girls.

The building is heated by two furnaces and oil lamps, are used for lighting purposes.

The girls' dormitory contained seventeen single iron bedsteads, on which there were wool mattresses, sheets, blankets, quilt, pillow and a white spread, on each. There was a stand between the rows of beds and on this stand were individual wash-basins, towels and soap. The boys' dormitory was likewise furnished, only that there were twenty-one iron bedsteads.

Ventilation of the dormitories was secured by opening the windows.

There were four hand fire-extinguishers and twenty-four grenades at various parts of the building.

With the exception of the play-rooms, the walls of all rooms are lathed and plastered.

The Belly river is a few hundred feet to the west of this school. This river overflowed its banks during June of 1902 and covered the land around and about the school.

About two and one-half acres of land is cultivated, but the rainfall during the season of 1904, was very meagre and in consequence there was a very light crop.

The boys assist at the garden work, milk, do the bread-making and the chores. The girls assist at cooking and general housework, sewing, knitting, darning and dressmaking.

There is a good well of water for domestic use. River water is used for laundry purposes.

The earning power of the school was limited to thirty pupils. There were thirty-eight pupils enrolled, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	26
" II	4
" III	8

I was informed that three of the most advanced pupils had been transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow, a few months before. The pupils seemed to be a little timid. They, however, read fairly well, but in too low a tone. The writing books were on the whole clean and the penmanship legible and in some instances very creditable.

The children were well clothed and clean and the building and premises tidily kept.

The class-room contained twelve patent forms, two benches, one desk, two blackboards, four maps and a supply of books and other material. Seven more forms are required for the children then in attendance.

BULL HORN DAY SCHOOL.

This school is located nearer the southern portion of the Blood reserve than is the Immaculate Conception boarding school. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Mr. C. H. Collinson was the teacher and misisonary in charge.

I visited this school on February 1, 1905. There were no pupils present. It was a very cold day for children to turn out, but on looking over the register, and from information received from Mr. Collinson and others, I concluded that it was not on the extremely cold days only that the attendance was 'nil.'

I understand this school has since been closed, and in my opinion that was the best course to adopt.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is also known as the High River school from the fact that it is located on the High river. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

I arrived at this institution on March 25, and left it on April 3.

The staff comprised: Rev. Father Naessens, principal; Messrs. H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal; Charles Gilchrist, senior teacher; F. W. Dennehy, junior teacher; Brother John Morkin, engineer, &c.; Brother Thomas Morkin, farmer; A. C. Smith, baker and butcher; the reverend sisters: Sister Dubord, superioress; Sister St. Mathurin, assistant matron; Sister Mongrain, girls' teacher; Sister Adele, laundress; Sister Leblanc, cook; Sister Gertrude, assistant cook; and Sister St. Gregoric, seamstress.

The Rev. Sister Weeks was at this institution at that time for the purpose of giving the girls instructions in the art of nursing. This sister is not, however, a regular member of the staff.

Mr. Gilchrist holds a second-class non-professional, and Mr. Dennehy a second-class certificate. Sister Mongrain has no certificate of standing as a teacher.

There were sixty-one boys and twenty-two girls on the grant-earning roll and nine non-earning pupils of mixed blood.

Five pupils from the Blood reserve arrived while I was at the school. The other seventy-eight were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	16
" II	18
" III	22
" IV	18
" V	3
" VI	1

Since the last inspection, June, 1903, there were twelve pupils discharged, seventeen admitted and three died.

Class work is carried on each Saturday forenoon in lieu of the afternoon of each Wednesday.

During the whole year the pupils of the senior division follow the half-day system, i.e., they attend class during either the fore or afternoon, and work on the farm, or about the stables, during the other half of each week day. This system, of course, does not tend to advance them in class work. It is, however, considered, by those who have had opportunities to study the Indian question, that the youths of the present

Indian generation are likely to be better citizens if they can be taught how to work and imbued with a willingness to do it, in preference to gaining their livelihood by leaning on others, than to start out on life's journey with a literary education.

The class-rooms were equipped with all necessary furniture, material and appliances generally to carry on the work.

All subjects of the programme are carefully taught and the pupils appeared to be interested and gaining knowledge in a satisfactory manner.

There are over sixteen hundred acres of land in connection with this institution. Of this area about one hundred and seventy acres are under cultivation. The acreage and yields were :—

73 acres of oats, yielding 2,012 bushels ; 4 acres of wheat, yielding 50 bushels ; 13 acres of barley, yielding 100 bushels ; 22 acres of roots, yielding 8,000 bushels turnips, 1,200 bushels potatoes ; 6 acres of brome grass, yielding 40 tons.

A sufficient quantity of vegetables was grown in the garden for home use, and besides, five hundred tons of prairie hay were put up for the stock.

Eighteen acres of new land was broken and fifty acres summer-fallowed.

The estimated value of the live stock on hand was six thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars. Besides, there were then fifty head of steers in the stable feeding. These steers were ownd by Messrs. P. Burns & Co. During the winter of 1903-4, forty-four head were fattened for the same firm, and the school in this way converted some of the roots, hay and labour into nine hundred and forty dollars. It was my opinion that about thirteen hundred dollars would be gained in a similar manner from the stock-feeding operations that were in progress at the time I was at the school.

The work of caring for these cattle was principally done by the Indian boys.

Surplus potatoes to the value of four hundred dollars were sold at the beginning of April.

Within the last two years there has been erected a stable covering 32 x 128 feet. There is a loft over this stable for the storage of hay. This building is used for stabling the animals when fattening. A cow shed, 104 x 28 feet, has also been erected.

The following improvements have also been made : engine-room ceiled ; metallic ceiling placed on the dining-room and on a portion of the senior boys' class-room; a complete steam heating plant placed in the boys' home, and an acetylene gas plant for lighting both boys' and girls' homes.

I was informed that the new heating appliances gave splendid satisfaction. Less attention is needed than the discarded hot-air furnaces required, and there is a smaller consumption of fuel and abundance of heat during the very coldest weather.

The accommodation supplied for the pupils and staff at this institution is good. There are ample beds, bedding, recreation-rooms within the buildings and playgrounds for both sexes. Buildings and grounds were clean and tidily kept.

The drainage appeared to be first-class and the children were enjoying good health.

The children were well clothed and got three good meals every day.

The location of this institution is a very good one. About the only objectionable feature is, that it is twelve miles from the nearest railway station—DeWinton.

The department provided the land, erected the buildings, has kept them in repair, paid for the heating and gas plants and a good deal of the furnishings within the buildings and pays a per capita grant of one hundred and thirty dollars to meet the operating expenses.

The institution is now in a good financial standing, carefully managed by a competent staff and doing good work.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located on the north bank of the Red Deer river and about five miles from the town of the same name.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the per capita grant is one hundred and thirty dollars per annum.

The inspection was made during the month of May.

The location, from some standpoints, is a pretty one. It is, however, not as convenient as it might have been when the selection was made and land then could have been purchased for a much less sum per acre than it costs now, to free the school land of small timber and scrub.

Two years ago there were seventy-five acres of the school land under cultivation. Since then one hundred and fifty acres have been cleared, and is now under crop, at an expense of about three thousand dollars.

There are two hundred and twenty-five acres now under cultivation.

The staff of the institution was as follows :—

Rev. J. P. Rice, principal; T. H. Lockhart, assistant principal; W. W. Foster, carpenter; J. B. Griffith, farmer; T. A. McMahon, assistant farmer; Miss Kingston, matron and nurse ; Miss Pearce, teacher of senior division; Miss D. Young, teacher of junior division; Miss L. Young, seamstress; Miss Eyre, laundress and assistant-matron, and Mrs. Stein, cook.

There were eighty-one pupils enrolled and classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	35
" II.	11
" III.	13
" IV.	17
" V.	5

Fifty-four pupils attended the senior division and twenty-seven the junior division-rooms.

The half-day system is followed here, i.e., about one-half of the pupils of the senior classes devote either the fore or the afternoons to industrial work.

Miss Pearce, holds a second, and Miss Young, a third-class certificate.

The discipline, in and outside of the class-rooms, seems to be well maintained.

The senior class-room is located on the third floor of a brick building that was put up at a later period than the first structure. It is roomy and commands a good view over the farm and over the bottom-lands and hills to the south of the river.

The junior class-room is on the third floor of the original building. It is entirely too small for a class-room. The sewing-room, on the same floor and in the same building, is much the larger of the two rooms, and although it is not well adapted for a class-room, it was, in my opinion, the best of the two, and I advised the reverend principal to change the uses of the two rooms.

The examination of the senior division would have been much more satisfactory, if the pupils had spoken in a louder tone. A majority of the schools seem to be likewise unsatisfactory. There are a few, I am pleased to note some exceptions, where this is not the case and the question naturally arises, is it the fault of the teachers ?

The full programme is followed and the pupils apparently were making fair progress, notwithstanding their timidity.

The smaller pupils, junior division, did better in respect to speaking audibly than the senior division.

This institution now has an abundant supply of good water. A well was sunk a few hundred yards northerly from the buidings and a horse-power is used to lift the water therefrom and force it into the stable, school buildings and the principal's residence.

A number of changes are required in these buildings to adapt them for the accommodation of eighty pupils and a portion of the staff. The original building is of sandstone and it is a substantial structure. It was, however, divided for the accommodation of about fifty pupils and with a laundry in the basement.

The Smead-Dowd system of heating was installed and afterwards it apparently was partially abandoned. The interior, in my opinion, requires a general overhauling and a number of changes made, particularly the removal of the laundry from the basement, as the steam and odour from it permeates the dining-room, kitchen and other apartments.

The brick building used for boys' dormitory, play-room, senior classes and other purposes is heated by a hot-air furnace.

Oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

The Missionary Society contributed fourteen hundred and fifty-four dollars towards the support of this school during the fiscal year of 1902-03, and during the following year three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars. A considerable portion of the last-named sum was expended on land improvements that may eventually recoup the society, at least check further inroads into its treasury, by placing the institution in a position partially to sustain the school from the sale of grain grown on the additional land that was cleared and the growing of all the roots and vegetables that are required for home use. It was expected that the earnings from the department would meet practically all operating expenses during the fiscal year recently closed.

The children were clean and comfortably dressed, but I observed a number of wants in the way of new furniture, and that some outlay would soon be necessary towards providing new bedding and odds and ends here and there, throughout the entire institution. The crop this season, which I hear is very promising, will, I hope, place this school in a good financial position.

Live stock having an approximate value of four thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars, was held here on March 31, last.

The area of land in connection with this institution is about eleven hundred and thirty-four acres. A section of this land (640 acres) is about two miles distant from the home farm.

It was set apart for the use of the institution for hay and pasturage purposes. The distance of this section of land from the headquarters of the school, practically precludes its use for the pasturage of work horses and milch cows and necessitates the hauling of hay for the distance stated herein.

The senior boys assist at all branches of the farm work, care of stock, gardening and chores. The senior girls are taught general housekeeping, sewing, mending, darning and laundry work.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is located about three miles from the city of Calgary and on the Bow river. There are about two hundred and eighty acres of land in connection.

The department assumes the total cost of maintenance of the school.

I inspected this institution during the month of July, and the staff then comprised: Rev. G. H. Hogbin, principal; Chas. King, teacher; R. H. Young, farmer, Mrs. Hogbin, matron; Mrs. Marriott, cook; Miss Dunlop, housekeeper, and J. D. Lafferty, M.D., medical officer.

Mr. King holds a second-class non-professional teacher's certificate.

There were twenty-seven boys enrolled, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	2
" II.	10
" III.	6
" IV.	4
" V.	5

Thirteen pupils have since been discharged, which will leave fourteen pupils in the institution.

Those discharged have homes at the following named reserves: Blood, Peigan, Sarcee and Blackfoot.

The classes were examined on July 8. The majority of the pupils write legibly and neatly, read audibly and well, and from the definitions they gave of the principal words in the text, I concluded they fairly understood the subject under review. Mr. King apparently is interested in the progress of the boys and was doing his utmost to advance them.

The pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the past year.

This school was opened during December, 1896, or has been nearly nine years in operation. Since that date ninety-four boys have been enrolled, fourteen are reported as dead, which will leave eighty graduates and pupils. Of the number enrolled, sixteen have been trained in carpentry, but four of this number are reported to be dead.

The main building is of sandstone, and the appearance on the outside is fairly pleasing to the eye. Something, however, is radically wrong with the building or heating appliances, or both, for the cost of heating it is too excessive, and then I was informed that the cold was almost unbearable within it during the cold weather.

The outbuildings, their uses and conditions are: a frame carpenter-shop, in good condition; ice, meat and dairy building, in good condition; frame stable, in good condition; open shed, built of logs, placed upright, with a shingle roof, in good condition; frame laundry and bakery, in good condition; this house is now occupied by the principal for living quarters.

In addition there is an open shed, partially constructed of logs, placed upright, 24 x 60 feet, that is intended for the storage of implements when completed. It yet requires a roof.

The dwelling occupied by Farmer Young, is in a dilapidated condition and it is questionable whether it would be wise to make any expenditure on it.

The fire-appliances appear to be ample. They consist of: a McRobie chemical installation, located in the basement, with a hose on each floor, a stand-pipe from the bottom of the tank, which is located in the attic, to the basement and a hose connection on each floor. A dozen fire-pails, too, are within the reach of the staff when required, together with four fire-axes.

The boys work on the farm, in the garden, milk, bake, feed and care for the stock and do the general chores.

There is no carpenter-instructor employed at the present time.

The farming operations during the season of 1904, comprised and yielded: twenty-two acres of oats, yielding 200 bushels; six acres of barley, frozen; four acres of potatoes, yielding 250 bushels; and eight acres of carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips and garden stuff, yielded 4,000 pounds.

This season about forty-nine acres are under crop.

Grubs did a great deal of damage to the turnips and garden vegetables and sweet grass has taken possession of a considerable portion of the cultivated land.

Eight cows, on an average, were milked during the past fiscal year, and besides supplying the table with milk, there were four hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter made.

Two small blocks of land, lying between the buildings, have been planted with young trees. They are thriving, and from present appearances I think the greater number will grow.

MCDOUGALL ORPHANAGE.

This institution is also known as the Morley boarding school. It is located on the north side of the Bow river and about eight miles from a railway station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, of the same name. This school is in close proximity to the northeastern limit of the Stony reserve and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

I visited this institution near the beginning of the present month, and found six boys and nine girls present. There were, however, forty-two pupils enrolled and classified, at the expiration of the fiscal year, as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	20
" II	3
" III	12
" IV	7

Mr. J. W. Niddrie was the principal of this school for several years, and only resigned the position at the expiration of the past fiscal year. Mr. C. B. Oakley assumed the principalship about the end of July. The staff, as now composed, is as follows : Mr. C. B. Oakley, principal ; Miss Jull, matron ; Miss Rowles, cook ; Miss Gibson, laundress ; and Mrs. Ralstone, seamstress.

Owing to the absence of the twenty-eight pupils referred to herein, the examination was not a satisfactory one. Those present read fairly well and in a moderately loud tone. The penmanship of both the pupils that were present and those who were absent, was evidence to me that the teacher had been very successful in advancing the pupils in this direction.

I was informed that the parents secured their children about the end of the fiscal year and on the promise that they would return them to the school within three weeks' time. I was also told that it has been the custom at this institution, since its inauguration, to allow the parents to take their children home during every vacation and return them, presumably, at various times and under various conditions. This lax management of this school is neither to the advantage of the pupils nor their parents and it seems to me to be placing the teacher at a great disadvantage, as a great deal of control and general advance is lost when the children are allowed to be away for weeks at a time.

There are over eleven hundred acres of land in connection with this school. This land is well adapted for pasturage, but not for farming, owing to liability of summer frosts. No farming is now carried on, in fact I failed to locate any garden stuff growing. About forty head of cattle are now owned by the institution.

The main building is heated by two hot-air furnaces and lighted by oil lamps. The furnaces were recently overhauled and they probably will now give better satisfaction than they have done for some time previous to the time they were repaired.

The basement is divided into three parts and for the following uses : girls' play-room, boys' wash and bath-room and girls' bath and wash-room. The two furnaces are located in these rooms.

The girls' play-room was in a fair state of repair and the girls' bath and wash-room, too, was in fair order, considering it had a rough board floor therein. The boys' bath and wash-room was in a bad state of repair and unfit for any kind of use. It was, to my mind, a discredit to the institution. The upper portions of the building were in fair condition, but an application of some sort of wall preparation on most of the rooms would improve both the appearance and healthfulness. Annexed to the main building is a log one, that is used for laundry, and to this is attached a poor construction that was in use for a dairy, at least one portion of it, the other portion apparently had been used for meat or vegetable storage. The roof, however, had fallen in and this portion of the structure was not in use. The dairy portion appeared to be kept as clean as it was possible to keep it.

A log-walled building, a few yards from the main building, is divided into two parts. One portion was in use for the storage of groceries, the other portion seems to have been used for the cutting and storage of fuel. The latter portion did not bear evidences of having been cleaned for a considerable period. I particularly refer to the untidiness of some portions of this school's premises for the reason that, if there is one point more than another that the Indians and their children require tuition

on, it is cleanliness and tidiness, and I know that precept counts for little with an Indian if it is not backed up by example.

The class-room is a separate building some distance from the main one. It was found to be in good condition and order, with the exception of the forms, which are home-made and not secured to the floor.

Within the past year a water system was put in at this institution. There was a flowing spring on the hillside about a third of a mile distant from the school. This spring was connected to the school with pipes, placed below the frost level, and now there is an abundance of good water within the main building.

I trust that Mr. Oakley may be successful in placing this school in a better position than it now holds. I am persuaded that he will make an honest attempt to do so any way.

OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the western portion of the Blackfoot reserve and is under the auspices of the English Church.

About four years ago this church was operating two boarding schools on this reserve, one known as the White Eagle, and located within a few miles of the old Blackfoot crossing, and the present Old Sun school. The White Eagle institution was used exclusively for boys and the Old Sun's entirely for girls. There were only about thirty pupils enrolled at the two institutions and the expense of maintaining two staffs, heating both buildings and in other ways almost duplicating the expense, was thought to be a waste of energy and money. The two schools were then amalgamated and since that time the work has been entirely carried on at the Old Sun's building.

This institution was inspected on August 21.

There are fourteen girls and twenty-one boys on the grant-earning list, and there are, besides, four Indian children in attendance who are too young to be so placed under the school regulations. They are aged three, four and five years.

Four of the earning pupils were ill and not in the class-room. They are classified under standard IV.

Those actually in attendance on the day of inspection were classified as follows:

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
" II.	7
" III.	5
" IV.	10
	31

Standard I.—Pupils read audibly, but there was a tendency to drawl; spelling correct; definitions of words in lesson, sufficiently correct to satisfy one that they understood the substance of the subject.

Standard II.—Pupils read audibly, but lacked in emphasis; spelling, correct; definitions of principal works in lesson, fairly correct, but slow in replying.

Standard III and IV used third reader. This class speak and read in an audible tone of voice; spell correctly; gave fairly good definitions of words in lesson and did better as regards emphasizing.

The arithmetic classes did ont exhibit any marked degree of cleverness. There was room for improvement in penmanship and tidiness of their writing-books. The compositions were fairly creditable and so was the work in other branches.

When Miss Wanless accepted the position of teacher at this school, about two years ago, the children could not be induced to speak above a whisper, now they read and answer questions in a tone that can be heard from one end of the class-room to the other.

Miss Wanless holds a second-class American teacher's certificate.

The class-room is a separate building from the home. It is roomy with a high ceiling and meets the requirements fairly well during moderately cold and warm weather. When it is cold and windy, however, it cannot be kept warm and free from draughts. The old home-made forms, which should have been discarded years ago, are still in use in the class-room. The blackboards require one or more coats of black to make them suitable for the uses they are required for. There was a fair supply of material on hand. A requisition had gone forward for some articles that were required.

The home in which the pupils and staff reside is unfit for use. It is located on a low flat piece of land and with little natural drainage. The ceilings are low and the foundation timbers are partially in the earth and without proper foundations of stone. The sanitary condition of the building is not good. The dormitories are small with low ceilings and, in my opinion, not fit for use.

There are a sufficient number of single iron beds for all the children and a sufficiency of bedding.

There is a small piece of land under cultivation. In it are potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables.

The bigger boys do the gardening, care for the stock and do chores. The girls are taught sewing, mending, knitting and general housework of one kind or another.

The staff is constituted as follows: Rev. Canon Stocken, principal; Rev. Stanley Stocken, assistant principal ; Mrs. Stanley Stocken, matron ; Mrs. Joule, girls' matron; Miss Tranter, cook; Miss Wanless, teacher, and Mr. A. R. Griffin, gardener and general worker.

The health of the pupils has not been good. Four are now ill and during the last fiscal year, I notice from the hospital returns, seventeen have been, on an average, treated for one ailment or another, during the entire year. I attribute the cause to the unsanitary condition of the school and unsanitary location.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is located on the Blackfoot reserve and within a few miles of the old Blackfoot crossing over the Bow river.

This school is under the direct guidance of the Roman Catholic Church.

The location of this institution is a very good one. It is within a few yards of the edge of a bank that is about thirty feet higher than the Bow river bottom-lands. The natural drainage is, therefore, good and with possibilities to carry out easily any artificial drainage that at any time may be considered advantageous. It is within three miles of Cluny station.

This school was inspected on August 24, and the staff as then constituted was as follows: Rev. Father Riou, O.M.I., as principal; and the reverend sisters; Sister Clarissa, superioress; Sister Antheline, teacher; Sister Louis Lenon, girls' matron; Sister Mary, boys' matron; Sister Louis Albut, cook, and Miss Rush seamstress.

There are eleven girls and nineteen boys enrolled and classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	14
" II.	2
" III.	11
" IV.	3

I question whether there is a more efficient teacher within this inspectorate than the Rev. Sister Antheline. She has complete control of the pupils and they are neither timid nor bold.

All the children read and speak in audible tones and there is, therefore, no good ground for complaining on this score with the pupils, or the teacher either, at this institition.

The pupils in the advanced classes not only read in an audible tone, but emphasized and noted the punctuation as well.

The programme of studies is followed and the pupils are well up in all branches of the work.

There are nine home-made desks in use, which are too few for the number of the pupils enrolled, and, moreover, they are not well adapted for use in a modern class-room. With this exception the class-room is fairly well supplied with the necessary material to carry on the work.

There is ample accommodation within this institution for at least forty pupils. The main portion is two and one-half stories high and thirty-six feet square with two wings two stories in height, each 32 x 36 feet. In addition there is an annex two stories, 20 x 50 feet.

Both girls' and boys' dormitories are large and well furnished with sufficient single iron bedsteads and plenty of good and clean bedding.

There are separate playgrounds for the boys and girls, and both were tidily kept.

There is a garden in connection, in which there were about two acres under potatoes and three-quarters of an acre under vegetables of one sort or another.

The boys do gardening, care for the four cows and help to put up a sufficient quantity of hay for the cows, four head of young cattle and for the four horses which are kept for work about the institution.

The girls are taught in all branches of cooking, sewing, darning and mending clothes.

The building is heated with one furnace and a number of stoves and is lighted by oil lamps.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good for a long period.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are no Indian schools within this inspectorate that are not referred to within this report.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Inspector.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, INSPECTORATE OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
1076 PENDER STREET,
VANCOUVER, September 21, 1905.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the first annual report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools in this inspectorate, from October, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

SQUAMISH INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is at North Vancouver, Fraser River agency. It was inspected on November 9, 1904. The staff consists of : Sister Mary Amy, principal ; Sister M. Eugene, matron ; Sister M. Felician, girls' teacher ; Sister M. Jerome, boys' teacher ; Sister M. Anatolie, cook ; R. F. Richard, O.M.I., chaplain.

Enrolment.—The number of pupils enrolled was fifty-nine : thirty-two girls and twenty-seven boys.

Attendance.—The fifty-nine pupils were all present. They were recruited from Squamish, Howe Sound, and villages in the Fraser River agency.

Classification.—The pupils, both boys and girls, were divided into six classes, ranging from the first primer to the sixth reader. The number in each grade is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	31
" II	14
" III	5
" IV	0
" V	7
" VI	2
Total	59

Results of Examination.—The examination was most satisfactory. The pupils not only read well, but showed they knew the meaning of the words.

The writing and spelling were neat and good. The arithmetic both on slate and blackboard was well done.

General Condition of School Work.—The general condition is good. An excellent tone prevails ; the entire staff are much interested in their duties, and all work in harmony for the common good.

Equipment.—The class-rooms are clean and well equipped with all that is necessary for successful work, and all was in good order.

Industries.—*Garden.*—Between three and four acres are worked for vegetables and flowers, and are well kept. There were very good crops of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, peas, &c.

Buildings.—I examined all the buildings, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, and store-rooms, and found all clean and in perfect order.

I was pleased with the general condition of this school, and with the very satisfactory training both girls and boys are receiving. I also inspected this school on March 17. Staff was the same as on my former visit, also the number of pupils. Satisfactory progress had been made during the interval, and the children were all well behaved.

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is situated just east of Mission Junction and in the Fraser River agency. It was inspected on December 12. The staff comprised : Rev. J. Tavernier, principal ; Rev. J. P. Collins, band master ; Mr. J. O'Neil, farm instructor ; Rev. Sister M. Stanislas, matron ; Sister M. Rogation, teacher of big boys ; Sister M. Monica, teacher of small boys ; Sister M. Martha, teacher of big girls ; Sister M. Conception, teacher of small girls ; Sister M. Prosper, cook, boys' department, and Sister M. Michael, cook, girls' department.

Enrolment.—Pupils enrolled, eighty-five ; present at inspection, eighty-three ; two were absent, one sick and one visiting friends by permission.

Classification of pupils :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	5	7	12
" II	7	8	15
" III	15	12	27
" IV	13	10	23
" V	2	4	6
" VI	0	2	2
Total	42	43	85

Results of Examination.—The pupils read well, the higher grades especially, loud and distinctly. The spelling was particularly correct and without hesitation. The writing good. Copy and exercise books were found neat, clean and nicely ornamented with small coloured maps and drawings made by the pupils. The children were questioned about geography. They readily named and pointed out on the map the provinces of the Dominion of Canada and their respective capital cities, the most important lakes and rivers of the country, as well as the principal mountain ranges and the highest peaks thereof. The arithmetic, oral, written and blackboard was very good. The girls were most advanced.

General Condition of School Work.—The school was found to be in a prosperous condition, the classes well conducted and doing good work. The school hours were : in the morning from 8 to 12 ; in the afternoon, 1.15 to 2 ; band practice ; 2 to 6 p.m. school time.

Equipment of Class-room.—The supply of reading-books, slates, copy-books, maps and blackboards is suitable and sufficient. The teacher had already asked for some books, dictionaries, histories of Canada and geographies.

Sanitary Condition.—The children looked healthy ; only one boy was sick and he was recovering.

Buildings.—All were inspected and found to be in good order, the dormitories and school-rooms lofty, brightly lighted and hygienic in every respect ; every part of the school buildings was very clean and all was satisfactory.

Inspected again on May 8. The staff was the same as at time of last visit. Sixteen pupils had been discharged, but their places had been filled by new pupils, making the enrolment the same. Present at inspection, eighty-three, absent, two.

Very fair progress had been made since former visit. I found all to be in a satisfactory condition. The boys' building had been freshly painted and looked very well. This school does good work, and the large farm and garden are well kept. The principal and staff deserve great credit.

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, YALE (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)

The school was inspected on November 15. The staff consists of Sister Amy, superior, principal; Miss Kelly, B.A., Miss B. Moody, Mrs. Woodward, Sister Agatha, C.A.H., teachers ; Miss Main, matron.

Enrolment.—Thirty-one, present at inspection, twenty-eight. Three absent visiting friends by permission.

Classification of pupils—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	3
" III.	5
" IV.	5
" V.	5
" VI.	7
Total.	31

Results of Examination.—The reading was clear, distinct and good. Spelling and geography very fair. History good. Singing and reciting excellent. Questions were answerd quickly and correctly. Miss Kelly is very devoted to her work, hence the good results. The girls were clean, bright and clever. The class work was above the average. The school was well supplied with reading and copy-books and other material; also fully equipped with desks, blackboards and maps.

Gardening.—In the large garden all kinds of vegetables are grown. The girls assist in the garden.

Discipline.—The children are well behaved and little punishment is required.

The staff is efficient and painstaking, and the whole institution is in a good condition. I was highly pleased with my visit.

Inspected this school again on May 10. There were no changes in the staff. Present at inspection, thirty-three. Five children had been admitted and one discharged since my last visit. These girls were very bright and had made favourable progress. Everything was clean from kitchen to attic. The discipline was excellent.

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school is situated at Chilliwack, Fraser River agency.

Inspected December 13. The staff consists of: Rev. Joseph Hall, principal; Miss Sarah Sprott, matron; Miss H. E. Young, cooking teacher; Miss Ella Toop, assistent-matron; John A. Martin, farm instructor; George A. Horel, carpenter; Jane Toop, sewing teacher; Frances M. Kinley, school teacher; Louise Peregrine, primary teacher; Robt. Marshall, band instructor; Annie Johnson, laundry teacher.

Enrolment.—Number on roll, eighty-three. Present at inspection, seventy-six. Absent, seven.

Classification of pupils :—

	No. Present.	No. Absent.	Total.
Standard I.	7	1	8
" II.	20	1	21
" III.	20	2	22
" IV.	15	2	17
" V.	10	1	11
" VI.	4	..	4
	76	7	83

I examined the children in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. They answered remarkably well. The writing was good. At this school the kindergarten work was especially excellent.

General Condition.—The general condition of the school is excellent. The teachers all appear to be devoted to their work.

Equipment of Class-rooms.—The class-rooms are suitable, and blackboards, maps, books, slates and all school material sufficient.

Industries.—The boys are taught all kinds of housework ; farming, including care of stock, ploughing, sowing, cultivating, teaming, reaping, dairying ; feeding for dairying and for fattening cattle ; blacksmithing, baking and bread-making.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework, including care of rooms, laundry-work, cooking, sewing, darning, fancy-work and music.

Farming.—Land under cultivation, ninety acres. Good crops were raised last season.

Live Stock.—Horses, six; milk cows, eleven; heifers, seven ; beef cattle, two ; calves, seven; pigs, seventy-two; poultry, two dozen fowls.

Dairy.—Value of cream sold to creamery and used in institute for eight months ended December 31, 1904, approximately $296.60.

Carpentry.—The foreman has had a number of boys working on the new building for the principal's residence. All the work so far has been done by the pupils and the instructor.

Fire Protection.—The building is provided with fire-escapes, a force-pump, buckets, fireman's axes, fire-extinguishers, and has taps on all the floors connected with water-tanks, and hose always ready.

Admissions and Discharges.—Since July 1, six pupils had been admitted and twelve discharged. Strict discipline is enforced without much trouble, and moral suasion is generally sufficient.

Buildings.—Size of main building, 39 x 105 feet. The extreme width including the kitchen annex at the rear and the tower at the front is 63 feet. There are three flats and a basement, occupying the entire area under the building.

Three barns, a kindergarten or primary school building, a frame one-story cottage, 26 x 34 feet, for the farm instructor's family; a frame building, 20 x 75 feet, containing in its different sections flour-room, vegetable-room, shoe-shop drying-room, wood-shed and carpenter-shop. Also a poultry-house, one root-cellar, a granary, wagon-house, a bake-house, a tank-house connected with the windmill, and a pig-pen.

A principal's residence is sorely needed and is under construction. When this is completed, there will be sufficient accommodation for the staff.

At this school a class of three was prepared for the entrance examination to the high schools of the province. All of these passed. In all departments the school is doing excellent work.

SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is in the Fraser River agency.

Inspected on December 27 and 28. This is a new school and was only opened in July. The staff is constituted as follows:—

Sister Teresine, principal; Sister St. Owen and Sister St. Denis, boys' teachers; Sister Victorien and Sister Stephanus, girls' teachers. Sister Mary Colombe, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Enrolment.—Pupils enrolled, forty-six; present at inspection, forty-four. Recruited at Sechelt.

Classification of pupils—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	18	26	44
" II.	..	..	..
" III.	..	2	2
	18	28	46

When the school was opened in July, none of these children (except three who had attended Squamish boarding school) knew the letters. The progress that they have made is remarkable, and I cannot speak too highly of the advancement made by the pupils in their studies. The children present a good appearance and are well instructed as regards manners and conduct. The band played very nicely, and boys and girls recited in good style, and for so short a time at school, showed considerable ability.

The Indian parents on this reserve are very much interested in the education of their children, and they themselves undertook to build the school. The original estimate was to put up a building to cost $6,000, and they would by hand-logging pay for this. When they commenced they were getting $7.50 per thousand for the logs. But before they got their logs ready for market, the price went down to $4. This was a very great disappointment to the Indians. They have paid over $4,000 on the building. The fact that they should pay off $4,000, shows how they value education.

Equipment of Class-rooms.—Material is sufficient and all in good order.

Industries.—The children are all taught household work, &c. The land is not yet prepared for gardening.

Buildings.—The building is frame, with stone foundation, three stories high and dormer roof, the plan of same being in the form of a 'T'; dimensions of main building 60 x 36 feet, and back wing 30 x 28 feet. At each extremity of the main building there is an 18 x 12 feet wing, containing stairways, lavatories, bath-rooms, &c. Exclusive of these latter, there are twenty rooms and a number of closets, clothes' presses, &c. The building is lathed and plastered throughout, with 4-feet wainscotting in school-rooms, stairways, passages, &c.

The general condition of the school is good and the staff are doing splendid work.

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is in the Cowichan agency. Inspected on November 22 and 23 and again on March 21 and 22.

The staff consisted of: Rev. G. Donckele, principal; Rev. J. A. VanNevel, teacher; E. Schnee, carpenter; J. M. Reiard, shoemaker; Sr. Mary Albert, matron; Sr. Mary Zenaude, teacher; Sr. Mary Evariste, assistant matron; Sr. Mary Victor, cook.

There were sixty-three pupils enrolled; present at inspection, thirty-two boys and twenty-eight girls; three absent by leave. Recruited from Fraser River and Cowichan agencies.

Pupils are classified as follows:—

	Boys	Absent.	Girls.	Absent.	Total
Standard I.	6	..	5	..	11
" II.	5	1	6	..	12
" III.	7	..	5	1	13
" IV.	6	..	5	..	11
" V.	6	..	7	1	14
" VI.	2	..	0	..	2
	32	1	28	2	63

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography, map-drawing and Canadian history were very good. On my second visit I was pleased with the progress made since the first inspection. The general condition of school work is very good. Regular hours for school from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. for boys, except the trades apprentices, who work either morning or afternoon; for the girls, class-hours are from 9 a.m. to 12, and from 4 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. There is sufficient material and all in good condition

Industries.—Of farm land there is about seventy acres under fence; about thirty-five under cultivation. All the boys help at the farm work.

There are ten milk cows, one heifer, three yearlings, one bull, two horses, two sows, one boar; and sixteen sucking pigs sold lately. All the stock is well cared for. Of poultry there are one hundred and twenty-five hens and fifteen large geese.

In the girls' industrial department there are nine sewing-machines in use.

The senior pupils make the girls' clothing and part of the boys.' they are proficient also in fancy-work, lace-work, lace-making and embroidery. The junior girls attend to the darning. Rewards are occasionally given.

Since my first visit three new pupils were admitted and four discharged with the consent of Superintendent Vowell.

The new addition to the girls' home was finished and is a great improvement. The school is doing excellent work. The principal and his staff work in harmony and with great zeal to make the school the success it is.

DAY SCHOOLS OF COWICHAN AGENCY.

QUAMICHAN SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspected March 23. Present at inspection, seventeen boys and four girls; total, twenty-one. On roll, forty-two from this reserve—sixteen from adjacent reserves, total, fifty-eight.

Classification is as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	21
" II.	18
" III.	6
" IV.	7
" V.	6

Teacher.—Miss Mary C. Drury. The school is held in the church, and if the children continue to attend they will soon improve. Miss Drury takes great interest in the Indians, and visits the parents in their homes. She is very enthusiastic.

QUAMICHAN SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected November 24. Number of pupils present, five boys ; on roll, fourteen. Teacher, Rev. Father Durren. Inspected again on March 23. Teacher, Miss C. Ordano. All pupils are beginners; but as the school is now near the village, it should do better. The children would get on if they would only attend regularly.

SOMENOS SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on November 24. Pupils present, two boys. Pupils enrolled, fifteen. Teacher, Rev. E. M. Scheelan. The families live close to the school and should send their children. Inspected again on March 23. Present, four boys and four girls. The school had improved a little since former visit.

SONGHEES DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected November 30, 1904. Present, four boys and four girls. Number on roll, eight, with an average attendance of seven. Also inspected on March 27. Present boys, four, girls six, on roll, ten, average attendance for three months being nine. There are only eleven of school age on the resrve. The school is doing well. The teacher in charge is Rev. Sister M. Berchmans. Pupils are classified as follows:

	Pupils.
Standard I.	3
" II.	2
" III.	0
" IV.	3

SAANICH DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected December 1, present nine boys. Inspected again on March 28 ; pupils present, twelve ; on roll, sixteen. Wm. Thompson is the teacher.

The children often go away with their parents ; I told the chief that they should send the children more regularly. He replied that they would if they had a younger teacher. The school was very clean and looked nice. The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	5
" III.	1
" IV.	3

TSARTLIP DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected December 1. Pupils present, six boys, four girls ; total, ten. Number enrolled, seventeen ; average attendance, five. Inspected again on March 28 ; present, nine boys and five girls ; on roll, eighteen, with an average of seven.

The children had made fair progress since former visit. The building was well kept, and pictures and lesson cards made it very attractive. Miss Virginia Hagan is the teacher. She is the daughter of a farmer of that locality, and being brought up there, is well acquainted with the Indians, and is a success in the school.

Classification of pupils :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	6
" III.	6

NANAIMO DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspected November 25. Present, nine : boys, five; girls, four; pupils enrolled twenty-one ; average attendance for three months being nine.

Classification of pupils —

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	6
" III.	5

Teacher, Mr. Wallace J. Knott. He is very devoted to his work, and assists the Indians generally on the reserve. The children did very well, but it is a pity they are away so often.

LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school is in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency. Inspected December 16, 1904. The staff comprises : Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal ; Oscar B. Braddick, teacher ; Mrs. S. Haynes, matron ; Thos. E. Smith, carpenter.

Pupils present at inspection, twenty-five, absent two, total twenty-seven. These were recruited at Ashcroft, Nicola, and Lytton. The children are classified in first, second and third standards. The pupils are bright and for beginners are making a good start.

Of farm land there are one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation; hay, roots and grain are raised. Five acres are used in garden, yielding vegetables, melons and small fruits. The live stock is in good condition. There are twenty-seven cattle, Shorthorn and grade ; twenty-four sheep, Oxford and Dorset ; six horses, Clydes and scrubs ; hogs, twelve Berkshire ; and in addition, there are forty varieties of poultry.

Building and repairing are done by the boys. This school has only been opened two years ; it is laying a good foundation, and with this splendid equipment, will, no doubt, do good work.

For fire-protection there is plenty of water ; hose and perforated pipe on ridge; axes and escapes at each end of the building.

The building is a frame house on a stone foundation, two stories high, with a fine basement. It could accommodate forty boys. I inspected every part of the house, and the food and clothing, and found everything sufficient and suitable.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency. Inspected on December 19 and 20, 1904. The staff consists of Rev. A. M. Carion, principal; L. Viel, foreman and carpenter; Mary Joachim, matron; Sister Mary Paula, teacher, Sister Mary Inez, teacher; Sister Mary Hippolite, cook.

There were fifty-seven pupils enrolled. Present at inspection, twenty-nine boys, twenty-eight girls ; total, fifty-seven. Recruited in the Kamlooks-Okanagan agency. Classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	5	8	13
" II.	3	5	8
" III.	5	4	9
" IV.	9	4	13
" V.	5	5	10
" VI.	2	2	4
	29	28	59

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography, map-drawing, singing, Canadian history, &c., were very good. The pupils are making satisfactory progress. School-rooms are well equipped and all material is in good condition. About two hundred and fifty acres are under fence, mostly poor pasture land; about fifteen acres under cultivation. About sixteen tons of alfalfa, oats, hay and timothy were raised, also thirteen and one-half tons of potatoes, on one and one-half acre. On two acres in garden, they raised five tons carrots, three tons turnips, five hundred pounds beans, other vegetables, small fruits, currants, raspberries ; there is also flower garden and some pretty shade tress.

Of live stock they have six milk cows, one bull calf, one heifer calf, and other calves butchered lately.

There are four horses, all in good condition. Two good stables in which the stock are well cared for. There are also fifty fowls.

Eleven boys receive instruction in carpentry; at present they are repairing furniture and tools. Six boys work at shoemaking, repairing, &c. The boys made three pairs of boots lately. Nine boys, three each month, take turns in preparing the dough ; the girls do the rest. In the girls' department there are three sewing machines. They make their own and part of the boys' clothing. Fancy-work, knitting and darning are done by the younger girls.

I examined the books and found them correct and well kept. The buildings are in a good state of repair, with sufficient accommodation for the pupils and staff, and all very clean. The pupils are well looked after by the principal and staff, who are all devoted to the work.

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school is situated in the West Coast agency. Inspected January 9, 10 and 11, 1905. The staff consisted of Jas. R. Motion, principal; H. G. Motion, matron; Kate Cameron, teacher; F. A. L. Stevens, assistant matron; M. L. Ferguson, laundress and seamstress. Pupils enrolled, fifty; present at inspection, twenty-five boys and eighteen girls ; total, forty-three. The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	4	8	12
" II.	3	2	5
" III.	12	6	18
" IV.	3	3	6
" V.	5	4	9
	27	23	50

The reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography were good. The reciting of scripture very good.

There are about six acres under cultivation, the cattle and horses being pastured in an adjoining property, which is rented during the summer. The crops raised were three tons hay, five tons potatoes, about one acre is used for garden purposes, where all kinds of vegetables and small fruits are grown.

The live stock consists of one horse, two cows and one calf. One horse belonging to one of the Indians is also kept and is used for farm work.

Under a capable instructor the boys built a large addition to the main building, 52 x 47 feet, one and a half stories high, this summer. They also do all the repairing. The girls are taught cooking, making of bread and butter, and all kinds of general housework. Some of the older girls make their own dresses, and they do all repairing of boys' and girls' clothing. A few of the older girls are very proficient in silk embroidery and crocheting.

The water-supply needs improving. I inspected the books ; they were correct and well kept. The main building is 38 x 43 feet, with an addition built this summer of 32 x 47 feet. Another building close to the main building, is used for laundry, bakeshop and carpenter-shop. Other buildings are : class-room, driving-shed, wood-shed and root-house. A new school-room will soon be required. The main building is heated by furnace ; other buildings by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. The dormitories are clean and comfortable, and the kitchen, dining and store rooms are neat and tidy.

The principal and his staff are devoted to their work; they visit the Indians in their homes and take great interest in their general welfare.

AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school, in the West Coast agency, was inspected January 12 and 13, 1905. The staff comprises J. C. Butchart, B.A., principal; Emily B. Butchart, matron; Miss E. C. Mackay, assistant-matron; Miss J. McNeil, assistant teacher. Pupils enrolled, thirty-two ; present at inspection, thirty-one; recruited from Ahousaht and Ehatishat bands. Pupils are classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	2	2	4
" II.	4	2	6
" III.	9	11	20
" IV.	1	1	2
	16	16	32

For beginners, the children were very fair. Spelling and reading good.

Pupils are divided into two class-rooms and all the children have four hours a day in school work. Desks, blackboards and all school material in good order and sufficient.

Pupils are taught housework, laundry, baking, sewing, cutting wood, &c. There is no land under cultivation at present. Food and clothing are good and sufficient.

The staff is a strong one; every member appears to be quite devoted to the work, and they have the confidence of the Indians.

Also inspected on June 9 and 10, 1905. No change in staff. On roll thirty-five, present at inspection thirty-five. The pupils had made satisfactory progress. Questions asked them, were answered readily and correctly. The children all looked well. The new building had been improved by having some partitions put in, and painting done since my first visit. A sidewalk was also laid to the bench. The Indians appear to be pleased with the school.

CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is situated near Clayoquot, West Coast agency.

Inspected January 13 and 14, 1905. The staff consists of Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Mr. J. J. Swain, industrial instructor; Sr. Mary Placide, O.S.B., matron and teacher; Sr. Mary Clara, O.S.B., cook; Sr. Mary Clotilde, O.S.B., seamstress; Sr. Mary Lucy, O.S.B., laundress.

Enrolment.—The number of pupils enrolled was sixty-four ; one girl absent on account of ill health. The pupils were recruited in the West Coast agency.

Classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	3	8	11
" II	2	9	11
" III	6	6	12
" IV	8	4	12
" V	8	4	12
" VI	2	4	6
	29	35	64

The pupils did well in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Writing and singing were excellent. The children were clean, well-behaved, and kept good order. I consider this school above the average of such schools. The regular school hours are observed.

Six boys receive instruction in carpentry; they took part in the erection of the additions, and with their instructor attended to the finishing of the interior. I inspected work being done by the pupils. It was very well done indeed.

All the girls are taught mending, and darning is the every-day occupation of the junior girls when they are not employed in other plain sewing. The older girls make their own dresses; also the overalls, shirts and underwear for the boys. Hosiery and stockings for the pupils are made mostly in the institution.

The old building was 40 x 60 feet, three stories high. At each end there has been built a new wing 32 x 46 feet, with a hall and staircase between, 10 x 40. The whole frontage is now 144 feet and the depth 52 feet. A nice cottage had just been completed for the industrial instructor and family to live in.

Also inspected on June 14 and 15. Sister Mary Elizabeth had replaced Sister M. Lucy, on the staff; other members of staff remaining as before.

On roll, sixty-five pupils; present, sixty-three. The pupils had made good progress since my former visit. They spoke out distinctly and the blackboard work was excellent. A number of nice new desks for the school-room were made by the pupils, and looked equal to the bought ones. The flower garden looked very pretty.

The principal and his staff are well adapted for the work they are engaged in, and I cannot speak too highly of the result of their labours. I was very much pleased with my visit.

CLAYOQUOT DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is in the West Coast agency. It was inspected on June 12. Pupils enrolled, sixteen ; present, five ; boys, two ; girls, three. Average attendance, six. They are just beginners and could read and spell very easy words. Tacher, Rev. Chas. Moser.

	Pupils.
Standard I	13
" II	3

If the children would attend more regularly, they would get on.

CLAYOQUOT DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school, in the West Coast agency, was inspected on June 12. Pupils enrolled, twenty-seven ; present at inspection, fourteen. Average attendance for four months was fifteen. Classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	18
" II.	5
" III.	3
" V.	1
	27

Teacher, Rev. W. J. Stone. Children are not far advanced, but are quite bright.

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school is in the Kwawkewlth agency. Inspected February 22 and 23, and again on June 21 and 22.

The staff comprises the following: Arthur W. Corker, principal; Mrs. A. W. Corker, matron; Miss L. Humphreys, assistant-matron; R. Willard, trades instructor; David Ah, cook.

Pupils enrolled, twenty-seven: present at inspection, twenty-one; the rest absent on sick leave. Recruited from Kwawkewlth and northern agencies. Pupils classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard II.	7
" III.	7
" IV.	5
" V.	1
" VI.	1
	21

The programme of studies prepared by the department is adhered to. Reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography were good. Boys looked well, were cheerful and obedient and did all work well.

They have a piece of land 340 x 700 feet cleared and under cultivation ; a potato plot, 158 x 170 feet from which there was a very good crop last year. The garden measures 73 x 109 feet. I saw cabbages, winter greens and brussels sprouts growing. About 100 small fruit-trees yield well. The raspberries are very fine. There is a small lawn and also a flower garden.

Eleven boys receive regular instruction in carpentry. A grave fence had just been completed. Mantlepieces and cabin trunks were under construction. All work was done by the boys under instructions. Three boys are given extra lessons in plans for work and cardboard modelling by the principal. Six pupils with the instructor had just finished painting the outside of the school. The principal and staff are very energetic and are working hard in the face of many difficulties, and are doing successful work.

ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school is situated in the Kwawkewlth agency. Inspected February 23, 1905. The staff consists of the following : Arthur W. Corker, principal (position held with that of industrial school) ; Mrs. E. Rochester, matron.

Pupils enrolled, eight ; present at inspection, six. Two absent on sick leave. Recruited from Kwawkewlth agency.

Classification of pupils :—

	Pupils.
Standard II.	1
" III.	2
" IV.	3
" V.	2
	8

The girls are taught in the day school by Mrs. Hall, and showed marked progress. The examination in school work was most satisfactory. Girls are taught all kinds of needle-work.

There is accommodation for fifteen girls. The building is very poor and has no bath-room. The matron and principal stated that they experienced great difficulty in getting girls to enter the school, although there are a number of girls that should attend.

Inspected also on June 22. Mrs. Rochester, matron, resigned on account of ill health since first inspection, and Miss Cargill was appointed as matron. Enrolment same as at former visit.

CAPE MUDGE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school, in the Kwawkewlth agency, was inspected February 20, 1905. Mr. J. E. Rendle, teacher. Enrolment, seventeen; present at inspection, seventeen. Average attendance for three months, ten. Pupils are graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	6
" II	10
" III	1
	17

The pupils read with fair understanding, and engaged in the class exercises with zeal. They were clean and well behaved.

The frame school-house is in good repair. The teacher takes great interest in assisting the Indians in the village and they spoke highly of his services.

GWAYASDUMS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school is in the Kwawkewlth agency; inspected February 23, 1905. The teacher of this school is Mr. Herbert Pearson. There are thirty-eight pupils enrolled; present at inspection, eleven boys and ten girls; total, twenty-one.

Mr. Pearson had taught only a little over two months. The school had been closed for some time previous. He is energetic and I look for improvement. The children were dirty and some came to school wrapped in blankets. The school-house is a frame building, without ceiling, cold and uncomfortable. For beginners, the children read fairly well and could spell and count a little.

PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME (METHODIST).

This school is situated near the Tsimpshean village and reserve, Northwest Coast agency. It was inspected on April 4 and 21.

The staff is constituted as follows: Hannah M. Paul, principal and teacher; Ida M. Clark, matron; Margaret E. Baker, sewing teacher; Emma S. McIntyre, matron's assistant.

Girls enrolled, forty-six, present at inspection, forty-three. One girl helping Mrs. Richards at the boys' school was quarantined there on account of scarlet fever in the house. Two were granted an extended holiday on account of their health. The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	6
" II	14
" III	10
" IV	13
" V	3
	46

Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and geography were very good, answers to questions being ready and correct. The pupils would compare favourably with many white children in the public schools. The bigger girls take turns in baking the bread, cake and buns, they also do the other cooking. The laundry work is done by the girls. They are taught all kinds of general housekeeping, especially the keeping of the rooms clean, orderly and tidy. They cut out and make their own dresses, and do all the mending and darning under the supervision of the teacher.

The water-supply is good, except when there is sharp frost. It comes from a mountain stream and is conducted to the tank by means of a flume, and then distributed through the house by pipes. It would be an improvement if water-pipes were laid under ground.

The dormitories are well supplied with fresh air, and all kept very clean. For fire-protection there are two extinguishers on the two upper flats, and buckets of water and ashes are also kept in readiness on each flat. They have fire-buckets and an axe. There are fire-escapes in each dormitory; fire-ladders are in position and two movable ladders are kept near at hand.

The buildings consist of a three story house, with a basement, wood-shed, chicken-house, drying shed, water-closets and tank. They were all in good state of repair. The sewerage needs improving.

The principal and staff are very energetic and are so earnest in their efforts to make the school a success that I cannot speak too highly of the good work they are doing. I found the food and clothing of a suitable quality, and all parts of the building, upstairs and down, were neat and clean. I examined the books and found them correct.

PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME (METHODIST).

This school was quarantined owing to slight cases of scarlet fever in the house.

PORT SIMPSON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was also closed for the same cause as the boys' home.

METLAKATLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school, in the Northwest Coast agency, was inspected on April 6, 7 and 8, 1905. The staff consisted of: J. H. Scott, principal and teacher; Miss Rose M. Davies, matron; Miss Helena Jackson, teacher; Miss E. Collison, assistant-matron; Mr. Peter Haldane, native helper; Mrs. E. Dougall, housekeeper; Wang Len, cook for boys' department.

Pupils enrolled, sixty-four; boys, thirty, girls, thirty-four. Present at inspection, sixty-four. These were recruited in the Northwest Coast and Babine agencies.

Classification.—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	0	6	6
" II	1	8	9
" II	9	5	14
" IV	12	7	19
" V	8	8	16
	30	34	64

The pupils did well in reading, writing, spelling, geography and drawing. The reading and comprehension of what was read, also the spelling, and arithmetic, mental and written, of the boys deserve special mention. I was very much pleased with the way in which they acquitted themselves. The children in both schools were clean, orderly and attentive. The regular school hours are observed.

The desks and seats are not of the latest and most approved patterns, but they are fairly suitable. All school material is sufficient. The boys are taught gardening. At the time of my visit they were fencing and adding to the garden. This year they intended planting half an acre with potatoes, carrots, parsnips, lettuce and radishes, &c., from all of which good returns were expected. I noticed gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes, and also some fruit-trees; and was informed that the bushes bear abundantly; but that so far the trees have only cumbered the ground.

A good trades' instructor should be added to the staff. There should be more work for the boys to do. Some years ago, I understand, such an instructor was on the staff, and I saw the result of his labour in two good carpenters who learned the trade in the school at that time. All girls over thirteen years of age learn to bake bread. Those a little older also learn to bake plain cakes, and their seniors, different kinds of cakes and pastry. All girls over fourteen years of age attend a class on Wednesday afternoons, at which they are taught to cut out and make their own dresses, and also learn to use sewing-machines. All the girls learn all kinds of fancy-work, and this is their favourite occupation in spare moments. The girls according to their age and ability, do more or less of the housework.

On the dates of my inspection, a boy was confined to bed through an attack of acute bronchitis; and a girl had died about a month previously of tubercular meningitis. One boy and one girl showed signs of scrofula; but with these exceptions the health of the children was good. The food was good and sufficient, and the children were well clad. The pupils were all clean and well behaved. The girls' building is in splendid condition, all clean and well kept.

Miss Davies, the matron, has given her services for a few years without any salary. Her work was excellent.

METLAKATLA DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school, in the Northwest Coast agency, was inspected on April 6. Miss Helena Jackson, teacher, and Miss Sarah Legaie, assistant teacher. Pupils enrolled, seventy; present at inspection, fifty; boys, eight and girls, forty-two. Twenty-seven of the girls belong to the industrial school and are so reported. The village children are classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	26
" II	10
" III	5
" IV	0
" V	2
	43

Miss Jackson is doing good work. The girls from the home were well advanced. The village children are so often away and are much behind. The school building is a temporary one, very poor, and the rain came through the roof at time of inspection.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is situated in St. Eugene mission, adjoining St. Mary's reserve, Kootenay agency.

It was inspected on March 9 and 10, 1905. The staff comprises: Rev. N. Coccola, principal; Sister Cassilda, superior; Sister M. Jacob, teacher; Sister Justision, matron and seamstress; Sisters Angelica and Hermyle, teachers; Sister Gervais, matron and seamstress; Sister Cyr, assistant-matron and seamstress; Sister Fou-

cault, cook; Mr. Meacham, foreman, Mr. Bissette, carpenter, and Mr. McDonald, farmer.

Fifty pupils were enrolled, all of whom were present at inspection (twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls); recruited from Kootenay agency.

Classification of Pupils :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	2	2	4
" II.	0	7	7
" III.	16	7	23
" IV.	7	5	12
" V.	0	2	2
" VI.	2	0	2
	27	23	50

Besides those classified, there were present thirteen pupils not yet enrolled, making a total of sixty-three children. I examined them in reading, spelling, writing arithmetic, geography, grammar and dictation, in all of which they showed good progress. Reading and spelling were particularly good. On the eve of the examination, a programme of songs, drills and band music was rendered most creditably by the pupils.

The school grounds consist of twenty acres. Of this four acres are occupied by the buildings and playgrounds. Sixteen acres are under cultivation as follows: two acres, vegetable garden: two in orchard; two potato plot; five grain-fields, and five in meadow. Besides this they had one hundred and twelve acres of pasture-land and fifty acres of hay-land. the orchard contains one hundred and thirty fruit-trees, mostly apples.

The live stock consists of ten cows, one Jersey bull, eight calves, eleven steers, three horses and three pigs.

The bigger boys are given a practical knowledge of carpentry and make the ordinary repairs about the place. In passing through the village, I saw several neat dwelling-houses, built by ex-pupils of the school. Four ex-pupils, Baptist, Ignatius, Francis and Peter spend most of their time working at carpentry. The two last-named are now employed by a contractor at Cranbrook.

The clothing required by the children is made in the different sewing-rooms. Five machines are in daily use. The girls looked very neat in a blue uniform, cut and made by themselves. The boys' suits were also made at the school. The health is generally good. No sickness of any moment occurred. The food is sufficient and of good quality. The water-supply is excellent. The pipe-line laid last fall with the aid of a grant from the department proved a complete success. The pipes are five feet under ground, which, to a great extent, removes all danger of freezing.

Discipline was good, corporal punishment being seldom resorted to. No complaints of any kind were made against the children. An excellent tone prevails among the staff. The agent, principal, and all connected with the school, work in harmony for the common good.

The school registers and account-books were neat and well-kept. The buildings, nine in number, are mostly of frame construction. The three occupied by the pupils and staff, stand in a row about thirty feet apart and are in a good state of repair. Both school-rooms were built at the expense of the staff, and are large and commodious. The upper of each is used as a dormitory. The old school-room, which were small and inconvenient, are now used as dining-room and bed-room. The dormitories were cheerful and clean. The beds are of iron; each is well and comfortably furnished; the wash-rooms and bath-rooms were clean and suitable. At the time of my inspection a carpenter was at work making repairs on these.

The principal is a good manager and is assisted by a strong staff. The children looked healthy and took great interest in their school.

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Situated near the 150-Mile House, Williams Lake agency.

Inspected on May 23 to 27 inclusive. Staff consisted of: Rev. H. Boening, O.M.I., principal; Mr. M. Walsh, farm instructor; Sr. Euphrasia, matron and head teacher; Sr. J. Gabriel, assistant teacher; Sr. Seraphim, teacher of small boys; Sr. Octavia, teacher of small girls; Sr. Fabian, cook; Sr. Eloid, assistant cook; Sr. Joannes, seamstress and supervisor in laundry.

Number enrolled, fifty-two; present at inspection, forty-eight; boys, seventeen, and girls thirty-one. One boy was absent on sick leave and three boys without leave.

Classification of pupils:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	9
" III	19
" IV	10
" V	0
" VI	6
Total	52

Recruited from Shuswap in Williams Lake agency. The reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, writing and drawing were all good. In these subjects the girls were especially bright. Blackboards and all school material, up to date and sufficient.

All land in connection with the school, is the property of the corporation of O.M.I. Total area 2,763 acres; under cultivation about 300 acres, remainder, grazing, timber and wild land.

The crops of last season consisted of: hay, three hundred tons; oats, twenty tons (the worst for a long time); peas, about one thousand pounds; potatoes, twenty-five tons; turnips, one thousand pounds; cabbage, three tons; beets, one thousand pounds. Small fruits in large quantities are raised. There were twenty-five acres of wheat, but it all got frozen at the beginning of August.

Of live stock there are twenty-five horses, including colts; sixteen milk cows; four hundred and thirty-four head of cattle; fifteen large pigs and fifteen small pigs; all stock is in good condition, well housed and well fed.

There is a large carpentry-shop, in which from three to five of the bigger boys are constantly employed. Since October these had been under the instruction of the principal and had finished several pieces of work, which were well done. One of the boys is very clever at the lathe. The girls learn every branch of housework. Fifteen girls use the sewing-machine and about the same number make bread with flour produced on the farm. Soap is also made.

All the children looked well, except a little girl who suffered from inflammation of the glands. All the rooms were airy, and high. During my stay of six days at the institution I took my meals in the same dining-room as the boys, where I could see that the food was plentiful and good. Meat is served twice a day, a beef being killed every ten days. Clothing is suitable to the season and sufficient. I did not see a child with a patched article of clothing. I also saw the children in their Sunday suits—the girls in a neat blue sailor suit, and the boys in a suit of the same material. Their whole behaviour showed that great attention is paid to all the rules and manners and politeness. The principal and staff are working in great harmony and are painstaking and faithful in their work. The girls' home has on the lower floor: a school-room, store-room, two parlours, sewing and play-rooms; the upper floor contains a dormitory, bed-room, chapel, bed-rooms for the staff, and music room; in the attic there are the wardrobes and a general store-room. The boys' home has on the lower floor: a

school-room, bed-room, parlour, play-room and lavatory; on the second floor : dormitory, store-room, sick-room and bed-room for the foreman.

A new root-house and a stone meat-house had been added lately. All buildings were in good repair but needed a coat of paint.

This is one of the best farms in the country. I drove all around the fields and saw the crops, which gave promise of a good yield. They had many stacks of hay on hand.

The dormitories were well kept and perfectly clean.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is rather discouraging work teaching the day schools, as the Indians leave their villages for months at a time, taking their families with them. I notice that the teachers who take a general interest in the Indians on the reserves and visit the parents, have the best success in the schools. The pupils of the boarding and industrial schools are doing well. Many of them are quite clever.

I am satisfied that the best results of Indian education are obtained from the boarding schools. In travelling, I meet with ex-pupils who are a credit to these institutions.

The remainder of the day schools in this province were either closed at the time of my visit, or were not reached by me during the year.

I have, &c.,

A. E. GREEN,

Inspector.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.

(Roman Catholic.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		500 00
Contributed from other sources		2,495 46
Value of clothing contributed		75 00
Total receipts		3,070 46
Expenditure.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	3,769 88	
Salaries	125 00	
Food	1,581 12	
Clothing	260 00	
Fuel and light	201 60	
Buildings and repairs	372 11	
Equipment and furniture	100 00	
Miscellaneous	299 75	
Total expenditure	6,709 46	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,639 00
	6,709 46	6,709 46

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.

(Presbyterian.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		192 30
Government grant, per capita		1,524 60
Contributed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—		
In cash for salaries	$1,352 85	
In cash for other expenditure	718 78	
In clothing valued at	500 00	
		2,571 63
From other sources		241 00
Expenditure.		
Salaries	1,352 85	
Food and miscellaneous	1,695 49	
Clothing	750 00	
Fuel	201 75	
Light	36 00	
Buildings	305 53	
Equipment and furniture	95 66	
Insurance premiums	92 25	
	4,529 53	4,529 53

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,043 80
" " for buildings		700 43
Grant from Methodist Missionary Society		2,456 20
From other sources		823 03
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,573 00	
Groceries and provisions	1,817 30	
Hardware	878 10	
Dry goods, boots and shoes	1,114 89	
Drugs and stationery	63 50	
Household furnishings	49 30	
Live stock	81 10	
Freight and transportation	688 09	
Buildings	700 43	
Miscellaneous	57 75	
	7,023 46	7,023 46

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		4,150 00
" " for fire escapes and repairs		350 00
Total receipts		4,500 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	600 00	
Fire escapes and repairs	350 00	
Food	2,420 00	
Clothing	1,125 00	
Fuel and light	190 00	
Total expenditure	4,685 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		185 00
	4,685 00	4,685 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		5 97
Government grant, per capita		1,506 00
Contributions from other sources		15 00
Value of clothing contributed		350 00
Contributions towards salaries		900 00
Total receipts		2,776 97
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	900 00	
Food	777 16	
Clothing	393 35	
Equipment	64 46	
Fuel and light	402 50	
House furnishing	4 30	
Labour	31 25	
Medicine	22 45	
Stationery	38 65	
Miscellaneous	100 15	
Total expenditure	2,734 27	
Balance, June 30, 1905	42 70	
	2,776 97	2,776 97

RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,160 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	600 00	
Provisions	1,279 22	
Clothing	29 50	
Equipment	39 36	
Miscellaneous	504 36	
Total expenditure	2,452 44	
Deficit, June 30, 1905, paid by R. C. Mission		292 44
	2,452 44	2,452 44

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,163 80
Value of clothing donated		900 00
Salaries		1,750 00
Grant from W. F. M. S. towards deficit		300 00
Loan " " " "		300 00
From other sources		281 00
Total receipts		6,694 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1904	259 99	
Salaries	1,847 80	
Food	1,625 95	
Clothing	1,083 39	
Fuel and light (fuel $702, light $108.35)	810 35	
Buildings and repairs	379 10	
Equipment and furnishing	508 25	
Miscellaneous, including wages, $56.20; stationery, $24.40; travelling, $81.45; stock, $145; sundries, $188.70; Children's Trust Fund, $57.05	552 80	
Total expenditure	7,067 63	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		372 83
	7,067 63	7,067 63

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance July 1, 1904		73 93
Government grant, per capita		2,470 18
Other sources (the church, &c.)		3,090 10
Value of clothing in bales		700 00
Total receipts		6,334 21
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,560 25	
Food	1,549 52	
Clothing	716 35	
Fuel and light	285 40	
Repairs	121 72	
Furnishings and equipment	117 00	
Miscellaneous	495 70	
Part payment of loan and interest	1,490 60	
Total expenditure	6,336 54	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2 33
	6,336 54	6,336 54

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,848 72
Other sources (the church, &c.)		2,437 67
Value of clothing in bales		780 00
Total receipts		6,066 39
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1904	397 00	
Salaries	1,924 30	
Food	1,694 64	
Clothing	1,058 04	
Fuel and light	297 81	
Buildings and Repairs	383 64	
Furnishings and equipment	143 43	
Miscellaneous	554 56	
Total expenditure	6,453 42	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		387 03
	6,453 42	6,453 42

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,052 00
" for buildings and painting		250 00
Contributions from other sources		78 20
Total receipts		2,380 20
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	907 80	
Salaries	850 00	
Fuel and light	279 70	
Clothing	992 70	
Food	854 30	
Buildings and repairs	527 05	
Equipment and furniture	206 40	
Total expenditure	4,617 95	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,237 75
	4,617 95	4,617 95

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,809 98
" for repairs		309 65
Receipts from other sources		667 71
Donations		262 00
Total receipts		3,049 34
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	2 9 10	
Salaries of staff	850 00	
Wages	221 25	
Food	913 42	
Clothing	408 69	
Fuel and light	387 76	
Buildings and repairs	475 57	
Equipment and furniture	60 20	
Freight and express	150 00	
Miscellaneous	45 00	
Total expenditure	3,720 99	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		671 65
	3,720 99	3,720 99

COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,886 00
From other sources		1,691 07
Total receipts		4,577 07
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,366 30	
Food	1,014 57	
Clothing	333 06	
Fuel and light	125 63	
Buildings and repairs	202 05	
Equipment and furniture (paid by R.C. mission)	506 91	
Miscellaneous	1,246 67	
Total expenditure	4,795 19	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		218 12
	4,795 19	4,795 19

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,684 00
" " for repairs and buildings		700 00
Church grant		1,200 00
Other sources		400 00
Total receipts		3,984 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	195 00	
Salaries	950 00	
Food	1,250 00	
Clothing	200 00	
Fuel and light	250 00	
Buildings—laundry	540 00	
" finishing south wing	650 00	
Equipment and furniture	395 00	
Miscellaneous	100 00	
Total expenditure	4,530 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		546 00
	4,530 00	4,530 00

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		35 97
Church grant		2,285 00
Church loan for building		300 00
Clothing contributed		725 00
Government grant, per capita		3,052 20
" " for building		100 00
Sale of farm produce and stock		824 85
Other sources		237 50
Total receipts		7,560 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,192 00	
Food	837 03	
Fuel and light	740 01	
Buildings and repairs	1,808 01	
Extra labour	292 70	
Clothing	760 15	
Equipment	319 36	
Feed	333 59	
Miscellaneous	263 15	
Total expenditure	7,546 30	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	14 22	
	7,560 52	7,560 52

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		9,923 31
" " buildings and repairs		526 49
Farm revenue		258 00
Donations		208 00
Inspector's board		3 00
Total receipts		10,918 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit June 30, 1904	796 35	
Salaries	1,774 00	
Provisions	1,593 80	
Clothing	1,149 83	
Fuel and light	578 90	
Medical expenses	21 00	
Freight and express	239 65	
Farm	1,639 67	
Miscellaneous	2,812 72	
House furniture	76 82	
Buildings	553 63	
Office expenses	16 00	
Total expenditure	11,252 37	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		333 57
	11,252 37	11,252 37

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,901 80
" " for special repairs		315 00
Proceeds of sales		137 75
Donations		72 25
From other sources		817 80
From the M. S. C. C.		257 00
Clothing from Woman's Auxiliary		690 98
Divinity Professorship		500 00
Church Missionary Society		250 00
Total receipts		6,942 58
Less clothing on hand		420 00
EXPENDITURE.		6,522 58
Clothing	584 79	
Provisions	2,159 72	
Salaries	2,207 45	
Fuel and light	500 80	
O. H. help	156 66	
Equipment	688 91	
Repairs	329 55	
Miscellaneous	474 46	
Interest	528 21	
Postage stamps	10 30	
Insurance	150 00	
Total expenditure	7,781 85	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,259 27
	7,781 85	7,781 85

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		74 01
Government grant		3,519 60
Received from other sources		60 00
Total receipts		3,653 61
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,000 00	
Food	2,000 00	
Clothing	440 00	
Fuel and light	200 00	
Total expenditure	3,640 00	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	13 61	
	3,653 61	3,653 61

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Unexpended balance for implements, &c., June 30, 1904		76 15
Government grant, per capita		1,062 60
Non-treaty, children's board		126 00
Principal's board		104 00
Teacher's board for June, 1905		10 00
W. F. M. S. grant for salaries		1,310 00
Staff contributions for wages		137 75
W. F. M. S. grant for building		100 00
W. F. M. S. grant for fencing		40 00
Government recompense for slaughtered horses		183 35
W. F. M. S. grant for horses		460 00
Vegetables sold		13 25
Donation of oats, &c., from friends		54 50
Grant from Indian Department for paint		128 87
Staff contribution for paint		96 13
Clothing sent by W. F. M. S.		600 00
Total receipts		4,442 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	779 04	
Clothing, W. F. M. S.	600 00	
Implements, W. F. M. S	76 15	
Buildings (also $24.60 included in last year's deficit)	34 85	
Unexpended balance for buildings, June 30, 1905	40 69	
Food	675 05	
Children's clothing	64 62	
Fuel and light	77 84	
House and kitchen	95 76	
Salaries and wages	1,441 35	
General expense	186 34	
Blacksmith's and harness-maker's account	63 55	
Feed	170 15	
Expense in connection with taking children to hospital, &c	31 00	
Fencing paid by W. F. M. S	40 00	
Two teams of horses	575 00	
Total expenditure	4,951 39	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		508 79
	4,951 39	4,951 39

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

HOLY ANGELS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,557 20
Paid by R. C. Mission		2,716 80
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,000 00	
Food	1,862 00	
Clothing	1,972 00	
Fuel	400 00	
Light	40 00	
	5,274 00	5,274 00

LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		700 60
Grant from Government of Northwest Territories		400 00
Receipts from other sources		2,380 22
Clothing, &c., valued at		250 00
Total receipts		3,730 82
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,320 00	
Food	1,800 00	
Clothing	350 00	
Fuel and light	150 00	
Repairs	87 89	
Miscellaneous	160 00	
Total expenditure	3,867 89	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		137 07
	3,867 89	3,867 89

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,880 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,500 00	
Food	3,111 55	
Clothing	554 00	
Fuel and light	420 00	
Miscellaneous	100 00	
Total expenditure	5,685 55	
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by R. C. Mission)		2,805 55
	5,685 55	5,685 55

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,082 00
Receipts from farm and garden		315 00
Total receipts		2,397 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Groceries	342 40	
Dry goods	341 20	
Meat	517 45	
Wages	586 00	
Flour	300 80	
Hardware	130 15	
Shoes	232 50	
Fuel and light	73 70	
Lumber	189 45	
Implements (farm)	411 00	
Trade shops	83 20	
Freight	111 60	
Miscellaneous	54 35	
Total expenditure	3,373 80	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		976 80
	3,373 80	3,373 80

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		971 00
From Department of Education, N.W.T.		150 00
Proceeds from farm and garden produce		250 00
From Church Missionary Society, for salary of missionary		600 00
From Missionary Society of Church in Canada		182 00
From Woman's Auxiliary of Canada, cash		300 00
Donation, clothing and bedding		81 00
From the Woman's Auxiliary of Canada		320 00
From private funds		2,515 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,380 00	
Wages	550 00	
Freight and expressage	258 00	
Fuel and light	320 00	
Farm equipment	250 00	
Farm expenses	85 00	
Clothing	882 00	
Provisions and groceries	1,644 00	
	5,369 00	5,369 00

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,866 80
Pupil boarders		505 60
Farm and garden		523 80
From other sources		443 85
Gifts		58 00
Total receipts		4,308 05
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	997 45	
Salaries and expenses of staff	960 00	
Wages	169 55	
Food	1,284 27	
Clothing	660 77	
Fuel and light	198 12	
Miscellaneous	477 77	
Expenses of the farm	141 60	
Old debt	196 00	
Total expenditure	5,085 53	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		687 48
	5,085 53	5,085 53

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904		4 75
Government grant, per capita		1,471 20
Other sources (the church, &c.)		1,333 67
Value of clothing in bales		410 00
Total receipts		3,219 62
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	991 00	
Food	1,062 56	
Clothing	450 70	
Fuel and light	186 91	
Repairs	57 68	
Furnishings and equipment	53 22	
Miscellaneous	336 80	
Total expenditure	3,138 87	
Balance in hand, June 30, 1905	80 75	
	3,219 62	3,219 62

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,777 80
Various donations		275 41
Total receipts		2,053 21
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	996 83	
Salaries	650 00	
Food	1,021 51	
Clothing and shoes	317 03	
Fuel and light	212 55	
Equipment and furniture	61 47	
Repairs	28 25	
Miscellaneous	132 82	
Total expenditure	3,420 46	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,367 25
	3,420 46	3,420 46

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,763 00
Church grant for salaries		1,675 00
W. F. M. S. clothing		500 00
Received for farm produce		2,171 40
Board		200 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,430 00	
Clothing	700 00	
Food	1,200 00	
Fuel and light	360 00	
Repairs and furnishings	300 00	
Farm expense	780 00	
Miscellaneous	539 40	
	6,309 40	6,309 40

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,070 40
Other sources (the church, &c.)		1,269 38
Value of clothing in bales		280 00
Total receipts		2,619 78
EXPENDITURE.		
Balance, July 1, 1904	499 65	
Salaries	594 00	
Food	736 68	
Clothing	313 87	
Fuel and light	219 85	
Repairs	74 53	
Furnishings and equipment	25 05	
Miscellaneous	491 05	
Total expenditure	2,954 68	
Excess of Expenditure over receipts		334 90
	2,954 68	2,954 68

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant (per capita)		5,056 20
EXPENDITURE.		
Wages of farmers	936 00	
Wages of baker	360 00	
Food	865 70	
Clothing	415 00	
Fuel and light	65 50	
Buildings and repairs	395 00	
Miscellaneous	30 45	
Deficit, June 30, 1904	3,437 72	
Total expenditure	6,505 37	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,449 17
	6,505 37	6,505 37

THUNDERCHILDS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, (per capita)		1,440 00
Proceeds of farm and garden		603 40
From other sources		205 00
Non-treaty pupil boarders		138 00
Clothing		161 50
Gifts		133 00
Total receipts		2,680 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	2,884 12	
Salaries	500 00	
Food	1,400 38	
Clothing	210 00	
Fuel and light	195 00	
Wages	75 00	
Total expenditure	5,264 50	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,583 60
	5,264 50	5,264 50

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

WABISCOW LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,800 00
Contributed from other sources		100 00
Total receipts		1,900 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,000 00	
Food	700 00	
Fuel and light	100 00	
Miscellaneous	50 00	
Total expenditure	1,850 00	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	50 00	
	1,900 00	1,900 00

AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		254 68
Government grant, per capita		1,500 00
" " to building		1,500 00
Contributed by W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church		8,287 20
Other contributions		120 07
Clothing and equipment, from W. F. M. S.		1,568 71
Total receipts		13,230 66
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,259 67	
Food	1,182 59	
Clothing	693 98	
Fuel and light	60 10	
Buildings and repairs	8,390 35	
Equipment and furniture	1,358 04	
Freight	198 10	
Miscellaneous	140 01	
Total expenditure	13,282 84	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		52 18
	13,282 84	13,282 84

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		2,284 00
Cash on hand (special) June 30, 1904		39 00
Grant from Presbyterian Church		1,866 03
" " for building		175 00
" " equipment		258 15
Clothing from Presbyterian Church		600 00
Stock		131 50
Miscellaneous receipts		125 00
Total receipts		5,478 68
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	421 15	
Salaries	1,721 35	
Food	1,549 54	
Clothing	737 75	
Light	50 65	
Equipment and furniture	269 96	
Miscellaneous	541 88	
Buildings	175 00	
Fire insurance	55 00	
Well and pump	26 00	
Taxes, &c	31 20	
Total expenditure	5,579 48	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		100 80
	5,579 48	5,579 48

ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		368 00
Church Missionary Society		327 00
From other sources		95 00
Total receipts		790 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	54 07	
Food	305 10	
Salaries	195 00	
Clothing	99 40	
Equipment	32 30	
Fuel and light	36 15	
Miscellaneous	31 00	
Total expenditure	753 02	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	36 98	
	790 00	790 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME, B.C.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		252 52
Amount overpaid, June 30, 1904, (refund)		3 99
Government and Missionary Society grants		1,270 00
Goods sold		58 75
Received for work of horses		14 00
" from other sources		53 00
Total receipts		1,652 26
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	790 00	
Food	796 43	
Clothing	51 21	
Fuel and light	136 10	
Buildings and repairs	96 33	
Freight and wharfage	35 05	
Keep of horse	8 20	
Medical account	4 95	
Miscellaneous	41 55	
Total expenditure	1,959 82	
Excess of expenditure over receipts. (Covered by grants due the school)		307 56
	1,959 82	1,959 82

PORT SIMPSON'S GIRLS' HOME, B.C.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,100 00
Grant from W. M. Society of the Methodist Church		2,513 50
Total receipts		4,613 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June, 30, 1904	134 93	
Salaries	1,500 00	
Food	1,681 45	
Clothing	516 15	
Fuel and light	327 30	
Buildings and repairs	92 21	
Equipment and furniture	103 47	
Miscellaneous	316 98	
Total expenditure	4,672 49	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		58 99
	4,672 49	4,672 49

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,600 00
Proceeds from farm and garden		1,700 00
Grant from mission		700 00
From other sources		780 00
Total receipts		6,780 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	430 00	
Salaries	1,560 00	
Food	3,350 00	
Clothing	200 00	
Fuel and light	275 00	
Repairs	750 00	
Equipment and furniture	125 00	
Miscellaneous	332 00	
Total expenditure	7,022 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		242 00
	7,022 00	7,022 00

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,000 00
Receipts from various sources		600 00
" the church		300 00
" garden		270 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Insurance and taxes	181 50	
Buildings and repairs	300 00	
Fuel and light	99 50	
Equipment and furniture	200 35	
Food and clothing	2,990 65	
Wages	300 00	
Miscellaneous	98 00	
	4,170 00	4,170 00

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1904		8 95
Government grant, per capita		1,821 00
S. P. C. K. scholarship		240 00
" catechist's stipend		160 00
Donations		162 54
Sale of clothing, &c		102 00
Total receipts		2,494 49
EXPENDITURE.		
Housekeeping	1,152 00	
Laundry	192 00	
Travelling expenses	2 50	
Medicines	22 55	
Fuel and oil	110 00	
Books and stationery	47 00	
Freight	112 00	
Head mistress' salary	300 00	
Matron's salary	200 00	
Catechist's stipend	160 00	
Boots	12 50	
Furniture	10 00	
Plumbing	50 00	
Garden	40 00	
Total expenditure	2,410 55	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	83 94	
	2,494 49	2,494 49

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, ONT.

(Undenominational.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Receipts from industrial departments, sales of farm produce, &c		6,510 79
Government grant, per capita		4,613 00
Total receipts		11,123 79
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,997 46	
Provisions	3,262 25	
Clothing	1,020 99	
Washing, heating, lighting	1,131 18	
Repairs and insurance	541 54	
Furniture, bedding and house sundries	242 11	
Printing, postage and office expenses	17 00	
Medical expenses	181 72	
Sundries, school requisites, library, prizes, telephone, &c	234 31	
Gross cost of maintenance and management	9,628 56	
Materials and wages for industrial departments :—		
Farm and garden $3,148 85		
Workshops 1,606 89	4,755 74	
Gross cost of institution	14,384 30	
Excess of expenditure over receipts paid by New England Company (which also has expended upwards of $25,000 in rebuilding and furnishing)		3,260 51
	14,384 30	14,384 30

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1904—*Con.*

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		5,889 00
Methodist Missionary Society		21 00
Live stock sold		11,015 85
Total receipts		16,925 85
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries and farm labour	3,262 02	
Food	1,488 84	
Clothing	888 74	
Fuel and light	781 28	
Buildings and repairs	2,686 91	
Equipment and furniture	286 05	
Miscellaneous	13,218 75	
Total expenditure	22,612 59	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		5,686 74
	22,612 59	22,612 59

SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount contributed by government under per capita grant		3,534 00
" " " for repairs, &c		607 59
" " from other sources, England and Canada		6,190 97
Total receipts		10,332 56
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, July 1, 1904	1,211 13	
Salaries	2,772 48	
Food	2,711 60	
Clothing, boots, &c	421 52	
Fuel and light	1,341 77	
Buildings, repairs and equipment, paid by government and partly by school	955 00	
Office expenses, insurance, &c	256 16	
Travelling expenses and childrens' amusements	110 61	
Hospital expenses, doctor, &c	356 61	
Pocket money	70 06	
Laundry expenses	175 23	
Miscellaneous	72 26	
Total expenditure	10,454 43	
Loss on all trades	307 05	
Apparent gross deficit		428 92
	10,761 48	10,761 48
Gross deficit		
Partially covered by stock	280 21	
Actual cash deficit, June 30, 1905	148 71	
	428 92	428 92

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		7,782 00
Receipts from other sources		6,447 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,091 00	
Food	4,762 00	
Clothing	2,443 00	
Fuel and light	1,576 00	
Buildings and repairs	867 00	
Equipment and furniture	1,136 00	
Miscellaneous	1,354 00	
	14,229 00	14,229 00

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Methodist.)

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand (cash) June 30, 1904		1 53
Government grant per capita sent through Methodist Missionary Society		12,000 00
Government grant, paid on vouchers		2,963 14
Repairs	75 00	
Salaries	4,680 00	
Carpenter shop	2 15	
Telegrams	3 37	
Travelling expenses	181 50	75 00
Interest and discount	0 80	1 20
Farm live stock	47 00	425 31
Games	51 40	
Clothing	1,791 31	10 10
Fuel	1,221 07	32 40
House equipment	460 79	
Farm	884 74	1,333 10
Farm equipment	134 58	
Transportation of pupils	367 95	
Freights	28 99	
Light	292 76	
Office expenses	192 20	10 00
House expenses	308 83	
Provisions	3,157 20	70 70
Extra labour	29 30	
School fees	35 00	
Vouchers paid by Department: Drugs, $149.93; Brandon Hospital, care of sick $144; dentist, $12.50; nurse, $60; veterinary, $32.50; stamps, $20; ink, $2.25; furnace and repairs, $1,174.54; hardware and paint, $372.24; lumber, $770.78; plumbing, $96.40; repairs to mill, $15.75; lime, $9.25; plastering, $88; brick, $15	2,963 14	
Merchants Bank, cash in bank, June 30, 1905	10 40	
	16,922 48	16,922 48

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Undenominational.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		13,357 78
Farm receipts (cash)		961 44
Sundry " "		4 00
Farm " (produce)		448 15
Total receipts		14,771 37
Expenditure.		
Salaries	4,348 99	
Buildings and fixtures	120 00	
Stock and equipment	416 41	
Material and repairs	496 60	
Travelling expenses	309 60	
Fuel and light	2,139 07	
Miscellaneous	266 25	
Farm	995 71	
Dry goods and clothing	1,543 59	
Groceries and provisions	3,169 71	
Indian Department (cash receipts)	965 44	
Total expenditure	14,771 37	14,771 37

*NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

*RUPERTS LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Undenominational.)

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Maintenance.		
Clothing	1,459 43	
Dispensary	690 53	
Fuel	1,532 11	
Games	83 20	
Houses expenses	313 61	
Light	635 06	
Office	127 55	
Provisions	2,337 92	
School	90	
Salaries	3,914 19	
Travelling	168 85	
		11,260 35
Other expenses.		
Fixtures	711 24	
House equipment	215 84	
Repairs	606 11	
Blacksmith-shop	106 69	
Carpenter-shop	6 10	
Farm	686 94	
Advertising	21 12	2,354 34
Total expenditure		13,614 69

*NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		7,574 51
Value of farm products		985 23
Refund from Department for burial and hospital bill		28 50
Deposit by principal to balance accounts for year 1904-05		20 96
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	985 23	
Provisions	2,161 39	
Clothing	557 28	
Fuel and light	762 77	
House and kitchen furnishings	35 25	
Salaries	3,168 00	
Miscellaneous	892 73	
Interest on overdrafts	46 55	
	8,609 20	8,609 20

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		13,856 36
" " for buildings, repairs, drugs, medical attendance, equipment, &c		964 87
Contributions from other sources		2,299 34
Total receipts		17,120 57
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	4,097 32	
Food	5,289 66	
Clothing	1,320 22	
Fuel and light	1,867 50	
Buildings, repairs, &c	758 15	
Equipment and furnishing	367 95	
Miscellaneous	4,369 15	
Total expenditure	18,069 95	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		949 38
	18,069 95	18,069 95

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

*CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Undenominational.)

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	2,630 04	
Food	1,657 80	
Clothing	811 95	
Furnishings	229 52	
Management	2,329 79	
Buildings	981 24	
Total expenditure		8,640 34

*NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita, balance due, 1903-04	676 00	
" " " for 1904-05	24,442 00	25,118 00
" above per capita for buildings, medical attendance, repairs, stationery and postage		3,992 93
Cash earned by shops &c		5,329 10
Total receipts		34,440 03

EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	1,294 94	
Salaries, out of per capita, $6,984.75		
" above " 730.00	7,714 75	
Food	9,612 27	
Clothing, out of per capita, $3,538.24		
" above " 240.04	3,778 28	
Fuel and light	1,733 26	
Building and repairs, out of per capita, $357.84		
" above " " 2,626.62	2,984 46	
Equipment and furniture, out of per capita, $2,747.07		
" " above " 174.25	2,921 32	
Miscellaneous, out of per capita, $6,411.22		
" above " 322.02	6,733 24	
Total expenditure	36,772 52	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,332 49
	36,772 52	36,772 52

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		9,207 23
" for buildings and repairs		1,007 50
" medical attendance and drugs		610 85
" special medical attendance and nursing during smallpox epidemic		274 60
" postage and stationery		17 50
Proceeds of sales of farm stock and produce		1,842 31
Private subscriptions in cash		14 50
Earnings of teams in winter		403 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Unpaid accounts, July 1, 1904	1,401 82	
Provisions	2,893 90	
Clothing	908 35	
Fuel and light	70 81	
Buildings and repairs	1,007 50	
Equipment and furniture	224 78	
Salaries	4,284 00	
Farm expense	471 65	
Travelling expenses	257 65	
Extra labour, clearing and breaking land	452 94	
Miscellaneous, including office, health sports, laundry, kitchen and shops	1,107 41	
Balance on hand or due the school	297 23	
Total expenditure	13,378 04	13,378 04
Unpaid accounts, June 30, 1905	73 43	

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		10,029 33
Proceeds of farm and shops		1,989 56
Value of clothing contributed		1,200 00
Miscellaneous		1,980 06
EXPENDITURE.		
Cash overdraft, July 1, 1904	429 31	
Provisions	2,879 18	
Clothing	1,856 53	
Fuel and light	2,656 69	
House and kitchen equipment	325 97	
Salaries	3,268 61	
Farm and shops	1,358 26	
Miscellaneous	2,243 93	
Cash balance in bank, June 30, 1905	180 47	
Total expenditure	15,198 95	15,198 95
Unpaid accounts and salaries, June 30, 1905		1,973 15

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1904		1,016 45
Government grant, 1904-05		8,730 59
" due for June, 1905		1,193 75
" for repairs		659 24
" for steam heating		2,985 00
" for installing gas plant		650 00
" for board of steam fitters		112 00
Farm produce and live stock sold		2,663 28
Total receipts		18,010 31
EXPENDITURE.		
On unpaid accounts, June 30, 1904	3,174 25	
Salaries	4,701 80	
Food	2,851 28	
Clothing	1,274 54	
Fuel and light	752 93	
Farm	640 19	
Live stock	172 75	
Repairs	758 31	
Steam heating main building	2,985 00	
Installing gas plant	650 00	
Miscellaneous	922 52	
Total expenditure	18,883 57	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		873 26
	18,883 57	18,883 57

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		47 82
Government grant, per capita		2,111 22
Church missionary society		480 00
Board		34 25
Receipts from carpenter shop		62 50
Government grant for painting, &c.		255 80
Total receipts		2,991 59
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,117 50	
Food	1,213 70	
Clothing	279 25	
Fuel and light	185 75	
Equipment	77 00	
Repairs	21 50	
Miscellaneous, including material for painting school	291 35	
Total expenditure	3,186 05	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		194 46
	3,186 05	3,186 05

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		6,500 00
Contributions from private sources towards new buildings		4,281 75
" by way of meat		15 00
Total receipts		10,796 75
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	920 25	
Salaries	2,384 00	
Food	2,187 67	
Clothing	835 69	
Fuel and light	114 98	
Buildings and repairs	5,010 12	
Equipment and furniture	558 01	
Miscellaneous	139 00	
Total expenditure	12,149 72	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,352 97
	12,149 72	12,149 72

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		8,614 66
" hospital expenses		38 25
Receipts from private sources towards support of pupils		74 50
Receipts from sales of farm produce, &c.		2,314 38
Value of clothing contributed		50 00
Total receipts		11,091 79
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,443 10	
Food	3,155 88	
Clothing	1,369 76	
Fuel and light	367 87	
Buildings and repairs	1,322 34	
Equipment and furniture (paid by school)	759 73	
Miscellaneous	1,826 07	
Total expenditure	12,244 75	
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by Methodist Missionary Society)		1,152 96
	12,244 75	12,244 75

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904		40 83
Government grant, per capita		6,500 00
From other sources		32 58
Total receipts		6,573 41
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,722 50	
Food	1,755 21	
Clothing	800 90	
Fuel and light	217 05	
Buildings and repairs	161 63	
Equipment and furniture	491 25	
Miscellaneous	363 67	
Total expenditure	6,512 21	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	61 20	
	6,573 41	6,573 41

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		6,500 00
" " for water-works		1,000 00
Farm produce sold		106 75
Total receipts		7,606 75
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	114 57	
Salaries—		
Foreman	360 00	
Farmer	420 00	
Carpenter	607 98	
Food	1,500 00	
Clothing	1,400 00	
Fuel and light	80 00	
Water-works, paid by department	1,000 00	
Plumbing at our expense	1,370 00	
Buildings and repairs	760 00	
Miscellaneous	714 57	
Total expenditure	8,327 12	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		720 37
	8,327 12	8,327 12

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		6,500 00
Contributions from other sources		689 52
Total receipts		7,189 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	260 13	
Salaries	2,895 00	
Food	1,837 26	
Clothing	948 38	
Fuel and light	325 77	
Buildings and repairs	367 38	
Equipment and furniture (paid by school)	295 86	
Miscellaneous	520 42	
Total expenditure	7,360 20	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		170 68
	7,360 20	7,360 20

LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,805 82
Received from New England Company		6,299 00
Receipts from sales		801 76
Total receipts		9,906 58
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,504 48	
Medicines, &c.	11 40	
Books and stationery	56 55	
Washing	19 40	
Furniture	279 96	
Plumbing	8 20	
Provisions	1,320 01	
Clothing	378 32	
Servants wages	549 60	
Travelling expenses	65 60	
Boots and shoes	58 30	
Freight	72 62	
Fuel and light	58 72	
Sundries	168 50	
Repairs, hardware, brick, lime	52 86	
Library, $3; clerical work, $60.25; postage, $12.49	75 74	
Farm expenses	2,366 85	
Total expenditure	8,047 11	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	1,859 47	
	9,906 58	9,906 58

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1905—*Con.*

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		6,736 56
Pickets and lumber sold		12 00
Beef sold		73 08
Eggs sold		7 75
Work done by instructor and pupils		27 50
Board of P. H. Gillmor		25 00
Postal department for rent		15 00
Total receipts		6,896 89
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,596 80	
Laundry and other work	289 65	
Food	2,888 76	
Clothing	904 48	
Fuel and light	380 30	
Buildings and repairs, from the per capita grant	117 50	
Equipment and furniture, from the per capita grant	206 88	
Miscellaneous, including freight	399 17	
Total expenditure	7,783 54	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		886 65
	7,783 54	7,783 54

WILLIAM'S LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		5,687 50
Amount contributed by way of clothing		25 00
Proceeds from sale of fancy work		15 00
Amount received from corporation of O.M.I.		300 00
Total receipts		6,027 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1904	3,108 92	
Interest on $3,000 loan	150 00	
Salaries	2,185 00	
Food	2,578 87	
Clothing	559 42	
Equipment and furniture	268 15	
Fuel and light	71 00	
Buildings and repairs	50 00	
Miscellaneous	260 36	
Total expenditure	9,231 72	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,204 22
	9,231 72	9,231 72

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	C. B. Oakly	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Isa Whitlock	Undenominational
Bear Creek	"	"	" Alma H. Norsworthy	"
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. W. Geo. Evans	Methodist
Fort William (Boys)	Fort William	Port Arthur	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic.
" " (Girls)	" "	"	" "	" "
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace.	Undenominational
Garden River (R. C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. J. A. Drolet, S.J.	Roman Catholic.
" " (C. E.)	" "	" "	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Hugh L. Tweed	Methodist
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Thomas Whitebeans.	"
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss Charlotte Casey	Roman Catholic.
*Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Thomas Cadreau	" "
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Miss Adda McIntosh	Undenominational
†Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	" Agnes Doris	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	" Maud M. Erb	"
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	" Alice Barker	Roman Catholic.
Mattawa	At Mattawa		Sister St. Gregory	" "
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Katie O'Connor	" "
†Missinabie	At Missinabie	" "	G. A. W. Clarke	Undenominational
‡Mississagi River	Manitoulin Island.	Thessalon	Miss Josie LaHaye	Roman Catholic.
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	" Car. Mummery	Undenominational
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Alfred McCue	"
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	John Case	Church of England
Naughton	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	J. A. Windsor	Methodist
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss L. Mitchell	Undenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Parry Sound	" J. D. Marceau	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Caradoc	Levi Williams	Church of England
" No. 3	"	"	Mrs. C. A. Vollick	Methodist
Pic River	Pic River	Port Arthur	Moses Madwayosh	Roman Catholic.
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Thomas Jones	Undenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	Rev. John Lawrence	Methodist
§Red Rock	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Miss Angeliq'e Peltier	Roman Catholic.
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Miss J. E. Armour	"
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	" Elizabeth A. Lensch	Roman Catholic.
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Wm. B. Scoffield	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"

* New school. Opened February 20, 1905. † Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by

‡ No returns received for the March and June quarters, 1905. § Re-opened November 14, 1904,

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STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
300 00	Band	11	13	24	10	10	5	3	2	4	....	Alnwick.
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	10	9	19	8	8	3	5	2	....	1	Back Settlement.
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	11	2	13	5	6	5	1	1	....	....	Bear Creek.
300 00	Band	19	13	32	24	8	9	6	6	3	..	Cape Croker.
300 00	"	17	12	29	14	26	3	..	....	....	....	Christian Island.
600 00	½ Vote	15	...	15	5	7	2	6	....	....	....	Fort William (Boys).
	½ Vote	....	22	22	10	12	5	5	....	....	....	" (Girls).
350 00	Band	13	18	31	20	25	3	2	1	....	....	French Bay.
600 00	Band, $300; Vote, $300	29	33	62	29	28	8	16	8	2	...	Garden River (R. C.)
350 00	Band	19	14	33	16	6	10	15	2	....	....	" (C. E.)
300 00	Band, $150; Vote, $150	5	6	11	6	2	3	3	3	....	....	Georgina Island.
300 00	Vote	9	16	25	11	15	3	4	1	2	....	Gibson.
300 00	"	14	8	22	12	16	....	6	....	....	....	Golden Lake.
300 00	"	8	17	25	19	25	....	....	....	....	....	*Goulais Bay.
300 00	Band, $100; Vote, $200	9	15	24	12	14	1	6	1	2	....	Henvey Inlet.
100 00	Band	2	8	10	5	8	....	....	2	....	....	†Hiawatha.
300 00	"	6	10	16	7	10	3	2	1	....	....	Kettle Point.
300 00	Vote	13	13	26	8	24	2	....	....	....	....	Lake Helen.
100 00	"	12	21	33	25	10	12	10	1	....	....	Mattawa.
300 00	"	10	4	14	9	4	5	2	3	....	....	Michipicoten.
....	"	14	14	28	17	14	8	4	2	....	....	†Missinabie.
300 00	"	7	7	14	5	10	4	....	....	....	....	‡Mississagi River.
400 00	Band	27	29	56	28	22	7	21	3	3	....	Moraviantown.
300 00	"	14	12	26	14	10	2	7	7	....	....	Mud Lake.
300 00	Vote	9	13	22	7	13	5	3	....	1	..	Muncey.
300 00	"	4	6	10	4	5	2	1	....	2	....	Naughton.
300 00	Band	18	15	33	15	12	6	5	6	4	....	New Credit.
300 00	"	10	13	23	15	10	7	3	2	1	....	Nipissing.
300 00	Vote	12	9	21	8	18	2	1	....	....	....	Oneida No. 2.
300 00	"	18	13	31	16	21	1	7	2	....	....	" No. 3.
250 00	"	10	4	14	7	2	3	4	5	....	....	Pic River.
300 00	Band	18	10	28	15	20	2	1	5	....	....	Port Elgin.
300 00	Band, $125; Vote, $175	17	25	43	20	15	9	8	5	4	1	Rama.
300 00	Vote	10	5	15	9	8	7	....	....	....	....	§Red Rock.
300 00	Band	14	12	26	11	12	3	9	2	....	....	River Settlement.
300 00	"	16	11	27	11	15	7	5	....	....	....	Ryerson.
300 00	Vote	21	13	34	21	15	7	10	2	....	....	Sagamook.
350 00	Band	14	12	26	15	11	5	6	1	....	..	Saugeen.
350 00	"	16	17	33	22	14	7	6	6	....	....	Scotch Settlement.

department.
having been closed for several years.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*				
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Mrs. J. H. McKay	Roman Catholic
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss Ethyl M. Tutt	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Reginald H. Ferris	Church of England
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adele Duhamel	Roman Catholic
*Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Isabella McIver	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	D. M. Hubbard	"
No. 2			John Clark, Prin	"
			Miss R. E. Shaver, ass't	"
No. 3			Walter Davis	"
No. 5			John Lickers	"
No. 6			Elan. D. Bearfoot	"
No. 7			Miss Mabel F. Styers	"
No. 9			Rosa B. Russell	"
No. 10			Sara Davis	"
No. 11			T. W. Draper	"
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie	"
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Zoe St. James	Roman Catholic
St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Alice M. O. Matthews	Methodist
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss Ida H. Ferguson	Church of England
†Temagami	On Bear Island	Parry Sound	Emma C. Doherty	Undenominational
Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Jennie Harvey	"
(Western)		"	Susan Brant	"
(Central)			Florence Johnson	"
(Mission)			Edith M. Good	"
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert Sahguj	Church of England
No. 2			Joseph Sampson	Methodist
No. 3			Arthur Muskokomon	Undenominational
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Miss Anna R. Peacock	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	R. A. Dunne	"
River	River		J. C. Ross	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	Wikwemikong (unceded)		Thomas Connolly	Roman Catholic
(girls)			Miss Emily Frawley	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing		Rose Fagan	"
Total, Ontario				

* Closed during the March quarter, 1905.

† This school is open during the summer only.

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STATEMENT—*Con.*

Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund Paid	Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Ontario.
300 00	Vote	11	6	17	9	5	2	8	2	....	....	Serpent River.
300 00	Band, $100; Vote $200	10	10	20	7	13	4	2	1	....	....	Shawanaga.
300 00	Band	9	7	16	5	4	7	3	2	....	....	Sheguiandah.
300 00	"	15	10	25	14	16	4	4	1	....	....	Sheshegwaning.
300 00	"	6	8	14	6	5	2	3	4	....	....	*Sidney Bay.
.....	.....	37	30	67	16	25	16	15	5	6	....	Six Nations, No. 1.
400 00	.....	45	58	103	48	53	9	6	24	8	3	" No. 2.
350 00	.....											
.....	.....	30	26	56	21	28	14	7	4	3	....	" No. 3.
.....	.....	20	20	40	20	11	7	8	7	5	2	" No. 5.
3200 00	Band, $3,500; Vote, $450	12	11	23	9	7	7	3	4	1	1	" No. 6.
.....	.....	36	40	76	34	28	24	20	4	....	....	" No. 7.
.....	.....	20	31	51	23	23	7	11	7	3	....	" No. 9.
.....	.....	19	26	45	16	21	8	11	4	1	....	" No. 10.
.....	.....	13	19	32	14	12	6	8	4	2	....	" No. 11.
300 00	Band, $150; Vote, $150	6	7	13	6	10	....	....	3	....	....	Skene.
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	14	11	25	17	16	3	3	3	....	....	South Bay.
300 00	Band	14	24	38	18	21	10	6	1	....	....	St. Clair.
300 00	Vote	6	6	12	7	7	5	....	....	....	....	Sucker Creek.
150 00	"	9	16	25	17	16	5	3	1	....	....	†Temogami.
350 00	Band	28	38	66	22	36	16	7	7	....	....	Thomas.
130 00	"	29	26	55	23	31	9	9	4	2	....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00	"	12	14	26	13	12	6	3	3	2	....	" (Western).
130 00	"	15	29	44	15	21	15	6	1	1	....	" (Central).
225 00	"	25	11	36	14	12	18	2	3	1	....	" (Mission).
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	11	13	24	13	13	4	7	....	....	....	Walpole Island, No. 1.
300 00	Vote	24	20	44	21	25	10	7	1	1	....	" No. 2.
300 00	Band	13	11	24	11	13	6	1	4	....	....	" No. 3.
300 00	"	9	26	35	21	20	6	5	4	....	....	West Bay.
300 00	"	6	9	15	10	2	11	2	....	....	....	Whitefish Lake.
300 00	Vote	5	4	9	4	3	3	....	3	....	....	" River.
300 00	"	26	....	26	7	26	....	....	....	....	....	Wikwemikong (Boys).
300 00	"	....	33	33	17	22	5	4	....	2	....	" (Girls).
300 00	"	8	8	16	10	8	4	3	1	....	....	Wikwemikongsing.
.....	.....	1044	1102	2146	1023	1079	429	370	194	66	8	Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. Marie du Carmel.	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle, Princ.	"
" (")	"	"	Peter Williams, Asst.	"
" (girls)	"	"	Miss M. E. Howlett, Principal	"
" (")	"	"	Mme. A. Beauvais, Asst.	"
" (mission)	"	"	A. M. Demers	Methodist
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Nora McCaffrey	Undenominational
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	David A. Benedict	"
*Escoumains	Escoumains	Bersimis	Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sister St. Stanislas, Princ.	"
"	"	"	Sister St. Augustine, Asst.	"
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Annie O'Connor	"
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Mary Eva Hall.	"
Oka (country)	Oka	Oka	" E. May Young.	Methodist
" (village)	"	"	" L. H. Carmichael	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Mrs. Joseph Cleary	Roman Catholic
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary	"
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Rev. H. O. Loiselle.	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sister Mary Josephine, Princ.	Roman Catholic
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Ste. Elmire, Asst.	"
St. Regis	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Maggie Shannon	Undenominational
Temiscaming	Temiscaming	Temiscaming	Sister Mary Aimée.	Roman Catholic
Total, Quebec				
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Laura W. Barteaux	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co	James Boyle	"
*Half-way River	Franklin Manor	Cumb'land County	Miss Margaret Fowler	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou "	Miss Cassie McDonald	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Daniel Buckles	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	"
†New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	" Minnie A. Shea	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	" Sara E. O'Toole	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants "	Robert J. Logan	"
Sydney	Sydney	Cape Breton "	Miss Rachel McDonald	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Inverness "	A. J. McLennan	"
Total, Nova Scotia				

* Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by department. †Closed during March and June quarters, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												QUEBEC.
300 00	Vote	26	32	58	29	13	7	25	13	....	....	Bersimis.
450 00	"	113	....	113	48	87	14	8	4	....	....	Caughnawaga (boys).
300 00	"											
350 00	"	....	77	77	42	32	15	8	15	7	....	" (girls).
250 00	"											
250 00	"	23	17	40	13	30	5	3	2	....	....	" (mission).
300 00	"	14	32	46	19	25	13	6	2	....	....	Congo Bridge.
350 00	"	24	14	38	12	33	2	2	1	....	....	Cornwall Island.
—	"	4	8	12	11	4	1	4	2	1	....	*Escoumains.
150 00	"	26	27	53	43	21	13	8	11	....	....	Lorette.
150 00	"											
300 00	Band	13	23	36	10	15	11	9	1	....	....	Maniwaki.
250 00	Vote	11	8	19	10	7	3	3	1	3	2	Maria.
125 00	"	12	8	20	8	11	3	2	4	....	....	Oka (country).
125 00	"	11	8	19	11	5	2	4	4	3	1	" (village).
300 00	"	11	17	28	17	10	10	8	....	....	....	Pointe Bleue.
300 00	"	28	42	70	41	30	26	5	....	9	....	Restigouche.
300 00	"	7	7	14	8	5	3	2	4	....	....	St. Francis (Prot.).
300 00	"	44	30	74	57	32	8	18	8	4	4	" (R.C.).
250 00	"											
350 00	"	29	15	44	9	35	6	3	....	....	....	St. Regis.
300 00	"	30	26	56	29	26	13	13	4	....	....	Temiscaming.
.....	.....	426	391	817	417	421	155	131	76	27	7	Total, Quebec.
												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Vote	10	7	17	7	4	4	5	2	2	....	Bear River.
300 00	"	13	8	21	6	12	4	5	....	....	....	Eskasoni.
100 00	"	3	4	7	2	5	2	....	....	....	....	*Half-way River.
300 00	"	14	4	18	11	5	5	3	....	4	1	Indian Cove.
300 00	"	10	8	18	5	11	4	1	1	1	....	Middle River.
300 00	"	13	12	25	9	6	5	5	5	2	2	Millbrook.
300 00	"	2	7	9	6	2	....	4	....	2	1	†New Germany.
300 00	"	14	12	26	8	10	15	1	....	....	....	Salmon River.
300 00	"	6	5	11	3	5	3	1	1	1	....	Shubenacadie.
300 00	"	17	4	21	12	7	6	7	1	....	....	Sydney.
300 00	"	13	17	30	6	16	4	10	....	....	....	Whycocomagh.
.....	.....	115	88	203	75	83	52	42	10	12	4	Total, Nova Scotia.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
*Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Charles Bernard	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss Mary Isaac	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	" Lucy B. Walsh	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	" MaryMonagh'n	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	" M. J. Rush	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	" E. H. Costigan	"
Total, New Brunswick				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency.	Casimir J. Poirier	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Northwest Coast	Rev. J. B. McCullagh	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	"
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast	" A. E. Nordschou	"
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth	Rev. J. E. Rendle	"
China Hat	China Hat	Northwest Coast	Miss Hannah Edgar	"
†Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Chas. Moser	Roman Catholic
" (Prot.)	"	"	" W. J. Stone	Methodist
†Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	J. A. Sampare	Church of England
†Glen Vowell	Sicedach	"	J. P. Thorkildson	Salvation Army
‡Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	Herbert Pearson	Church of England
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	Northwest Coast	Rev. Geo. Read	Methodist
Kincolith	Kincolith	"	" W. H. Collison	Church of England
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	"	Dr D. Bower	Methodist
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	R. H. Curd	Church of England
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	Babine	Rev. W. H. Pierce	Methodist
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	" E. Soby	Roman Catholic
Massett	Massett	Northwest Coast	" W. E. Collison	Church of England
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	"	Miss Helena Jackson	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Rev. W. J. Knott	Methodist
New Town	Kitselas	Northwest Coast	Simon Ellis	"
†Nitanit	Cla-oose	West Coast	Mrs. E. Nicholas	"
§Ohiaht (Dodgers Cove)	Haines Island	"	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Port Essington	Skeena	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	John A. Hamilton	"
Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	Rev. C. Ordano	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	Wm. Thompson	" "
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Isl	Northwest Coast	Peter R. Kelly	Methodist
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Rev. E. M. Scheelen	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sister M. Berchmans	" "
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss Virginia Hagan	" "
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Mrs. M. Swartout	Presbyterian
Yuquot	Yuquot	"	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia.				

*Closed during March quarter, 1905. †Closed during September quarter, 1904. ‡No returns received for the September and December quarter, 1904. School open, during the fall and winter months only. §Reopened during January, 1905, having been closed since June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												New Brunswick.
300 00	Vote	17	14	31	11	7	12	9	1	1	1	Burnt Church.
300 00	"	17	20	37	19	17	2	8	7	1	2	Big Cove.
300 00	"	8	7	15	10	....	5	5	5	....	....	Eel Ground.
300 00	"	12	9	21	16	8	6	4	2	1	....	Kingsclear.
300 00	"	12	13	25	18	8	6	7	2	2	....	St. Mary's.
300 00	"	11	13	24	13	12	....	11	....	1	....	Tobique.
....	....	77	76	153	87	52	31	44	17	6	3	Total, New Brunswick.
												Prince Edward Island.
300 00	Vote	11	12	23	10	10	1	7	3	1	1	Lennox Island.
												British Columbia.
300 00	"	21	5	26	16	8	5	5	3	5	....	Aiyansh.
300 00	"	11	14	25	12	9	8	1	3	....	4	Alert Bay.
300 00	"	26	25	51	22	23	11	9	6	2	....	Bella Bella.
300 00	"	18	8	26	8	25	1	....	....	....	....	Bella Coola.
300 00	"	13	5	18	9	10	7	1	....	....	....	Cape Mudge.
....	....	12	7	19	12	7	12	....	....	....	....	China Hat.
300 00	Vote	9	7	16	6	13	3	....	....	....	....	†Clayoquot (R.C.).
....	....	15	17	32	15	25	5	1	....	1	....	" (Prot.)
300 00	Vote	4	12	16	9	7	5	4	....	....	....	†Gitwingak.
300 00	"	14	18	32	15	21	9	2	....	....	....	†Glen Vowell.
300 00	"	20	18	38	17	38	....	....	....	....	....	†Gwayasdums.
300 00	"	9	6	15	12	11	1	3	....	....	....	‖Hartley Bay.
300 00	"	28	21	49	23	33	11	5	....	....	....	Kincolith.
300 00	"	27	36	63	35	34	12	11	6	....	....	Kita-maat.
300 00	"	24	17	41	23	12	15	5	4	5	....	Kitkahtla.
300 00	"	17	29	46	25	43	2	1	....	....	....	‖Kishfiax.
300 00	"	10	3	13	6	8	3	2	....	....	....	Kyaquot.
300 00	"	20	29	49	26	29	18	2	....	....	....	Massett.
300 00	"	18	23	41	21	25	9	5	....	2	....	Metlakahtla.
300 00	"	12	11	23	8	10	10	2	1	....	....	Nanaimo.
....	....	10	7	17	5	11	3	1	2	....	....	New Town.
300 00	Vote	7	16	23	7	6	17	....	....	....	....	†Nitanit.
300 00	"	13	11	24	16	19	3	2	....	....	....	§Ohiaht (Dodgers Cove).
300 00	"	20	23	43	22	24	10	4	5	....	....	Port Essington.
300 00	"	40	21	61	12	59	....	2	....	....	....	Port Simpson.
300 00	Vote	23	8	31	11	24	6	1	....	....	....	Quamichan.
300 00	"	18	....	18	9	7	5	3	3	....	....	Saanich
300 00	"	12	13	25	14	13	3	6	2	1	....	Skidegate
300 00	"	12	5	17	5	10	5	1	1	....	....	Somenos
300 00	"	6	6	12	5	4	5	....	3	....	....	Songhees
300 00	"	12	6	18	9	5	7	6	....	....	....	Tsartlip
300 00	"	14	12	26	12	13	7	6	....	....	....	Ucluelet
300 00	"	10	10	20	11	13	7	....	....	....	....	Yuquot
....	....	525	449	974	461	599	225	91	39	16	4	Total, British Columbia

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
*Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	Joseph Dargue	Undenominational
Berens River	Berens River	Norway House	Miss Eliza Postill	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Albert W. Smith	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Norway House	George Slater	" "
Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	" "	Jeremiah Rundle	Methodist
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	David A. Bruce	Church of England
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Frank Barker	" "
Couchiching	Couchiching	Fort Frances	Rev. H. M. Brassard O. M. I	Roman Catholic
Cross Lake (Prot)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss E. J. Armstrong	Methodist
" (R.C.)	"	" "	Mrs. J. D'Eschambeault	Roman Catholic
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas	Edward Jones	Church of England
†Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	Savanne	James Fox	" "
‡Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Annie Ramsay	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rev. George Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Thomas Storr	" "
Fisher River	Fisher River	Norway House	Mrs. E R. Steinhauer	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Albert E. Leask	Church of England
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	Rupert Clough	" "
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	Rev. James Brown	" "
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	Norway House	John Sinclair	" "
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	Daniel W. Wood	" "
Jackhead	Jackhead	Norway House	George C. Smith	" "
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	Louis E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	C. H. Fryer	Church of England
‖Little Grand Rapids	Little Gr'nd Rapids	Norway House	William Ivens	Methodist
Little Saskatchewan	Little Sask'chewan	Manitowapah	John E. Favell	Church of England
Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	J. Johnston	Church of England
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	" "	R. H. Bagshaw	" "
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Isaiah Badger	" "
Muckle's Creek	St. Peters	Clandeboye	B. McKenzie	" "
Pas	Pas	Pas	Ronald F McDougall	" "
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
*Poplar River	Poplar River	Norway House	James F. Blackford	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	George Crane	Church of England
†Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss E. McMahon	Undenominational
Rossville	Norway House	Norway House	" Laura R. Lousley	Methodist
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapah	" Emma McMahon	Roman Catholic
‡Seine River	Seine River,	Fort Frances	Peter Spence	Undenominational
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Louis Cochrane	Church of England
St. Peters (North)	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Lewis LeClair	" "
" (South)	"	"	Miss C. E. M. Ridgeway	" "
" (East)	"	"	Peter Harper	" "
" (R. C.)	"	"	Miss Mary FitzGerald	Roman Catholic
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	K. M. Garrioch	Presbyterian
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	Manitowapah	Lucien Guillot	Roman Catholic
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	J. S. Newton	Church of England
Total, Manitoba				

* No return received for September quarter 1904. † Reopened in January 1905, having been closed
This school is open during the summon months only. * No return received for the September quarter

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Manitoba.
300 00	Vote	21	17	38	14	21	7	10	..	..	..	*Assabasca.
300 00	"	11	17	28	9	17	7	4	..	..	..	Berens River.
300 00	"	5	14	19	7	14	3	2	..	..	..	Big Eddy.
300 00	"	3	10	13	4	11	2	..	..	..	..	Black River.
300 00	"	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	Bloodvein River.
300 00	"	10	15	25	8	14	6	2	3	..	..	Brokenhead.
300 00	"	12	6	18	13	14	..	4	..	..	..	Chemawawin.
300 00	"	15	12	27	20	16	6	5	..	..	..	Couchiching.
300 00	"	20	16	36	12	25	4	7	..	..	..	Cross Lake (Prot).
300 00	"	14	21	35	11	30	4	1	..	..	..	" (R.C.)
300 00	"	8	18	26	9	26	..	..	..	..	..	Cumberland.
300 00	"	9	7	16	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	†Eagle Lake.
300 00	"	11	7	18	11	10	5	3	..	..	..	‡Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	8	10	18	7	9	7	2	..	..	..	Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	14	15	29	16	19	5	5	..	..	..	" (Lower).
300 00	"	19	14	33	15	7	5	12	8	1	..	Fisher River.
300 00	"	15	11	26	11	19	5	2	..	..	..	Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	13	12	25	6	25	..	..	..	..	..	Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	12	14	26	12	20	4	2	..	..	..	Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	13	6	19	8	9	3	5	2	..	..	Hollowwater River.
300 00	"	13	12	25	9	11	7	7	..	..	..	Islington.
300 00	"	9	8	17	8	9	5	3	..	..	..	Jackhead.
300 00	"	12	7	19	10	7	4	8	..	..	..	Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	24	11	35	18	24	6	4	1	..	..	Lake St. Martin.
150 00	"	17	15	32	14	32	..	..	..	..	..	‖ Little Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	9	8	17	9	9	3	5	..	..	..	Little Saskatchewan
300 00	Vote	3	12	15	7	6	4	3	2	..	..	Long Sault.
300 00	"	6	10	16	4	10	5	1	..	..	..	Manitou Rapids.
300 00	"	10	16	26	16	16	5	4	1	..	..	Moose Lake.
300 00	"	4	7	11	4	8	..	2	1	..	..	Muckle's Creek.
300 00	"	22	21	43	25	25	8	4	4	2	..	Pas.
12 p.c.	"	6	14	20	16	13	3	..	3	..	1	Pine Creek.
300 00	"	20	12	32	8	20	5	7	..	..	..	*Poplar River.
300 00	"	10	9	19	10	14	3	2	..	..	..	Red Earth.
300 00	"	12	14	26	11	14	12	..	..	..	..	†Roseau Rapids.
300 00	"	14	7	21	7	14	4	2	1	..	..	Rossville.
300 00	"	22	18	40	24	21	7	5	5	2	..	Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	8	14	22	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	‡Seine River.
300 00	"	11	1	12	7	7	2	1	2	..	..	Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	17	10	27	8	16	5	6	..	..	..	St. Peters (North).
300 00	"	23	17	40	20	11	9	8	7	5	..	" (South).
300 00	"	13	17	30	14	22	2	2	1	1	2	" (East).
300 00	"	13	13	26	8	13	10	3	..	..	..	" (R. C.)
300 00	"	6	10	16	8	12	4	..	..	..	..	Swan Lake.
300 00	"	5	9	14	7	9	4	1	..	..	..	Waterhen River.
300 00	"	11	15	26	9	24	2	..	..	..	..	Wabigoon.
....	....	553	551	1104	501	711	194	144	41	11	3	Total, Manitoba.

since June 30, 1903. ‡No returns received for the September quarter 1904 and the June quarter 1905. 1904. † No return received for the December quarter 1904. ‡ New School. First opened December 16, 1904

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion from which Returns have

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Attakakoop	Attakakoop	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
Big River	Kenemotayoo's	"	William Bear	" "
*Bulls Horn	Blood	Blood	C. H. Collinson	" "
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss Sophia E. Smyth	" "
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	" "	Andrew W. Anderson	" "
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist
James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	D. McDonald	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Miss Ethel Shipman	" "
*Joseph's	Joseph's	Edmonton	Miss Const. DeCazes	Roman Catholic
Key's	Key's	Pelly	Owen Owens	Church of England
Keeseekonse	Keeseekonse	"	Rev. J. DeCorby, O. M. I	Roman Catholic
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Carlton	Samuel Abraham	Church of England
Little Pine's	Little Pines	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	" "
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	A. A. Goodhand	Methodist
†Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Battleford	Peter Villebrun	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	Miss Jennie W. Moore	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	Jno. R. Settee	Church of England
‡Oak River (Sioux)	Oak River	Birtle	Cranswick D'L Harris	" "
Okanase	Okanase	"	James M. Macalister	Presbyterian
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Miss Jean Warden	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	Mrs M. Jefferson	Church of England
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Miss Sue Klippert	Methodist
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert		Miss Lucy M. Baker	Presbyterian
South, Fort à la Corne	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Mrs Ada A. Godfrey	Undenominational
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	M. Leffler	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake	Twatt's	Carlton	Robert Bear	" "
St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake Peace R. District.	In Treaty No. 8.	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Thunderchild's (C.E.)	Thunderchild's	Battleford	G. F. Gibbs	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	Upper Peace River District	In Treaty No. 8.	Miss Lilian Millen	" "
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss Elizab. C. Scott	Presbyterian
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods		Mrs W. R. Tucker	Methodist
Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Walter J. Chappell	"
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Mission)	Lesser Slave Lake District	In Treaty No. 8.	C. D. White	Church of Engl'd
White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	W. G. Blewett	Methodist
Total, N.W.T.				

*Closed March 31, 1905, on account poor attendance. †Closed during the December quarter 1904. ‡Re-opened January, 1905, having been closed since June 30, 1904. No returns received for the September and December quarters 1904.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

been received for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Northwest Territories
300 00	Vote	6	9	15	10	13	....	2	....	....	....	Attakakoop.
300 00	"	6	5	11	6	6	5	....	....	....	....	Big River.
300 00	"	7	12	19	3	19	....	....	....	....	....	*Bulls Horn.
300 00	"	5	8	13	10	2	4	3	4	....	....	Day Star's.
300 00	"	5	9	14	6	6	8	....	....	....	....	Fishing Lake.
300 00	"	13	6	19	10	16	3	....	....	....	....	Goodfish Lake.
300 00	"	13	17	30	9	29	1	....	....	....	....	James Smith's.
300 00	"	7	11	18	7	13	2	3	....	....	....	John Smith's.
300 00	"	10	8	18	3	18	....	....	....	....	....	*Joseph's.
300 00	"	8	13	21	7	15	3	3	....	....	....	Key's.
300 00	"	5	11	16	13	9	4	3	....	....	....	Keeseekonse.
300 00	"	11	14	25	11	21	4	....	....	....	....	Lac la Ronge.
300 00	"	8	8	16	8	13	2	1	....	....	....	Little Pine's.
300 00	"	2	4	6	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	5	6	11	8	9	2	....	....	....	....	†Meadow Lake.
300 00	"	9	9	18	11	8	7	2	....	1	....	Mistawasis.
300 00	"	19	26	45	19	21	10	12	2	....	....	Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	7	9	16	7	16	....	....	....	....	....	‡Oak River (Sioux).
300 00	"	9	5	14	7	11	2	1	....	....	....	Okanase.
300 00	"	8	5	13	5	10	3	....	....	....	....	Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	9	6	15	6	10	3	2	....	....	....	Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	12	14	26	5	25	1	....	....	....	....	Sampson's
300 00	"	10	20	30	20	30	....	....	....	....	....	Shoal River.
300 00	"	4	4	8	5	2	....	5	1	....	....	Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	8	13	21	13	21	....	....	....	....	....	South, Fort à la Corne.
300 00	"	5	1	6	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	Stony (Eagle Hills).
300 00	"	7	5	12	7	8	1	3	....	....	....	Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	13	11	24	24	24	....	....	....	....	....	St. Anthony's.
300 00	"	4	2	6	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	Thunderchild's (C.E.)
300 00	"	9	6	15	11	6	3	3	3	....	....	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
300 00	"	11	7	18	9	4	6	8	....	....	....	White Bear.
300 00	"	5	3	8	5	3	2	....	3	....	....	White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	13	8	21	8	19	1	1	....	....	....	Whitefish Lake.
300 00	"	15	6	21	10	12	6	3	....	....	....	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Mission).
300 00	"	17	5	22	9	22	....	....	....	....	....	White Whale Lake.
....	....	305	306	611	302	457	85	55	13	1	....	Total, N.W.T.

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. R. J. Renison.	Church of England
Fort George	" "	Rev. W. G. Walton.	" "
Island Lake	Island Lake, Keewatin district	Joseph H. Lowes	Methodist
Jack River	Near Norway House, Keewatin dist.	C. A. Wilkins	Church of England
Moose Fort	Moosonee diocese, James Bay	T. Bird Holland	" "
Nelson House	Keewatin district	S. D. Gaudin	Methodist
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).	Fort Providence, McKenzie River district	Sister St. Elzéar	Roman Catholic
Rupert's House	Great Whale riv., Moosonee diocese.	J. E. Woodall	Church of England
St. David's Mission	Fort Simpson, McKenzie Riv. district.	Rev. James R. Lucas	" "
York Factory	Moosonee diocese, James Bay	Rev. R. Faries	" "
Total, Outside Treaty			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Appropriation for salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Outside Treaty Limits.
200 00	Vote	31	38	69	26	25	18	26	....	....	....	Albany Mission.
200 00	"	45	43	88	39	88	....	....	....	....	....	Fort George.
200 00	"	20	11	31	16	30	....	....	1	....	....	Island Lake.
200 00	"	25	26	51	20	31	18	2	....	....	....	Jack River.
200 00	"	29	36	65	19	65	....	....	....	....	....	Moose Fort.
200 00	"	21	22	43	25	34	5	2	2	....	....	Nelson House.
200 00	"	18	17	35	30	19	13	3	....	..	....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
200 00	"	24	33	57	48	16	28	13	....	....	....	Rupert's House.
200 00	"	6	6	12	7	12	....	..	..	....	....	St. David's Mission.
200 00	"	9	9	18	15	7	6	2	3	....	....	York Factory.
....	....	228	241	469	245	327	88	48	6	..	....	Total, Outside Treaty.

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont	Sister M. Ignatia	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, West Coast agency.	Rev. J. C. Butchart.	Presbyterian
Alberni	At Alberni, Tresaht reserve, West Coast agency.	James R. Motion	"
Alert Bay Girls' Home	At Alert Bay, Nimkish reserve, Kwawkewlth agency	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency	Charles M. Richards.	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	" " "	Miss Hannah M. Paul	"
Squamish	At Squamish, Fraser river agency.	Sister Mary Amy	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river	Rev. J. Tavernier, O. M.I	" "
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Cecilia Jeffrey	Shoal Lake reserve, Rat Portage agency	Austin G. McKitrick	Presbyterian
Norway House	At Norway House, in Norway House agency.	Rev. J. A. Lousley.	Methodist
Pine Creek	At mouth of Pine creek, Lake Winnigegosis, Manitowapah agency.	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Portage la Prairie	At Portage la Prairie, Man.	W. A. Hendry	Presbyterian
Rat Portage	At Kenora, Ont.	Rev. Matthias Kalmes, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	W. W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Blood (C. E.)	On Blood reserve, Blood agency	G. E. Gale	Church of England
Blood (R. C.)	" " "	Rev. Z. L. LeVern, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Blue Quill's	Blue Quill's reserve, Saddle Lake agency	Rev. Leon Balter	" "
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. S. Perrault, O. M.I	" "
Crowfoot	On Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot agency	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	" "
Crowstand	Near Côté's reserve, Pelly agency	W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake reserve, Duck Lake agency	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. James Taylor	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
File Hills	On File Hills reserve, Qu'Appelle agency	Miss Kate J. Gillespie	Presbyterian
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8.	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been received) for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												Ontario.
$500	Vote..	16	23	39	27	19	12	4	4	...	...	Fort William Orphanage.
												British Columbia.
25 pupils, $60 p. cap.	Vote..	20	16	36	31	7	6	21	2	....	....	Ahousaht.
50 " $60 "	"	29	23	52	43	8	11	16	5	12	....	Alberni.
10 " $60 "	"	....	8	8	7	1	1	1	5	....	...	Alert Bay Girls Home.
20 " $60 "	"	23	....	23	20	4	2	13	2	2	...	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
35 " $60 "	"	...	48	48	44	8	15	9	13	3	....	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
50 " $60 "	"	24	26	50	50	20	5	13	....	10	2	Squamish.
60 " $60 "	"	40	44	84	73	6	15	29	23	9	2	St. Mary's.
35 " $60 "	"	..	35	35	31	7	5	7	3	6	7	Yale (All Hallows).
.....	....	136	200	336	299	61	60	109	53	42	11	Total, B. C.
												Manitoba.
30 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote..	16	11	27	22	12	8	6	1	....	....	Cecilia Jeffrey.
50 " $72 "	"	30	33	63	45	17	9	25	11	1	....	Norway House.
60 " $72 "	"	26	34	60	60	8	3	17	12	10	10	Pine Creek.
25 " $72 "	"	9	16	25	21	11	....	9	3	2	....	Portage la Prairie.
30 " $72 "	"	17	15	32	30	15	8	9	.....	...	....	Rat Portage.
.. ..	.....	98	109	207	178	63	28	66	27	13	10	Total, Manitoba.
												Northwest Territories.
45 pupils, $72 p. cap.	Vote..	20	30	50	43	19	6	12	13	.....	....	Birtle.
50 " $72 "	"	21	19	40	38	13	7	13	1	6	....	Blood (C. E.)
30 " $72 "	"	23	16	39	34	27	4	8	.....	.....	....	" (R. C.)
45 " $72 "	"	22	14	36	27	11	3	9	6	6	1	Blue Quills.
45 " $72 "	"	25	17	42	40	25	10	7	...	.....	....	Cowessess.
25 " $72 "	"	19	10	29	27	13	2	11	3	....	....	Crowfoot.
45 " $72 "	"	26	22	48	44	17	7	12	11	1	....	Crowstand.
100 " $100 "	"	56	49	105	101	38	15	29	15	5	3	Duck Lake.
(20 boys, $100 p. c.) (32 b. & g. $72 ")	"	30	22	52	47	15	20	9	3	3	2	Emmanuel College.
50 pupils, $72 p. cap.	"	23	28	51	49	16	10	5	12	4	4	Ermineskin's.
18 " $72 "	"	9	8	17	16	8	1	4	1	3	..	File Hills.
25 " $72 "	"	9	7	16	14	5	4	7	.....	....	....	Fort Resolution.

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
N. W. TERRITORIES—*Con.*			
Ft. Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Nativity Mission, Fort Chipewyan, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. McDougall.	Roman Catholic..
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	J. W. Harrison	Church of England
Hay River (St. Peter's Miss'n)	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Thos. J. Marsh	" "
Isle à la Crosse	At Isle à la Crosse, Carlton agency	Rev. Sr. M. L. Thiffault	Roman Catholic ..
Lesser Slave Lake, (C.E.)	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River district, Treaty No. 8	Theodore E. Streeter	Church of England
" " " (R.C.)	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River district, Treaty, No. 8	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic..
Muscowequan's	On Muscowequan's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	Rev. J. A. Magnan.	" "
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley reserve, Stony agency.	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Old Sun's	On the Blackfoot reserve	Rev. H. W. Gibben Stocken	Church of England
Onion Lake, (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake agency	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic ..
" " (C.E.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake, agency	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency.	Rev. W. R. Haynes.	" "
" (R.C.)	" " " "	Rev. L. Doucet, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
Round Lake	In Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. H. McKay ..	Presbyterian
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve, Sarcee agency..	Percy Stocken	Church of England
Smoky River (St. Augustine)	Near Peace River crossing, at mouth of Smoky River, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. Matthias..	Roman Catholic ..
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement, Alta	Rev. Sr. L. A. Dandurand	" " ..
Thunderchilds	On Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I	" " ..
* Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Fort Vermilion, Peace River district, Treaty, No. 8	Rev. Sr. Matthias..	" " ..
Wabiscow Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiscow Lake, Treaty No. 8	Miss Agnes L. Parrot	Church of England
" " (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiscow Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sister Tiburce.	Roman Catholic..
Total, N.W.T.			

* No returns received for March and June quarters, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

in the Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												N. W. Territories—*Con.*
40 pupils, 872 p. cap.	Vote	22	20	42	39	16	14	6	6	....	....	Ft. Chipewyan (Holy Angels)
30 " 872 "	"	16	12	28	26	9	4	7	8	....	....	Gordon's.
20 " 872 "	"	16	14	30	24	6	10	3	5	4	2	Hay River (St. Peters' Miss'n)
20 " 872 "	"	6	14	20	20	6	9	5	....	....	....	Isle à la Crosse.
15 " 872 "	"	19	20	39	25	19	5	5	7	3	....	Lesser Slave Lake, (C.E.). ..
40 " 872 "	"	20	20	40	40	19	15	6	....	....	....	" " " (R.C.). ..
30 " 872 "	"	17	13	30	29	10	10	7	3	..	....	Muscowequan's.
40 " 872 "	"	26	23	49	42	18	16	4	11	....	....	McDougall Orphanage.
50 " 872 "	"	24	15	39	35	13	10	9	7	....	....	Old Sun's.
50 " 872 "	"	24	22	46	40	16	8	8	7	4	3	Onion Lake, (R.C.)
20 " 872 "	"	6	9	15	15	2	4	1	5	3	....	" " (C.E.)
30 " 872 "	"	11	14	25	22	17	6	2	....	....	....	Peigan, (C.E.)
25 " 872 "	"	12	14	26	25	13	7	6	..	....	....	" (R.C.)
40 " 872 "	"	16	15	31	27	12	2	4	9	1	3	Round Lake.
15 " 872 "	"	10	9	19	16	6	....	8	1	4	....	Sarcee.
15 " 872 "	"	8	8	16	12	15	1	2	.			Smoky River, (St. Augustine)
80 " 872 "	"	38	36	74	71	45	8	14	7	....	....	St. Albert.
20 " 872 "	"	13	9	22	20	9	5	4	4	....	....	Thunderchilds.
15 " 872 "	"	3	1	4	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
15 " 872 "	"	5	9	14	12	7	3	2	2	....	....	Wabiscow Lake, (C.E.)
25 " 872 " "	"	10	19	29	27	11	12	6	....	....	....	" " (R.C.)
....	....	605	558	1163	1050	477	239	235	147	47	18	Total, N.W.T.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton.	Undenominational	100 pupils, $60 per cap
Mount Elgin Institute.	At Muncey	Rev. T. T. George	Methodist	100 " $60 "
Shingwauk Home.	At Sault Ste. Marie.	Geo. Ley King.	Church of England	100 " $60 "
Wikwemikong (boys).	At Wikwemikong.	Rev. A. Baudin.	Roman Catholic.	60 " $60 "
" (girls).	"	" "	"	60 " $60 "
Total, Ontario.				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish reserve	A. W. Corker.	Church of England	35 pupils, $130 per cap
Clayoquot	Adjoining Opitsat, reserve. No. 1 West Coast agency	Rev. P. Maurus.	Roman Catholic	50 " $130 "
Coqualeetza Home	At Chilliwack, Fraser River agency	Rev. Joseph Hall.	Methodist	80 " $130 "
Kamloops	At Kamloops	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic.	50 " $130 "
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, Kootenay agency	Rev. N. Coccola	"	50 " $130 "
Kuper Island	At Kuper Island, Cowichan agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	"	50 " $130 "
Lytton	At Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. Geo. Ditcham	Church of England	40 " $130 "
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla, West Coast agency	John R. Scott	"	30 boys, $140 " / 30 girls, $100 "
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake	Rev. H. Boening	Roman Cathol.	50 pupils, $130 "
Total, B. C.				
MANITOBA.				
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist	115 pup's, $120 per cap
*Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational	
*Rupert's Land	At Middlechurch	Joseph Thompson.	"	
†St. Boniface	At St. Boniface	Rev. N. A. Ruelle.	Roman Catholic.	100 pup's, $110 per cap
Total, Manitoba				
N. W. TERRITORIES.				
Battleford	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	120 pup's, $145 per cap
*Calgary	At Calgary, Alta	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	Undenominational	
Qu'Appelle	At Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Rev. J. Hugonard.	Roman Catholic.	225 pap's, $120 per cap
Red Deer	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. J. P. Rice	Methodist	80 " $130 "
Regina	At Regina, Assa	R. B. Heron (act'g)	Presbyterian.	125 " $145 "
St. Joseph's	At High River, Alta.	Rev. A. Naessens.	Roman Catholic.	120 " $130 "
Total, N.W.T				

*All expenses paid by the government. †Closed May 31, 1905, some

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries.									School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.	
																				Ontario.
Vote	54	54	108	83	15	20	11	16	26	20	2									Mohawk Institute.
"	53	48	101	98	30	17	27	14	10	3	2									Mount Elgin Institute.
" & sch'l fund	42	25	67	60	14	16	15	9	13	...	6									Shingwauk Home.
"	82	...	82	78	43	14	11	7	7	....	2	1		1						Wikwemikong (boys).
"	...	64	64	57	17	7	19	11	10	....										" (girls).
	231	191	422	376	119	74	83	57	66	23	12	1		1						Total, Ontario.
																				British Columbia.
Vote	21	...	21	21	...	6	8	5	1	1	11							4		Alert Bay.
"	31	37	68	62	12	12	12	13	12	7	8	4			5			4		Clayoquot.
"	61	31	92	78	20	17	24	15	7	9	5	3		1	3					Coqualeetza Home.
"	29	31	60	54	9	8	9	14	11	9	13	6								Kamloops.
"	28	24	52	50	4	7	23	12	4	2										Kootenay.
"	33	30	63	59	4	17	11	11	11	9	6				4			2		Kuper Island.
"	26	...	26	24	16	10														Lytton.
"	31	33	64	60	5	3	19	21	16	....	14	1								Metlakahtla.
"	20	31	51	48	7	9	19	10	...	6	1									Williams Lake.
	280	217	497	456	77	89	125	101	62	43	58	14		1	12			10		Total, B. C.
																				Manitoba.
Vote	46	59	105	99	46	23	24	12												*Brandon.
	52	25	77	43	10	11	17	29	3	7	7	2		2		1				*Elkhorn.
	45	44	89	63	18	22	20	22	7	....	5	1	2				1			†Rupert's Land.
Vote	14	38	82	77	23	22	19	14	4	....	1									St. Boniface.
	187	166	353	282	97	78	80	77	14	7	13	3	2	2		1	1			Total, Manitoba.
																				N. W. Territories.
Vote	40	45	85	80	6	12	27	21	15	4	17				4					Battleford.
	32	...	32	22	2	6	12	7	5	....										*Calgary.
Vote	104	131	235	218	62	60	62	28	21	2	9	7		4	4			1	3	Qu'Appelle.
"	56	30	86	78	46	14	14	7	5	....	5									Red Deer.
"	58	35	93	76	26	13	18	21	8	7	7				2		6		2	Regina.
"	61	22	83	78	12	25	21	15	9	1	5									St. Joseph's.
	351	263	614	552	154	130	154	99	63	14	43	7		4	10		6	1	5	Total, N.W.T.

• of the pupils were discharged and the rest transferred to other schools.
general household duties.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day	Boarding	Industrial		Undenominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Methodist	Presbyterian	Salvation Army	Boys	Girls	Total	
Ontario	72	1	5	78	37	23	8	10	....	....	1,291	1,316	2,607	1,426
Quebec	18	....	..	18	3	11	1	3	....	....	426	391	817	417
Nova Scotia	11	....	....	11	....	11	...	....	....	....	115	88	203	75
New Brunswick	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	77	76	153	87
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	11	12	23	10
British Columbia	33	8	9	50	....	15	13	17	4	1	941	866	1,807	1,216
Manitoba	46	5	4	55	5	11	27	9	3	....	838	826	1,664	961
Northwest Territories	35	33	6	74	2	25	30	8	9	...	1,261	1,127	2,388	1,904
Outside Treaty Limits	10	....	....	10	....	1	7	2	....	.. .	228	241	469	245
Total	232	47	24	303	47	104	86	49	16	1	5,188	4,943	10,131	6,341

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Ottawa, September 30, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Industries taught.									Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter	Shoemaker	Tailor	Blacksmith	Baker	Harnessmaker	Printer	Painter	Tinsmith	Total.
54·70	1,217	515	457	255	132	31	12	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 Ontario.
51·04	421	155	131	76	27	7	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..... Quebec.
36·94	83	52	42	10	12	4	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..... Nova Scotia.
56·86	52	31	44	17	6	3	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..... New Brunswick.
43·47	10	1	7	3	1	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..... Prince Edward Island.
67·29	737	374	325	193	120	58	58	14	..	1	12	..	..	10	..	95 British Columbia.
57·75	871	300	290	145	38	20	13	3	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	22 Manitoba.
79·73	1,088	454	444	259	111	32	43	7	..	4	10	..	6	1	5	76 Northwest Territories.
52·24	327	88	48	6	...	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..... Outside Treaty Limits.
62·59	4,806	1,970	1,788	964	447	156	126	25	2	8	22	1	7	11	5	207 Total.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1905, the total amount of purchase money realized and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce			159·00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	"				
Eastnor	"			2,540·00	
Lindsay	"			3,075·00	
St. Edmund	"			3,806·00	
Bury (T. plot)	"			176 53	
Hardwick (T. plot)	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant (T. plot)	"			40·09	
Southampton (T. plot)	"			21·75	
Wiarton (T. plot)	"			12·22	
Saugeen Fishing Islands	"	13·74	40 00	400 40	
Keppel	Grey	80·00	85 00	,130·60	
Brooke (T. plot)	"			4·50	
White Cloud Island	"	9·50	24 00	7·00	
Thessalon	Algoma	210·49	210 49	1,617·34	
Thessalon (T. plot)	"	·96	96 00	30.39	
Aweres	"			5,053·10	
Archibald	"			3,264·00	
Dennis	"			1,496·00	
Fisher	"	1,108·25	554 13		
Herrick	"	5,658·96	2,829 48	894·57	
Havilland	"			641·50	
Kars	"	160·00	640 00	9,203·00	
Apaquosh (T. plot	"			312·74	
Laird	"	171·00	106 02	4,129·43	
Macdonald	"			1,423·35	
Meredith	"	430·00	215 00	4,659·15	
Duncan	"			10,700·00	
Kehoe	"			11,800·50	
Thompson	"			318·73	
Cobden	"			186·08	
Pennefather	"			2,726·50	
Ley	"			6,750·00	
Fisher (T. plot)	"			496·00	
Mississaga	"	195·16	376 66		
Tilley	"			281·00	
Tupper	"			3,353·00	
Fenwick	"	605·00	302 50	7,866·75	
Vankoughnet	"			7,006·50	
Shingcouicouse (T. plot)	"			269·00	
Bidwell	Manitoulin	600·00	165 50	5,272·00	
Howland	"	100·00	15 00	4,411·00	
Shegwiandah	"	532·00	135 70	7,646·00	
" (T. plot	"			314·82	
Billings	"	600·00	120 00	4,244·00	
Assiginack	"	141·00	28 20	4,610·93	
Campbell	"	307·00	103 20	6,475·00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended June 30, 1905, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Manitowaning (T. plot)	Manitoulin	10·54	236 70	19·36	
Carnarvan	"	968·00	396 75	9,029·00	
Tehkummah	"	1,686·00	843 00	4,797·00	
Sandfield	"	346·00	107 20	6,976·00	
Shaftsbury (T. plot)	"	·50	25 00	251·98	
Tolmasville "	"	22·47	94 50	1,008·67	
Allan	"	933·00	280 20	2,735·00	
Burpee	"	304·00	94 40	9,211·00	
Barrie Island	"			2,117 00	
Gordon	"	200·00	40 00	2,710·00	
Gore Bay (Town)	"	2·58	15 00	1 50	
Mills	"	867·00	278 75	5,373·00	
Cockburn Island	"	400·00	200 00	26,058 00	
Dawson	"	100 00	30 00	8,864 00	
Robinson	"	497·00	174 00	30,589·00	
Neebing	Thunder Bay	2,284·20	7,105 00		
Sarnia (Town)	Lambton	·85	755 00		
Cayuga (T. plot)	Haldimand			122 77	
"	"			297 60	
Dunn	"			1,571 50	
Caledonia	"	2·65	70·00	51·29	
Brantford	Brant			135·85	
Bronte (T. plot)	Halton			·85	
Port Credit (T. plot)	Peel			·25	
Desoronto (T. plot)	Hastings	·20	337 50	5·84	
Shannonville (T. plot)	"			2·27	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	125·09	9,640 00	47·08	Includes reserved Islands sold to Interior Dept.
Islands in the Bay of Quinté	"				Area undetermined.
" " Otonabee River and Lakes	Peterborough			1,939·29	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Parry Sound	146·97	900 00		" "
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin			140·49	
Meldrum (T. plot)	"			80·88	
Henvey Inlet reserve	Parry Sound	4·00	57 00		Railway right of way.
		19,824·11	27,726 88	246,072·91	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	525·00	210 00	2,416·12	
Dundee	Huntingdon	666·61	1,666 59	4,986·31	
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	8·50	2,567 50	66·65	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	196·84	118 11	14,076·62	
Quarante Arpents	Quebec	10,837·10	12,155 50	283·38	
		12,231·05	16,717 70	21,829·08	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold during the year ended June 30, 1905, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Tobique	Victoria	121·39	169 94	.....	
Red Bank	Nothumberland	701·00	560 80	.....	
Big Cove	Kent	96·88	193 76	.....	
		919·27	924 50	.....	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Gambler's reserve	Marquette	651·40	1,799 90	640·00	
		651·40	1,799 90	640·00	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Kamsack (T. plot)	Assiniboia	109·01	8,787 68	.....	
Michel's reserve	Alberta	.....	.....	6,076·30	
Sharphead	.....	.....	.....	885·20	
Chacastapasin (less Sugar Isd)	Saskatchewan	.....	.....	160·00	
Thunderchild's	"	40·56	405 60	.....	Railway right of way.
Moosomin	"	61·93	619 30	.....	" " "
		211 50	9,811 98	7,140·51	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 33,840·33 acres, which realized $56,980.96. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 275,482.50 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $376,759.47, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Algonquins, Golden Lake	98	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	9	12	9	4	6	17	21	2	4
" Renfrew, North	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Thames	479	204	.....	273	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	31	40	46	37	15	22	147	130	5	6
" Walpole Island	596	297	.....	277	11	.....	.....	.....	11	25	23	55	60	43	35	160	155	18	12
" of Sarnia	346	46	..	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	23	26	27	29	34	79	76	16	15
" Kettle and Stony Point	97	20	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	9	10	8	6	20	19	4	2
" Georgina and Snake Island	115	.....	..	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	8	6	5	6	31	37	7	6
" Rama	228	.....	.....	213	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	19	12	19	14	12	52	63	9	7
" Saugeen	396	4	...	270	37	.....	85	.....	.....	28	29	41	33	18	22	91	100	13	16
" Nawash	383	15	....	237	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	19	37	32	28	13	109	111	4	8
" Beausoleil	266	.....	.....	190	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	29	30	27	18	17	54	61	5	8
Iroquois and Algonquins of Watha (Gibson)	135	..	...	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	15	16	9	9	35	29	.....	.....
Moravians of the Thames	351	.....	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	42	46	37	22	20	78	64	12	3
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	182	...	....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	26	24	8	10	4	46	38	.....	.....
" Rice Lake	84	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	4	6	9	1	20	19	....	3
" Scugog	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	2	6	...	.....	10	11	....	.....
" Alnwick	232	6	...	223	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	29	13	14	12	65	58	4	3
" New Credit	255	15	..	220	.....	4	...	15	.....	8	23	24	13	21	11	68	70	8	9
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,297	1277	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	43	64	88	113	128	90	341	322	41	67
Munsees of the Thames	119	54	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	8	8	9	5	38	29	3	2
Oneidas of the Thames	778	249	....	337	.....	143	....	49	.....	72	62	65	56	48	30	244	174	13	11
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	181	80	....	92	.....	.....	..	....	9	14	13	21	22	24	26	24	25	4	5

CENSUS RETURN of Resident Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years Upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at:—																			
Cockburn Island	52				52					3		11	6	5	4	10	12		1
Sheshegwaning	159				159					16	11	11	14	11	5	39	34	3	12
West Bay	339				339					30	24	33	30	13	13	89	96	5	6 4
Sucker Creek	106	87			19					7	8	10	4	9	6	29	27	2	4
South Bay	65				65					4	2	10	9	4	6	12	16		
Sheguiandah	97	80			17					7	8	10	11	5	4	24	21	3	4
Sucker Lake	14				14										2	2	7	2	1
Wikwemikong (unceded) / Wikwemikongsing (unceded)	648				648					47	54	66	64	30	36	163	149	25	14
Obidgewong	6								6					1		3	2		
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at:—																			
Fort Willian	291				235				56	25	25	28	29	21	13	58	83	5	4
Red Rock or Helen Island	214	38			176					17	20	30	17	13	12	43	55	5	4 2
Pays Plat	43				43					4	4	8	3	2	3	6	12		1
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	499	16			178				305	52	54	78	57	36	31	75	105	3	5
Pic River	209	5			204					16	20	24	22	16	9	45	52		5 8
Long Lake	341	65			276					31	38	37	48	14	24	56	78	7	8 7
Michipicoten and Big Heads	353	174			179					39	34	39	32	24	29	63	74	12	7
Thessalon River	140				140					5	9	11	10	12	8	33	41	4	7
Maganettawan	73				73					5	3	6	10	4	5	17	20	2	1
Spanish River No. 1	211	2			209					18	19	23	19	15	16	46	43	6	6
" 2	101	36			65					3	9	12	9	14	7	23	24		
" 3	341				341					26	21	41	45	12	22	83	85	3	3

Whitefish Lake	162			14	148					13	14	18	19	12	8	30	40	5	3	5
Mississagi River	192				192					15	11	16	15	14	13	37	58	5	2	2
Point Grondin	50			6	44					1	4	7	6		3	11	15	1		
Serpent River	133				133					10	13	13	11	9	7	29	30	5	2	6
French River																				
Tahgaiwinini	191				191					13	17	26	28	15	7	36	44	2		3
Whitefish River	91	52			39					6	10	12	10	2	7	20	17	2		3
Parry Island	106			47	42				17	8	8	10	9	11	1	19	39	1		
Shawanaga	112			76	36					8	11	11	14	2	5	25	33	2	1	
Henvey Inlet	171			41	130					16	6	17	11	8	7	47	58	1		
Lake Nipissing	215				215					27	22	22	28	7	4	44	61			
Temoganing	91				9					10	6	6	5	1	2	22	36	1	2	1
Dokis	80				80					6	7	6	9	5	1	18	26	1	1	1
Garden River	454	175			279					25	26	56	55	32	39	98	95	11	17	1
Batchawana Bay	369	24		9	336					26	18	32	34	23	39	75	97	12	10	1
Six Nations on Grand River	4,267	1,515		670		850	17	295	920	314	369	421	411	231	195	1,078	1,041	103	104	
Wyandottes of Anderdon	2																			
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3, at: —																				
Hungry Hall No 1	31	7							24	1	2	4	2	1	1	10	10			
" " 2	19	1			1				17	2	2		2			5	8			
Manitou Rapids No. 1	79								79	6	5	9	7	5	4	21	20		2	
" " 2	26								26	2	2	4	1	1		6	7	2	1	1
Long Sault No. 1	27	5							22	3	3		3	1	1	7	7	1	1	1
" " 2	48	10							38	2	4	2	6	1		16	15	1	1	1
Little Forks	48	3							45	3	4	3	3	1	3	14	15		2	2
Couchiching	142	3			115				24	9	11	13	15	8	5	34	42	3		
Stangeconing	47	1							46	4	1	5	11	5	5	6	10			
Nacatchewenin	61								61	4	7	10	8	2	2	11	16		1	
Nickickousemenecanning	42	1			6				35	2	2	9	6	3		6	14			
Riviere la Seine	129								129	14	7	9	16	2	9	28	36	6	2	
Lac la Croix	115				3				112	13	4	15	14	2	10	17	34	4	2	
Lac des Mille Lacs	70								70	3	7	7	10	4	13	12	13	1		
Kawaiaganot (Sturgeon Lake)	30								30	2	2	5	2	1		8	7	1	2	
Wabigoon	92	2			3				87	2	11	9	11	7	8	16	24	2	2	1
Frenchman's Head	144	141							3	21	6	14	20	6	11	31	30	4	1	5
Lac Seul	382	332			15				35	30	42	50	46	24	26	84	68	7	5	4
Wabuskang	55	19			10				26	8	3	6	8		3	12	9	1	5	4
Grassy Narrows	124	9			68				47	12	12	13	15	7	3	25	30	3	1	
Eagle Lake	66	4			5				57	7	5	7	6	3	4	17	14	2	1	
The Dalles	63	20			12				31	6	6	3	4	3	5	16	17	2	1	
Islington	169	133			3				33	14	12	18	11	7	14	49	37	3	4	
Rat Portage	65	17			7				11	7	5	10	4			16	17	3	3	2
Northwest Angle No. 37	86	3							83	7	6	8	11	6	11	18	16	1	2	2
" No. 33	45								45	6	4	4	5		2	9	12	1	2	1
" No. 34	17								17		1	1	2			4	8			
Big Island	151	1			1				149	18	9	24	15	7	8	31	35	2	2	3
Assabasca	139	1			7				131	10	10	11	17	7	13	28	36	4	3	2
Whitefish Bay	49				4				45	3	5	2	2	3	8	11	11	2		
Shoal Lake No. 40	66								66	6	5	12	6	1	3	13	18	1	1	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Shoal Lake No. 39	84	.....	....	...	1	...	....	....	83	6	11	11	11	3	2	17	18	3	2
Indians at Ignace	50	....	...	....	41	....	..	...	9	6	6	8	2	4	1	9	12	2	.....
" in unorganized territory at Osnaburg House, Fort Hope, Martin Falls and English River	249	....	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,850	5,253	15	4,540	6,061	999	102	364	3,067	1,538	1,620	2,072	1,969	1,240	1,152	4,844	4,994	462	510

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	280	44	....	.....	209	....	....	....	* 27	21	22	39	29	19	16	61	58	7	8
" Becancour	29	.	....	....	29	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	12	8	.....	4
Algonquins of River Desert	390	.	....	.....	390	....	....	....	....	20	28	32	42	28	34	92	98	7	9
" Temiscamingue	229	..	....	....	229	....	....	....	....	19	25	27	24	16	15	40	52	5	6
Amalecites of Viger	103	.....	....	....	103	....	....	....	.....	3	6	4	5	24	22	12	25	2	.....
Hurons of Lorette	452	1	4	....	447	....	....	....	.....	48	41	50	46	33	35	96	94	4	5
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,120	3	....	47	2,070	....	....	....	.....	257	201	228	172	123	110	487	434	44	64
" St. Regis	1,448	...	....	160	1,288	....	....	....	.....	165	175	151	145	80	93	270	268	43	58
" Lake of Two Mountains	413	...	....	300	113	....	....	..	.....	53	39	52	32	10	19	108	79	9	12
Algonquins of Two Mountains	69	.....	....	13	56	....	....	....	.....	3	6	4	9	.. ..	2	23	17	3	2
Micmacs of Maria	100	....	....	.. .	100	....	..	....	....	11	10	14	13	5	6	18	19	2	2
" Restigouche	489	.....	...	.....	489	....	....	...	.....	51	51	44	45	30	22	108	110	11	17
Indians of Labrador Peninsula, viz:—																			
Montagnais and Naskapees at:—																			
Bersimis	484	.....	....	.....	484	....	....	...	.....	45	54	50	50	32	35	107	94	8	9
Escoumains	43	.....	....	....	43	...	....	....	.....	3	2	6	9	.....	1	9	9	2	2

Natashquan	76				76				5	4	11	10	7	4	17	17		1	
Godbout	40				40				*										
Grand Romaine	176				176				26	10	25	16	13	14	31	34	2	2	8
Lake St. John	540	47			493				58	55	62	64	36	32	115	104	6	8	
Mingan	235				235					*									
St. Augustine	181				181				11	8	19	27	20	8	38	45	2	3	
Seven Islands and Moisie	577				377						*								
Têtes de Boule Indians of St. Maurice, County of Champlain	203																		
Pontiac, Unorganized	631																		
Ottawa County	116																		
Unorganized Territories of Three Rivers and St. Maurice	360																		
Unorganized Territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,253																		
Quebec County at St. Ambrose	346																		
" Lorette	9																		
" Unorganized	13																		
Charlevoix County at St. Urbain	7																		
" Point au Pic	6																		
Total	11,218	95	4	520	7,628				27	799	737	820	739	477	469	1,647	1,565	157	212

*No details. †Adventists.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at :—																			
Big Cove	290				290				23	28	30	32	12	7	72	64	10	12	
Indian Island	34				34				2	1	4	1	4	2	9	7		1	
Buctouche	25				25				1	1	2	2	3	1	7	6		2	
Micmacs of Northumberland County at :—																			
Burnt Church	206				206				12	15	21	18	13	8	53	49	8	9	8
Eel Ground	153				153				16	14	14	10	6	6	11	31	7	8	2
Red Bank	53				53				4	3	5	2	2	1	15	14	2	2	
Micmacs of Gloucester County at :—																			
Bathurst	33				33				3	5	2	4	1		7	7	2	2	
Micmacs of Restigouche County at :—																			
Eel River	72				72				7	9	6	11		3	13	20	1	2	
Micmacs of Westmorland County at :—																			
Fort Folly (reserve) and vicinity	64				64				6	4	6	6	3	2	18	16	1	2	
Amalecites of York County at :—																			
St. Mary's	127				127				13	16	17	10	6	7	23	23	9	3	
Kingsclear	120				120				9	10	17	16	7	3	29	23	1	5	
Amalecites of Carleton County at :—																			
Woodstock	65				65				6	6	12	4	3	10	10	13		1	
Amalecites of St. John County	11				11				2	2	3		2	1	2	2			
Amalecites of Charlotte County	28				28				2	5		6	1	2	5	4			

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years, inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years, inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Amalecites, King's County at Apohaqui	10				10								2	2	1	2	2	1	
Micmacs of King's County	65				65					7	8	6	9	5	6	11	10	1	2
Amalecites of Sunbury County at:—																			
Oromocto	79				79					11	8	6	9	5	1	20	15	1	
Amalecites of Queen's County at:—																			
Upper Gagetown	21				21					2	4	2	4	1	2	3	3		
Amalecites of Victoria County at:—																			
Tobique	191				191					15	22	15	19	10	8	47	44	5	6
Amalecites of Madawaska County at:—																			
Edmundston	19				19					5	3	9	6	2	5	10	7	1	1
Total	1,699				1,699					146	164	177	174	91	79	397	360	53	58

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Richmond County at—:																			
Chapel Island (reserve)	112				112					12	12	11	13	10	5	23	22	1	3
Micmacs of Inverness County at:—																			
Whycocomagh (reserve)	133				133					8	17	16	19	6	4	30	30	1	2
Malagawatch (reserve)	45				45					5	5	6	6	2	2	8	10	1	
Micmacs of Pictou County at:—																			
Fisher's Grant (reserve)	114				114					13	9	17	3	5	6	28	28	3	2
Indian Island (reserve)	46				46					4	3	1	6	2	1	12	11	1	
Micmacs of Colchester County at:—																			
Millbrook (reserve)	78				78					4	2	8	8	3	6	21	17	6	3

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Micmacs of Shelburne County at:—																			
Jordan River	12																		
Shelburne River	9																		
Sable River	6	....	....	....	32	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	1	3	1	12	7	2	....
Clyde River	1																		
Barrington River	4																		
Micmacs of Digby County	123	....	....	....	123	....	....	....	....	9	12	16	9	8	6	29	24	7	3
Micmacs of Yarmouth County	80	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	2	3	8	6	8	4	22	22	3	2
Total	1,993	....	....	....	1,993	....	....	....	....	158	164	226	205	133	129	442	418	63	55

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Prince County at:—																			
Lennox Island (reserve) and vicinity	223	....	....	....	223	....	....	....	....	16	22	15	23	15	12	57	50	7	6
Micmacs of Kings County at:—																			
Morell (reserve)	65	....	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	4	6	4	6	5	4	16	16	2	2
Total	288	....	....	....	288	....	....	....	....	20	28	19	29	20	16	73	66	9	8

COWICHAN AGENCY.																			
Sooke	24				24					2	1	3	4		1	6	5		
Cheerno	46				25			21		5	6	3	3		2	9	13		
Esquimalt	17			15	2					2	4	1	1	1	1	2	3		
Songhees	101			36	65					13	10	10	10	1		27	30		
Malahut	9				9							1	2	1		1	3		1
Tsehum	22				22					1	1	2	1		1	7	8	1	
Paquechin	65				65					5	3	4	3	5	2	18	25		
Tsartlip	66				66					3	4	12	8	5	7	13	11		
Tsawout	96				96					2	4	14	16	5	6	21	28		
Kilpaulus	5				5					1	1					1	1	1	
Comeakin	68				68					4	3	2	4		2	24	26	1	2
Clemclemaluts	137			30	107					9	8	21	13	2	3	40	41		
Khenipsin	49			20	29					3	2			2	5	18	18		1
Koksilah	14			4	10							1				7	6		
Quamichan	289			80	195				11	27	24	28	26	7	6	84	87		
Somenos	108			30	78					14	14	10	9	5	7	25	24		
Hellelt	27			9	7				11	3	3	2	3			7	9		
Sicameen	39				39					3	2	4	7			13	10		
Kulleets	65				65					6	6	6	4	1	3	20	19		
Lyacksum	82				82					6	9	6	15	7	4	18	17		
Lhualche	15				15							4		1	1	5	4		
Penelakut	149				149					18	8	9	9	5	6	46	45	1	
Tsussie	53				53					5	3	6	6	4	3	12	14		2
Nanaimo	165			165						22	20	14	13	13	19	28	36		
Snonowas	13			6					7			1		1		4	5		2
Qualicum	13			13								1		2	2	4	3		
Comox	59		56		3					4	5	2	3	1	1	20	17		
Galiano Island	32			32						4	2	2	4	2		10	8		
Mayne Island	28			28						3	2	4	4	1	1	7	6		
Discovery Island	30			30						4	3	6	4			6	7		
Cowichan Lake	2			2												1	1		
Total	1,888		56	500	1,279			21	32	169	148	179	172	75	86	504	533	4	18
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.																			
Massett	360	360								40	43	34	40	12	2	94	84	4	7
Skidegate	239			239						22	22	14	14	6	3	78	70	5	5
Kincolith	250	250								16	17	25	34	7	7	62	74	5	3
Kittex and Andegulay	78	78								6	5	7	5	2	3	24	21	2	3
Lackalsap	144	142		2						15	17	13	19	5	2	33	34	3	3
Kitwintshilth	59								59	4	1	4	5	2	3	18	17	1	1
Aiyansh	160	160								19	18	15	12	7	5	42	39	2	1
Kitlacdamax	123								123	4	5	13	11	7	4	37	34	3	5
Port Simpson	708			708						57	73	82	75	18	15	185	161	20	22

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years, inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years, inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY—Con.																			
Metlakatla	198	198								27	19	23	25	10	2	46	40	1	5
Kithatla	205	205								13	13	27	16	14	8	52	51	4	1
Hartley Bay or Kithahta	81			81						8	8	10	9	3		21	21	1	
China Hat or Kitasoo	78			78						8	6	10	9	2	1	22	20		
Port Essington Kitsumkelum Kitsalas	191			191						15	16	25	27	5	7	47	40	5	4
Kitlope	70								70	3	5	11	5	2	1	21	15	3	1
Kitimaht	275			275						20	20	28	30	9	12	82	69	3	2
Bella Bella	327			327						33	32	27	24	16	14	89	79	6	1
Kinisquit	65								65	3	2		3	2	2	28	25		
Bella Coola Talomey	223			30					193	16	16	20	12	5	1	85	58	5	5
Oweekayno	102			102						9	4	6	10	2	3	33	33		2
Total	3,936	1,393		2,033					510	338	345	394	385	136	95	1,099	985	73	86
KOOTENAY AGENCY.																			
St. Marys	214				214					32	16	21	23	7	5	46	52	5	7
Tobacco Plains	63				63					3	2	2	8	3	3	16	18	4	4
Lower Columbia Lake	78				78					7	8	7	10	2	3	18	18	2	3
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	172				172					11	21	17	17	8	5	43	43	4	3
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	58				58					8	4	10	5	1	1	9	13	5	2
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	23				23					1	1	3	4			8	6		
Total	608				608					62	52	60	67	21	17	140	150	20	19

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
WEST COAST AGENCY.																			
Ahousaht	263		50		6				207	19	19	32	24	11	6	71	77	3	1
Clayoquot	239			100	100				39	14	10	15	22	8	6	66	75	9	14
Checklesit	76				50				26	12	9	9	10		4	20	19	2	1
Ehatisaht	95			3	20				72	5	6	8	10	1	3	29	28	1	4
Uchuelet	146		80						66	13	11	15	15	4	4	37	39	4	4
Hesquiaht	152				152					15	7	20	18	7	2	36	40	4	3
Uchucklesit	36		2		7				27	5	1	3	7			7	12	1	
Kelsemaht	82			10	10				62	7	6	9	2	3	4	21	19	3	8
Kyuquot	274				160				114	11	7	14	17	10	7	98	103	4	3
Matchitlacht	65				25				40	2	2	8	5		2	17	25	2	2
Nootka	168				100				68	3	5	13	11	5	5	57	56	4	2
Nitinaht	203			180					23	17	10	12	23	5	8	45	59	15	9
Nuchatlitz	61				25				36	4	2	1	2	2	4	22	20	3	1
Oiaht	148		100					6	42	4	8	19	17	6	1	37	46	4	6
Opitchesaht	53		47						6	2	2	9	7	3	2	11	15	1	1
Pacheenaht	55								55	12	3	6	4	3	3	15	16	1	2
Toquaht	26		5						21	3	2	2	2			8	6	2	1
Seshaht	122		72						50	5	9	15	15	6	4	28	26	10	4
Total	2,264		356	293	655			6	954	133	119	210	211	74	65	625	681	73	73
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.																			
Alexandria	52				52					4	5	4	3	3	4	16	9	1	3
Alkali Lake	169				169					22	23	9	8	11	14	34	35	6	7
Anaham	219				219					23	20	12	10	15	16	42	40	20	18
Anderson Lake	67				67					7	6	3	3	7	5	18	16	1	1
Bridge River	106				106					10	10	5	4	9	9	28	24	4	3

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA *Continued.*

Indians.	Census return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY —*Con.*																			
McLeod's Lake	99	.. ..	....	.....	99	....	....	....	.....	5	5	12	12	9	9	23	22	1	1
Fort Grahame (Nomadic)	91	.....	....	.....	91	....	....	....	.....	5	6	10	10	5	5	24	24	1	1
Connolly Lake	121	.....	..	.....	121	....	....	....	.....	6	6	11	10	9	10	33	32	2	2
Na-anees (two bands north of Connolly Lake, semi-nomadic)	154	.....	....	.....	154	....	....	....	.....	8	8	14	14	9	9	43	43	4	2
Total	2,972	627	....	279	1,842	....	....	98	126	135	141	287	305	164	167	826	836	56	55
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.																			
Aitchelitz	6	...	....	6	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve	31	.....	....	.....	31	....	....	....	.....	2	2	3	4	.....	.....	10	9	.....	1
Cheam	104	.....	....	1	103	....	....	....	.....	10	14	10	10	8	9	20	19	2	3
Chehalis	114	5	....	.....	109	....	....	....	.....	17	15	4	3	5	4	28	31	4	3
Coquitlam	26	.....	....	.....	26	....	....	....	.....	4	3	4	3	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....
Douglas	75	.....	....	.....	75	....	....	....	.....	4	5	6	5	3	2	21	25	2	2
Ewa-woos	26	.....	....	.....	26	....	....	....	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	4	7	2	2
False Creek	50	.....	....	.....	50	....	....	....	.....	3	4	2	1	4	2	15	15	2	2
Homalko	88	.....	....	.....	88	....	....	....	.....	10	11	9	10	5	4	18	19	1	2
Hope	85	2	....	1	84	....	....	....	.....	5	5	7	6	5	4	25	28	1	2
Katsey	78	.....	....	.....	78	....	....	....	.....	7	13	6	6	1	1	20	20	2	2
Klahoose	72	.....	....	.....	72	....	....	....	.....	9	8	8	7	4	3	15	14	2	2
Kapilano	46	.....	....	.....	25	....	....	....	21	3	3	1	2	2	.....	15	16	2	2
Kwawkwawapilt	16	.....	....	.....	16	....	....	....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	5	4	2	2
Langley	40	...	....	.....	40	....	....	....	.....	2	3	3	2	2	1	11	11	2	3
Mission, Burrard Inlet	208	....	....	.....	208	....	....	....	.....	30	23	22	15	11	14	41	43	5	4

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CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2 at:—																			
Lake Manitoba	113	22	....	....	84	....	....	1	6	11	9	12	8	10	6	26	23	4	4
Ebb and Flow Lake	52	5	....	....	47	....	....	....	....	4	4	10	5	3	2	10	12	1	....
Fairford	188	146	....	....	34	....	....	8	....	17	16	17	18	11	17	36	43	11	2
Little Saskatchewan	119	95	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	8	11	16	13	6	6	29	25	2	3
Lake St. Martin	152	105	....	....	....	....	....	20	27	10	18	25	11	9	5	36	34	2	2
Crane River	47	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	29	7	1	7	2	5	6	8	10	1	....
Waterhen River	47	....	....	....	47	....	....	....	....	7	9	3	6	....	....	11	11	....	....
Total, Treaty No. 2	718	382	....	....	221	24	....	29	62	64	68	90	63	44	42	156	158	21	12
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 3 at:—																			
Buffalo Bay	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	2	1	3	1	1	1	9	4	1	2
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5 at:—																			
Black River	62	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	6	5	5	3	9	12	5	2
Hollowwater River	99	55	....	....	23	....	....	....	21	11	11	11	7	5	6	17	17	6	2
Bloodvein River	57	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	47	7	4	7	4	4	2	8	12	2	1
Loon Straits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fisher River	413	....	....	413	....	....	....	....	....	30	32	47	45	24	27	92	100	8	8
Jackhead River	65	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	10	4	6	2	12	15	3	2
Berens River	298	....	....	274	24	....	....	....	....	32	19	47	35	26	18	53	57	6	3
Poplar River	149	....	....	149	....	....	....	....	....	17	8	20	18	11	6	29	34	3	3
Norway House	523	....	....	523	....	....	....	....	....	30	19	69	69	39	36	105	143	6	5
Cross Lake	335	....	....	272	63	....	....	....	....	21	23	46	40	27	21	64	85	3	4
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	137	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	100	10	12	23	15	11	7	24	29	2	3
Pekangekum	114	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	114	9	17	12	18	6	7	18	23	1	3

Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux).	125	124	....	...	.....	...	....	...	1	17	10	13	17	7	1	25	30	1	1
Chemawawin (Crees)...	157	156	....	.....	..	....	..	...	1	20	20	18	9	8	6	35	36	2	3
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)....	138	133	....	....	...	....	....	...	.....	10	15	15	18	8	7	25	30	3	3
The Pas.....	418	392	....	..	10	....	....	16	....	40	45	35	42	28	23	84	104	8	9
Shoal Lake (Crees).	71	71	...	.....	.....	....	....	..	.....	8	6	9	6	7	5	13	13	2	3
Red Earth "	119	68	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	51	9	11	14	16	5	3	30	25	3	3
Cumberland "	465	15	....	.....	12	....	....	....	....	7	16	18	24	6	6	35	44	3	6
Total, Treaty No. 5.	3,470	1,284	....	1,678	132	....	...	16	360	290	285	423	393	234	190	687	813	68	87

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Keeseekoowenin.	136	...	111	....	25	....	..	....	....	4	5	18	21	4	5	29	41	4	2
Waywayseecappo.	173	....	57	....	43	....	....	....	76	23	11	25	12	3	11	33	14	6	5
Gambler.....	11	.....	...	.....	11	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	2	....	2	2	....	.....	..
Rolling River	94	..	16	....	5	....	..	....	73	8	1	9	13	.....	2	26	29	4	2
Birdtail (Sioux)	67	....	56	1	..	....	....	....	10	3	2	7	9	.....	2	17	19	3	2
Oak River "	261	81	5	....	2	....	....	....	170	21	9	26	31	11	10	70	60	9	14
Oak Lake "	66	1	27	....	....	....	....	....	38	6	.	7	11	1	.....	18	17	3	3
Turtle Mountain.....	10	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	1	1
Total.....	818	85	272	1	83	....	....	....	377	66	29	97	99	21	32	197	215	30	32

PELLY AGENCY.

Cote.....	252	1	461	.....	23	..	....	....	67	23	19	36	34	8	8	57	56	1	7
Key's.	79	33	1	...	6	....	....	....	39	9	9	6	12	2	1	17	18	3	2
Keeseekouse	138	11	16	....	60	....	....	....	51	16	9	10	21	9	1	25	39	3	2
Valley River.	75	..	26	....	29	....	....	....	20	4	9	8	11	3	3	15	16	1	2
Total	544	45	204	.....	118	....	....	....	177	52	46	60	84	22	13	114	129	11	13

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

White Bear	196	.....	99	.....	22	....	....	....	75	13	24	18	19	10	1	51	51	2	7

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Ochapowace.....	102	2	14	.....	20	..	....	....	66	5	4	12	11	3	3	27	27	5	5
Kahkewistahaw	84	...	16	....	12	..	....	....	56	4	3	8	15	5	7	12	15	7	8
Cowessess.....	173	....	14	.....	152	....	....	....	7	17	20	26	20	7	9	28	37	4	5
Sakimay	161	...	11	.....	15	..	...	....	135	8	10	16	15	16	6	39	49	1	1
Leech Lake (Little Bone's). Unoccupied.	....	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Total	520	2	55	...	199	...	..	....	264	34	37	62	61	31	25	106	128	17	19

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.																			
Carry-the-kettle	208	...	34	...	27	...	...	...	147	11	18	13	11	19	18	44	52	7	12
Sioux at Moosejaw (non-treaty) No details	112	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	320	...	34	...	27	...	...	...	147	14	18	13	11	19	18	44	52	7	12
QU'APPELLE AGENCY.																			
Piapot	152	...	28	...	87	...	..	...	37	19	13	9	8	11	5	28	51	5	3
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	210	1	...	.	95	...	...	...	111	21	20	17	18	7	8	44	57	11	11
Pasqua	129	...	21	...	82	...	...	..	26	14	16	8	16	3	1	26	32	3	2
Muscowpetung	81	2	20	...	13	..	...	...	46	11	16	4	3	4	3	12	20	3	3
Peepeekeesis	82	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	32	8	8	2	8	3	5	24	19	2	2
Okanase	65	...	16	...	25	...	...	...	24	4	14	10	7	1	1	11	12	3	2
Star Blanket	41	...	3	...	7	...	..	...	31	6	5	2	4	3	3	7	6	2	3
Little Black Bear	62	...	9	..	26	...	...	...	27	7	6	5	9	3	3	14	13	2	...
Total	822	6	112	...	380	...	...	...	324	90	98	57	73	35	29	166	210	33	31
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.																			
Muscowequan	140	1	...	...	71	...	..	...	68	12	14	16	9	4	9	32	35	2	3
George Gordon	196	125	...	...	9	...	..	...	62	18	14	22	19	8	3	52	50	4	4
Day Star	76	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	76	11	7	7	9	2	1	16	16	3	4
Poor Man	108	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	93	12	23	6	7	2	2	23	26	3	1
Yellow Quill	318	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	316	35	30	36	30	24	14	56	72	15	11

Kinistino	76								76	9	8	10	5	2	4	17	18	1	2	
Total	914	134			89				691	97	96	97	79	42	33	196	219	23	32	
Pine Creek	218	2			216					27	38	25	24	14	11	36	35	5	3	1
Shoal River (including Steep Point Rock, Swan Lake, Dog Island, Dawson Bay, ½ mile west of Shoal River)	160	128			11				21	11	20	13	19	7	7	32	35	3	10	
Total, Treaty No. 1	4,512	402	776	1	1,145				2,076	407	406	442	469	201	169	942	1,071	131	159	
Treaty No. 6.																				
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.																				
One Arrow	101				75				29	9	4	24	8	6	4	17	26	2	1	
Okemasis	30	4			23				3	1	1	1	2		2	7	9		1	1
Beardy	145		15		97				33	16	16	17	16	4	7	30	33	2	2	
John Smith	140	140								10	15	15	18	9	8	32	30			1
James Smith	228	213							15	28	18	19	27	13	11	48	48	2	2	5
Total	647	357	15		195				80	67	57	76	71	32	35	134	146	14	15	
CARLTON AGENCY.																				
William Twatt	143	23	7		5				108	18	9	18	9	8	10	31	35	2	3	2
Petequakey	92		5		87					12	8	10	12	3	4	20	20		1	3
Mistawasis	129	5	79		45					13	13	13	12	3	3	34	34	1	4	3
Ahtahkakoop	209	193	1		12				3	17	25	28	29	5	10	38	47	4	2	6
Kenemotayoo	111	63			19				29	12	11	14	11	6	10	23	18	2	2	3
Pelican Lake Indians	66	8			4				54	11	5	5	6	3	8	8	16	2	1	1
Wahspaton (Sioux, non-treaty)	103		33						70	1	2	11	16	10	12	21	24	2	2	8
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge)	510	501			9					41	62	78	83	24	23	79	104	5	5	2
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	197	194			3					16	10	28	29	9	10	39	51	3	3	
Total	1,560	987	125		184				264	114	145	208	207	71	90	293	349	22	31	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.																				
Samson	356			236	112				8	50	56	37	28	7	7	71	84	3	10	
Ermineskin	165				165					20	25	12	11	4		44	47			
Louis Bull	78			63	15					12	14	5	5	1	1	16	18		2	3
Montana (Little Bear)	56			16	1				39	8	3	7	2	4	1	12	17	1		1
Total	655			315	293				47	90	98	61	46	19	9	146	166	4	16	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.																			
Mosquito, Bear's Head, Sean Man	47, 20, 2	6	...	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	57	6	8	7	5	5	3	16	13	3	3
Red Pheasant	158	107	....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	7	13	18	10	18	11	8	37	33	6	4
Sweet Grass	82	29	....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	12	8	6	4	4	3	4	22	26	2	3
Poundmaker's	106	5	....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	5	11	9	12	10	6	6	23	20	5	4
Little Pine and Luckyman	116	45	...	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	28	7	6	12	8	7	4	28	35	5	4
Moosomin	133	28	....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	55	8	9	12	10	10	8	33	36	3	4
Thunderchild	119	42	....	....	56	.....	.....	.....	21	7	9	8	6	6	7	33	33	6	4
Kopwayawakenum	87	.....	....	..	71	.....	.....	.....	16	12	6	8	7	3	5	18	23	2	3
Total	870	262	....	...	407	...	.....	.....	201	72	71	73	68	51	45	210	219	32	29
ONION LAKE AGENCY.																			
Seekaskootch	277	55	....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	82	33	37	20	22	6	10	63	70	4	12
Sweet Grass (attached)	21	21	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	3	2	.	.....	...	5	7	1	2
Weemisticooseahwasis	90	11	....	.....	76	.....	.....	....	3	5	7	8	10	4	2	25	26	.....	3
Ooneepowhayo	103	32	....	.....	55	.....	.....	...	16	9	9	11	8	1	1	25	32	5	2
Puskeeahkeewein	32	8	....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	5	.....	1	4	9	1	1
Keeheewin	130	2	....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	16	5	12	6	29	30	1	7
Kinoosayo (Chipewyan)	277	.....	....	.	277	...	...	.....	.....	29	32	23	19	19	11	58	75	4	7
Total	930	129	....	...	700	....	....	....	101	89	106	82	69	42	31	209	249	16	37

EDMONTON AGENCY.																			
Enoch	123			20	103					9	13	12	10	6	5	34	28	1	5
Michel	89				89					7	9	7	10	5	6	13	25	5	3
Alexander	173				173					22	18	14	12	8	8	39	46	3	
Joseph	144				144					17	20	20	18	3	2	28	35		
Paul (White Whale Lake)	152			152						17	16	15	10	9	10	32	37	3	
Orphans at St. Albert	1				1									1					
Total	682			172	510					72	76	68	60	32	31	146	171	12	14
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.																			
Saddle Lake	138			95	13					14	14	14	9	14	9	29	31	2	2
Blue Quill	109			8	101					7	14	8	6	9	8	25	29	1	3
James Seenum	331			249	82					16	32	21	19	20	30	74	83	3	
Lac la Biche	10				10					1		2	1	2		2	2		
Chipewyan	80				80					10	9	8	4	3	3	15	20	2	2
Beaver Lake	94				94					10	12	8	3	4	6	26	23		2
Total	762			352	410					88	81	62	42	56	56	174	188	8	10
Total, Treaty No. 6	6,106	1,735	140	839	2,699				693	622	634	630	563	303	297	1,309	1,488	108	152
Treaty No. 7.																			
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.																			
Running Rabbit	396	27			113				256	24	21	34	17	36	22	103	115	8	16
Bellow House	446	88			65				293	32	30	42	24	51	35	101	109	8	14
Total	842	115			178				549	56	51	76	41	87	57	204	224	16	30
SARCEE AGENCY.																			
Bull Head	205	32			10				163	14	10	18	11	8	9	57	62	6	10
STONY AGENCY.																			
Stony Reserve	652			652						121	80	72	71	59	15	76	118	3	4
PEIGAN AGENCY.																			
Peigans	499	66		142					291	53	53	43	41	22	14	119	114	14	23
BLOOD AGENCY.																			
Bloods	1,204	136			132				936	104	79	98	69	92	70	270	374	23	25
Total, Treaty No. 7	3,402	349		794	320				1,939	348	273	307	239	268	195	726	892	62	92

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs. inclusive.		From 65 years. Upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Treaty No. 8.																			
Crees & Chipewyans at Fort McMurray	169	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac	355	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beavers at Dunvegan	110	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Little Red River	39	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	334	...	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	202	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	158	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Wabiscow	210	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Peace River Landing	64	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	129	...	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River	118	*	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake	309	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Sturgeon Lake	150	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beavers at Fort St. John	98	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crees at Whitefish Lake	73	..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaves of Upper Hay River	228	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaves of Lower Hay River	112	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Chipewyans at Fort Resolution	105	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellowknives at Fort Resolution	171	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dogribs at Fort Resolution	174	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,308	...	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

*No details.

Athabaska district	1,239																			
Mackenzie "	4,119																			
Yukon Territory	3,362																			
Keewakin	5,831																			

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

West Coast Agency	2,264		356	293	655			6	954	133	119	210	211	74	65	625	681	73	73	95
Fraser River "	2,876	69		156	2,608				43	280	297	258	245	144	131	658	666	102	95	93
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,972	627		279	1,812			98	126	135	141	287	305	164	167	826	836	56	56	93
Williams Lake Agency	1,955	20			1,935					212	200	103	92	160	156	441	415	87	86	93
Northwest Coast "	3,936	1,393		2,033					510	338	345	394	385	136	95	1,099	985	73	73	86
Kootenay Agency	608				608					62	52	60	67	21	17	140	150	20	19	86
Cowichan "	1,888		56	500	1,279			21	32	169	148	179	172	75	86	504	533	4	18	86
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,865	1,637			2,228					312	305	320	315	181	177	1,058	1,051	77	69	86
Kwawkewlth	1,278	580		161					537	84	71	72	63	51	14	470	379	32	42	86
Nomadic Indians, about	3,500																			
Grand total	25,142	4,326	112	3,122	11,155			125	2,202	1,725	1,678	1,883	1,855	1,006	908	5,821	5,696	524	546	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1	2,497	1,253			719	80		10	435	251	238	234	223	140	126	591	609	44	44	
" 2	718	382			221	24		29	62	64	68	90	63	44	42	156	158	24	12	
" 3	25								25	2	1	3	1	1	1	9	4	1	2	
" 5	3,170	1,284		1,678	132			16	360	290	285	123	393	234	190	687	813	68	87	
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	160		140						20	12	11	19	12	7	8	33	39	7	12	
Grand total	6,870	2,919	140	1,678	4,072	104		55	902	619	603	766	692	426	367	1,476	1,623	141	157	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4	4,512	102	776	1	1,145				2,076	107	106	442	469	201	169	942	1,074	131	159	
" 6	6,106	1,735	140	839	2,699				693	622	634	630	563	303	297	1,309	1,488	108	152	
" 7	3,402	349		794	320				1,939	348	273	307	239	268	195	726	892	62	92	
" 8	3,308																			
Non treaty Indians where no agents	165																			
Grand total	17,493	2,486	916	1,634	4,164				4,708	1,377	1,313	1,379	1,271	772	661	2,977	3,454	301	403	
Ungava	5,060																			
Franklin district (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux)	2,500																			

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination; as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years. upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ontario	20,850	5,253	15	4,540	6,061	999	102	364	3,067	1,538	1,620	2,072	1,969	1,240	1,152	4,844	4,994	462	510
Quebec	11,218	95	4	520	7,628	....	....	....	†27	799	737	820	739	477	469	1,647	1,565	157	212
Nova Scotia	1,993	....	....	....	1,993	....	....	....	....	158	164	226	205	133	129	442	418	63	55
New Brunswick	1,699	....	....	....	1,699	....	....	....	....	146	164	177	174	91	79	397	360	53	58
Prince Edward Island	288	....	....	....	288	....	....	....	....	20	28	19	29	20	16	73	66	9	8
British Columbia	25,142	4,326	412	3,422	11,155	....	....	125	2,202	1,725	1,678	1,883	1,855	1,006	908	5,821	5,696	524	546
Manitoba	6,870	2,919	140	1,678	1,072	104	....	55	902	619	603	766	692	426	367	1,476	1,623	141	157
Northwest Territories	17,493	2,486	916	1,634	4,164	....	....	....	4,708	1,377	1,313	1,379	1,271	772	661	2,977	3,454	301	403
Ungava	*5,060	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin dist. (formerly Arctic coast)	*2,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Athabaska district	*1,239	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mackenzie "	*4,149	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yukon Territory	*3,302	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Keewatin	*5,834	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand total	107,637	15,079	1,487	11,794	35,060	1,103	102	544	10,906	6,382	6,307	7,342	6,934	4,165	3,781	17,677	18,176	1,710	1,949

NOTE.—Religion of 76,075 Indians known, religion of 31,562 Indians unknown. *No details. †Adventists.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Land.		Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.				
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
ONTARIO.	Acres.	Acres.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	23,974	10,722	11	1	11	9	1	..	42,696	1	16	211	370
Parry Sound Superintendency	1,280	.....	6	1	5	1	7	.....	1,280	.....	.....	23	90
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	1,800	3,850	2	1	1	2	3	.....	5,900	.....	3	47	16
Walpole Island Agency	9,705	925	2	2	3	2	2	4	1,475	2	.....	87	85
Sarnia "	2,259	1,563	4	2	3	2	1	.....	5,475	.....	3	121	14
Caradoc "	4,459	9,512	.....	3	6	1	13	.....	14,200	1	7	160	140
Moravian "	1,200	965	.....	1	1	..	.....	.....	2,245	.....	1	29	61
Manitowaning "	1,502	3,724	7	3	9	2	.....	.....	2,275	.....	.....	31	281
Gore Bay "	2,910	2,525	4	1	2	....	4	.....	1,500½	.....	....	10	108
Thessalon "	350	274	3	..	5	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	.....	27	50
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,568	7,765	6	1	4	..	1	.....	1,732	....	.....	45	109
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	375	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	7	34
Golden Lake "	600	60	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	19
Tyendinaga "	15,000	15,000	3	1	4	3	1	.....	15,000	.....	3	158	6
Lake Simcoe "	759	563	1	1	1	1	1	.....	558	.....	.....	14	19
Cape Croker "	3,500	1,500	2	1	3	2	4	.....	800	3	.....	40	60
Saugeen "	4,020	1,120	1	1	3	4	9	.....	1,120	....	1	63	41
Alnwick "	.....	2,498	1	1	1	1	4	....	2,440	.....	.....	47	9
Mud Lake "	300	250	1	1	1	2	6	....	606	.....	1	23	12
Rice Lake "	885	575	1	1	1	1	....	..	768	.....	.....	11	14
Rama "	400	755	1	1	1	2	2	.....	945	.....	.....	48	30
Christian Island "	1,100	800	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	800	..	..	5	46
Scugog "	20	740	1	.....	.....	1	...	...	800	....	....	6	1
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	..	.....	.....	8
Rat Portage Agency	1,036	133	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	137
Fort Frances "	215	144	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	119
Savanne "	1,868	120	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	111
Total	81,085	66,083½	69	29	80	38	59	4	104,869½	7	35	1,213	1,990

QUEBEC.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Private Buildings.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	27	198	363	86	182	177	61	43	113	16
Parry Sound Superintendency	9	43	36	....	32	3	7	....	....	....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	5	24	28	9	8	14	2	2	11	1
Walpole Island Agency	....	5	70	....	....	23	46	2	5	42
Sarnia "	5	29	83	8	21	39	34	14	19	31
Caradoc "	11	50	119	20	56	42	49	12	14	46
Moravian "	4	11	50	3	22	30	16	25	10	26
Manitowaning "	59	74	191	8	65	159	41	142	4	16
Gore Bay "	4	51	76	22	29	81	45	34	12	....
Thessalon "	26	9	19	....	19	8	5	10	3	4
Sault Ste. Marie "	26	53	55	....	33	23	21	29	10	....
Port Arthur "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sturgeon Falls "	37	17	24	....	....	4	22	....	....	....
Golden Lake "	1	4	8	6	7	6	2	3	2	....
Tyendinaga "	2	111	152	64	160	56	1	24	10	28
Lake Simcoe "	1	8	18	2	12	10	4	4	6	....
Cape Croker "	3	50	56	1	32	12	1	4	10	....
Saugeen "	4	25	75	12	23	30	1	8	....	....
Alnwick "	2	17	20	2	3	1	....	1	1	....
Mud Lake "	1	12	11	2	11	4	....	2	2	....
Rice Lake "	....	10	11	....	7	7	....	5	1	....
Rama "	1	31	32	5	3	10	30	10	3	....
Christian Island "	5	12	35	8	25	25	6	20	10	20
Scugog "	2	6	7	....	3	2	....	....	....	....
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	....	3	5	....	2	1	....	5	....	....
Rat Portage Agency	....	....	32	....	21	....	12	....	....	....
Fort Frances "	30	....	41	....	20	....	....	....	....	....
Savanne "	....	....	6	....	5	....	7	....	....	....
Total	263	853	1,623	258	801	767	413	399	246	275

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency	1	31	55	24	15	26	13	8	23	8
Caughnawaga	6	119	316			122	12	2	10	14
St. Regis		110	55		50	46	4	2		51
Viger										
St. Francis		12	9	6	14	6	21	1	12	1
Maria		16	8	8	19	17	6	5	6	
Restigouche	5	62	24		63	44	8		13	
River Desert	30	15	18	2	11	4	3	1	5	
Jeune Lorette		8	8		8	11				
Becancour	1	3			3	2		1	1	
Thuiskaming	12	7	7		8	3	14	14	1	
Bersimis	5		2		4			1		
Mingan										
Lake St. John	2		28	3		14	1	8	16	
Total	62	383	530	43	195	285	85	49	87	74

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
Ontario.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	352	284	61	118	85	150	102	136	183	3	43
Parry Sound Superintendency	29	25	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	..
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	35	26	6	18	5	13	10	10	15	1	2
Walpole Island Agency	73	54	3	67	4	36	3	30	35	1	1
Sarnia "	82	76	17	49	.	38	20	34	49	1	17
Caradoc "	135	123	29	104	21	59	25	37	43	1	57
Moravian "	65	60	9	60	4	15	2	15	10	...	4
Manitowaning "	184	105	....	6	....	27	8	24	12	3	51
Gore Bay "	56	53	1	2	..	11	3	6	3	2	24
Thessalon "	14	12	.....	....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie "	64	48	.....	8	2	7	.....	14	11	1	5
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	11	4	....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Golden Lake "	6	5	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tyendinaga "	127	130	40	95	37	40	32	70	54	1	12
Lake Simcoe "	13	14	4	2	...	2	2	3	4	1	8
Cape Croker "	15	35	2	6	3	10	1	25	21	1	1
Saugeen "	60	40	... ..	6	.	10	2	16	6	.....	50
Alnwick "	21	11	3	7	4	5	4	5	10	.....	2
Mud Lake "	15	10	3	4	3	1	2	2	5	1	1
Rice Lake "	12	10	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	.....	1
Rama "	21	19	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	....	4
Christian Island "	75	50	6	6	8	3	1	6	4	1	6
Scugog "	7	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	....	4	..
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	4	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Rat Portage Agency	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	27	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Savanne "	4	2	....	....	.....	.....	....	..	...	....	.....
Total	1,547	1,227	188	562	178	434	226	439	485	21	405

QUEBEC.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
								$ cts.
ONTARIO.								
Grand River Superintendency Six Nations	2,373	283	62	182	118	110	215	151,975 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	400	12	1	16	12	1	1	2,165 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	175	21	2	19	13	11	27	1,000 00
Walpole Island Agency	550	28	1	50	4	42	62	8,100 00
Sarnia "	805	87	1	65	13	11	80	12,000 00
Caradoc "	1,902	79	.....	66	41	34	128	17,208 50
Moravian "	500	40	.....	28	9	7	45	8,100 00
Manitowaning "	1,620	127	10	152	143	13	24	11,975 00
Gore Bay "	3,595	31	2	44	54	12	28	9,495 00
Thessalon "	608	1	.....	10	35	.....	.....	969 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,535	23	7	86	14	5	6	5,400 00
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	.....	3	3	14	3	.....	.....	805 00
Golden Lake "	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	4	540 00
Tyendinaga "	5,000	117	4	107	40	70	54	26,500 00
Lake Simcoe "	112	5	1	9	9	1	3	1,100 00
Cape Croker "	550	42	2	26	20	20	16	9,730 00
Saugeen "	1,500	36	.....	50	20	25	60	5,000 00
Alnwick "	362	18	2	15	16	11	21	4,254 00
Mud Lake "	160	6	1	10	6	5	4	1,750 00
Rice Lake "	75	6	1	5	2	.....	7	1,625 00
Rama "	120	6	.....	71	8	1	10	1,200 00
Christian Island "	175	25	2	30	6	4	6	3,800 00
Scugog "	1	33	.....	3	3	2	3	680 00
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	52	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	250 00
Rat Portage Agency	1,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	632 50
Fort Frances "	525	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	1,120 00
Savanne "	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Total	25,074	1,033	106	1,072	604	386	804	290,574 00

QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	408	13	50	48	47	11	29	9,880 80
Caughnawaga Agency	550	150	188	204	58		84	17,105 00
St. Regis	280	60	27	78	55	20	70	9,650 00
Viger								
St. Francis	250	8	1	12	10		8	950 00
Maria	120	5	7		6			1,100 00
Restigouche	198	10	4	36	11	4	12	4,629 00
River Desert	400	10	12	25	6	6	19	4,869 00
Jeune Lorette	200	4	15	10	7	1	3	600 00
Beauceour	60	3	2	15	2	2	3	550 00
Témiskaming	240	3	1	8			3	1,230 00
Bersimis		2	1	2			2	91 00
Mingan								
Lake St. John		18	25	28	28	20	8	4,457 00
Total	2,706	295	326	456	230	64	258	55,922 80

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.											
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	265	281	199	26	.....	130	668	745	138	46	29	
Parry Sound Superintendency	35	22	8	8	10	26	80	102	30	.....	.....	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	33	42	15	...	.....	57	85	61	6	4	.....	2
Walpole Island "	75	133	92	31	.....	69	176	161	13	.....	6	2
Sarnia "	65	84	21	4	.....	21	107	77	.....	.....	.....	3
Caradoc "	110	121	68	2	.....	39	164	271	.....	2	.....	1
Moravian "	52	84	50	3	.....	25	63	85	.....	.....	.....	4
Manitowaning "	142	141	59	6	.....	89	80	140	25	25	.....	11
Gore Bay "	53	57	18	4	1	31	45	42	35	17	.....	.....
Thessalon "	34	30	11	3	.....	2	33	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie "	61	55	32	11	26	53	108	133	.....	.....	.....	9
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	16	22	12	9	.....	8	66	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake "	.....	4	3	1	.....	7	12	14	.....	.....	.....	1
Tyendinaga "	180	111	35	30	.....	150	500	700	110	60	20	.....
Lake Simcoe "	4	12	10	2	.....	8	18	26	5	1	.....	2
Cape Croker "	70	50	30	2	.....	50	50	80	50	40	.....	2
Saugeen "	26	60	39	.....	.....	10	42	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alnwick "	14	19	4	1	.....	.....	49	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Lake "	6	12	6	2	.....	10	38	43	.....	.....	.....	1
Rice Lake "	8	10	8	1	.....	.....	20	16	.....	.....	.....	1
Rama "	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island "	70	75	25	1	4	50	70	80	35	15	25	.....
Scugog "	4	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage Agency	24	.....	.....	3	24	1	23	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	44	47	14	6	10	9	31	33	.....	.....	.....	.....

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency	Live Stock and Poultry—*Continued.*							General Effects.		
	Other Stock *Con.*		Poultry.							
	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
ONTARIO.							$ cts.			
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	533	1,517	514	121	678	13,829	135,542 00	....	1	6
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	605	9,900 00	21	18	36
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	18	170	41	25	25	900	8,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Walpole Island Agency	130	302	142	141	200	2,808	15,896 00	4	38	26
Sarnia Agency	12	77	36	10	75	1,900	11,900 00	.....	36	.....
Caradoc Agency	46	380	168	61	40	4,899	26,543 65	.....	3	2
Moravian Agency	80	300	60	67	74	500	16,000 00	.....	5	.....
Manitowaning Agency	122	743	.....	.....	.....	2,350	19,750 00	89	34	33
Gore Bay Agency	13	409	5	18	19	997	13,313 00	29	21	1
Thessalon Agency	23	102	.....	.....	.....	451	7,413 00	37	69	62
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	37	135	110	280	134	850	10,850 00	50	40	105
Port Arthur Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls Agency	.....	13	.....	18	26	136	5,276 00	12	37	98
Golden Lake Agency	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	10
Tyendinaga Agency	70	300	500	200	300	3,000	60,000 00	4	30	2
Lake Simcoe Agency	6	32	51	.....	.....	257	3,350 00	3	18	4
Cape Croker Agency	42	400	25	10	30	500	21,746 75	12	25	6
Saugeen Agency	50	121	60	20	10	220	8,080 00	.....	3	2
Alnwick Agency	8	76	29	23	23	646	5,335 00	1	.....	25
Mud Lake Agency	4	35	30	25	35	350	4,750 00	.....	1	52
Rice Lake Agency	3	42	25	30	50	175	3,145 00	.....	.....	14
Rama Agency	5	50	35	35	75	150	1,250 00	.....	7	65
Christian Island Agency	80	250	50	60	.....	900	6,500 00	30	45	35
Scugog Agency	4	19	.....	.....	2	137	556 70	.....	1	6
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	50	400 00	4	.....	.....

Savanne Agency							3,715 00		15	364
Fort Frances Agency							5,345 00		7	254
Rat Portage Agency							1,315 00	1		350
Total	1,291	5,554	1,881	1,144	1,796	36,610	107,822 10	300	454	1,558
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	56	137	93		4	615	14,459 00	8	18	9
Caughnawaga Agency	58	275	65	55	30	500	23,129 75		36	1
St. Regis Agency	73	150	125	90	86	900	24,250 00		65	
Viger Agency										6
St. Francis Agency	8	35				150	2,000 00		11	10
Maria Agency		6				90	1,000 00			
Restigouche Agency	13	63				186	7,400 00		4	46
River Desert Agency	12	18	40			310	4,213 00		3	47
Jeune Lorette Agency		15			3	350	1,250 00			
Becancour Agency	3	5				45	800 00			3
Timiskaming Agency		10				300	1,780 00		1	22
Bersimis Agency		2				12	345 00	1		104
Mingan Agency										
Lake St. John Agency	30	34				200	6,006 00			150
Total	253	750	323	145	123	3,658	86,632 75	9	138	414

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects.						Household Effects.	
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
ONTARIO.						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	15	129	.....	280	3	900 00	33,700 00	1,191,442 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	57	50	121	330	...	2,850 00	14,800 00	112,483 50
New Credit (Mississagas) Agency	5	14	1	30	1	85 00	5,850 00	219,810 00
Walpole Island Agency	16	65	....	1,200	.....	1,800 00	14,500 00	223,931 00
Sarnia "	11	20	6	18	.....	885 00	11,500 00	420,755 00
Caradoc "	15	38	.....	357	6	350 00	35,843 00	548,712 15
Moravian "	15	40	10	40	.....	275 00	32,500 00	182,550 00
Manitowaning "	38	140	295	625	89	9,625 00	27,500 00	340,223 00
Gore Bay "	20	60	104	176	6	2,732 00	11,810 00	76,899 00
Thessalon "	9	76	211	975	66	6,289 00	6,666 00	102,390 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	60	164	130	1,020	101	9,000 00	17,700 00	149,630 00
Port Arthur "								
Sturgeon Falls "	56	94	172	1,000	100	6,066 00	11,200 00	276,844 50
Golden Lake "	16	10	12	170	10	560 00	700 00	13,220 00
Tyendinaga "	15	30	2	250	.....	500 00	42,000 00	987,500 00
Lake Simcoe "	8	11	8	115	18	800 00	2,800 00	58,110 00
Cape Croker "	25	25	300	30	6	5,972 00	32,400 00	247,678 75
Saugeen "	45	92	31	125	20	1,250 00	5,000 00	117,830 00
Alnwick "	6	22	2	542	18	1,217 00	5,836 00	129,699 00
Mud Lake "	6	29	.....	1,900	16	1,125 00	3,500 00	53,175 00
Rice Lake "	3	8	.....	650	3	995 00	4,500 00	55,765 00
Rama "	20	15	.....	350	22	800 00	3,800 00	55,750 00
Christian Island "	60	30	60	500	40	1,700 00	6,000 00	260,000 00
Scugog "	8	3	2	350	...	212 00	876 50	12,425 20
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	1	2	12	2	4	300 00	800 00	2,500 00
Rat Portage Agency	37	226	329	4,032	180	11,343 70	7,827 00	158,816 20
Fort Frances "	56	84	184	1,865	69	4,427 00	4,130 00	249,083 00
Savanne "	49	218	369	3,658	162	10,992 80	13,627 15	131,512 95
Total	672	1,665	2,361	20,590	940	83,271 50	357,365 65	6,408,465 25

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency	5	26	9	217	4	389 00	3,818 00	91,699 80
Caughnawaga "	12	9	2	47	3	575 00	54,196 00	611,889 75
St. Regis "	18	28	20	500		750 00	11,108 00	373,108 00
Viger "		18		239		200 00	785 00	2,935 00
St. Francis "	4	25		629	27	750 00	7,856 00	103,350 00
Maria "	2	13		110		595 00	2,000 00	20,795 00
Restigouche "	22	7		85	3	2,700 00	13,000 00	97,720 00
River Desert "	30	96	15	675	35	2,952 50	3,735 00	171,081 50
Jeune Lorette "	6	40		250	8	900 00	8,000 00	71,675 00
Becancour "	3	3		75	1	130 00	250 00	6,230 00
Timiskaming "	28	20	28	475	18	1,590 00	3,570 00	39,391 12
Bersimis "	23	140	20	1,289	76	4,495 00	5,312 00	37,789 00
Mingan "								
Lake St. John "	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,770 00	8,000 00	99,557 00
Total	328	665	253	11,832	375	37,796 50	124,918 00	1,769,494 17

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Ontario.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	1,120	11,200	1,741	80,631	352	7,650	364	5,820	210	2,546
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	150	.....	400	.....	500
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	150	755	218	5,305	48	864	7	350	24	425
Walpole Island Agency	35	244	115	2,422	2	3	195	3,835	5	28
Sarnia "	100	1,178	335	10,237	21	608	69	2,490	18½	539
Caradoc "	237	2,697	659	21,011	55	1,172	333	15,455	10	37
Moravian "	100	500	200	6,000	45	16,000	150	6,000	.....	.....
Manitowaning "	132	1,580	347	9,391	13	126	38	801	329	4,475
Gore Bay "	1	20	159½	3,825	6	125	3¼	175	134	3,160
Thessalon "	.....	.....	60	1,229	.....	.....	24	669	18	390
Sault Ste. Marie "	2	28	104	1,880	7	80	10	130	17	285
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	.....	.....	20	340	.....	.....	5	60	5	100
Golden Lake "	.....	.....	14	300	.....	.....	3	150	8	125
Tyendinaga "	300	6,000	1,500	45,000	400	8,000	130	7,800	45	900
Lake Simcoe "	21	400	113	2,500	13	500	6	50	.....	.....
Cape Croker "	100	2,000	200	7,000	10	400	35	1,750	100	3,500
Saugeen "	25	500	120	2,400	.....	.....	25	600	30	300
Alnwick "	66	670	100	3,240	8	150	1½	65	58	790
Mud Lake "	30	570	150	2,900	.....	.....	3	60	20	300
Rice Lake "	85	1,700	50	1,500	.....	.....	3	65	100	1,900
Rama "	20	425	223	6,978	.....	.....	13	285	52	1,310
Christian Island "	35	550	130	3,200	.....	.....	75	1,000	50	900
Scugog "	4	80	68	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	96
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	4	40	6	60	.....	.....	2	30	8	200
Rat Portage Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3¾	290	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Savanne	"										
Total		2,567	31,137	6,662½	219,749	980	35,828	1,498½	48,249	1,245½	22,806
QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		39	339	311	5,180	27	224	32	298	8	42
Caughnawaga Agency				775	20,170	50	1,300	200	3,000	15	300
St. Regis	"	125	1,875	530	10,600	30	600	250	7,500	54	810
Viger	"										
St. Francis	"			57	460			7	95	6	40
Maria	"	3	24	25	500						
Restigouche	"	12	220	160	4,500	6	200			2	90
River Desert	"	5	125	125	3,000			1½	40	15	400
Jenne Lorette	"			17	475			1	12	½	12
Becancour	"	1	12	20	275	2	25	1	23	1	12
Timiskaming	"			40	840					3	30
Bersimis	"										
Mingan	"										
Lake St. John	"	60	500	350	4,600	34	260			42	390
		245	3,095	2,410	50,600	149	2,609	492½	10,968	146½	2,126

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	191	2,706	23	470	33	406	183	7,942	3½	188
Parry Sound Superintendency						150		4,425		115
New Credit (Mississagnas) Agency			19	334	2	60	14½	1,600	1	97
Walpole Island Agency			37	600	42	495	170	3,684	5	40
Sarnia "						94	71	3,011	2	160
Caradoc "			50	550	67	1,382	103	9,476	43	509
Moravian "	30	900	30	600	45	720	35	1,600		
Manitowaning "					6	187	285	14,189	4	286
Gore Bay "							84¾	8,690		
Thessalon "							89	7,142		
Sault Ste. Marie "			1½	25	1	18	184	7,550	3½	170
Port Arthur "										
Sturgeon Falls "							9	1,450		
Golden Lake "					1	20	6	350		
Tyendinaga "	300	7,500	670	13,400	5	150	300	15,000	2	100
Lake Simcoe "			26	225	2	25	13	400		
Cape Croker "					6	120	50	10,000	3	200
Saugeen "					5	100	40	1,200	1	100
Alnwick "	14	250	4½	130		8½	19¼	1,170		24
Mud Lake "			10	180	2	30	30	2,600	2	350
Rice Lake "	3	65					15	1,200		
Rama "					5	69	43	2,360	2	175
Christian Island "					5	75	100	4,000		
Scugog "	8	160	4	40	¼	5	4½	372		
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island					2	25	10	600		
Rat Portage Agency							28	4,598		
Fort Frances "							15¾	2,140		

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
ONTARIO.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	4	492	1½	1,180	6,281	.....	2,523	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	405	.....	180	295	130	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	½	50	5	300	486	.....	175	.....	20	12	45
Walpole Island Agency	15	650	*3	†20	323	690	460	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia "	.....	.....	.....	.....	588	.....	645	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc "	6	951	14	2,011	1,541	60	601	25	3	97	327
Moravian "	5	900	4	1,000	450	.....	800	5	5	5	.....
Manitowaning "	27	2,077	4	141	2,549	57	435	8	8	8	.....
Gore Bay "	2½	250	2	50	615	42	88	26	26	26	26
Thessalon "	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	44	23	5	.....	.....	5
Sault Ste. Marie "	7	618	5	125	398	310	20	3	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	3	200	.....	40	45	180	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake "	1	150	.....	.....	13	20	5	3	2	3	20
Tyendinaga "	15	3,000	6	1,000	1,200	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe "	4½	1,200	.....	.....	80	15	.....	15	13	13	9
Cape Croker "	5	1,500	.....	.....	500	100	100	10	20	20	3
Saugeen "	4	400	12	700	210	11	150	20	.....	.....	1
Alnwick "	103¾	4,400	.....	9	86	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Lake "	6	1,600	5	450	68	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	2
Rice Lake "	12	2,500	3	400	65	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	6
Rama "	2	360	1	60	295	9	12	5	5	5	5
Christian Island "	8	600	.....	.....	250	80	.....	50	.....	50	50
Scugog "	12	1,200	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	8	600	2	90	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage Agency	2	190	4	227	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	.....	.....	3½	295	62	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Savanne	"			3½	265		160					
Total		252¾	24,293	81½	8,543	15,558	2,524	7,687	210	102	239	199
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		2	100			182	14	161	17	11	4	2
Caughnawaga	"					3,250						
St. Regis	"	15	1,000	10	1,050	1,400	450	700		15	15	20
Viger	"											
St. Francis	"					130			4	4	4	28
Maria	"	½	12			25		15			1	
Restigouche	"	3	170			345	15	320	2	2	2	2
River Desert	"	8	3,500	3	100	150	10	140	7	26	12	
Jeune Lorette	"	2½	175	4	325	24	18	18	1			
Becancour	"	½	20	1	25	32						
Timiskaming	"					50	4	22	25	4	4	
Bersimis	"					10	15					
Mingan	"											
Lake St. John	"	1	75			140		80	6	3	8	6
Total		35½	5,052	18	1,500	5,738	526	1,456	62	65	50	58

* Sugar beets. † Tons.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1905.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stable.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stable.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations			3			11	7	6			
Parry Sound Superintendency											
New Credit (Mississagnas) Agency			3			1					
Walpole Island Agency			1								
Sarnia "											
Caradoc "		1	5	3		2	4	1	1	1	
Moravian "			1		1				2		2
Manitowaning "				2							
Gore Bay "				2		2	1	1		1	
Thessalon "			1								
Sault Ste. Marie "			5	6	1		1		1	3	
Port Arthur "											
Sturgeon Falls "			2	3	2						
Golden Lake "											
Tyendinaga "			5			1					1
Lake Simcoe "			2						2	1	
Cape Croker "			1	1					4		
Saugeen "			3	1				2	3		
Alnwick "											
Mud Lake "									1		
Rice Lake "											
Rama "											
Christian Lake "				1						5	2
Scugog "											
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island											
Rat Portage Agency				15							
Fort Frances "											

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1905.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
Ontario.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations					6,000 00	6,000 00
Parry Sound Superintendency				100 00		100 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency				150 00	280 00	430 00
Walpole Island Agency		1			790 00	790 00
Sarnia "						
Caradoc "			2	308 00	2,580 00	2,888 00
Moravian "	2	2		100 00	400 00	500 00
Manitowaning "				140 00	200 00	340 00
Gore Bay "				265 00	435 00	700 00
Thessalon "				100 00	300 00	400 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	1			50 00	950 00	1,000 00
Port Arthur "						
Sturgeon Falls "				150 00	650 00	800 00
Golden Lake "					400 00	400 00
Tyendinaga "					2,000 00	2,000 00
Lake Simcoe "	1	1		250 00	250 00	500 00
Cape Croker "				785 00	1,050 00	1,835 00
Saugeen "	3			730 00	400 00	1,130 00
Alnwick "						
Mud Lake "				10 00	150 00	160 00
Rice Lake "				6 00		6 00
Rama "				70 00		70 00
Christian Island "	5		5	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
Scugog "						
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island						
Rat Portage Agency					955 00	955 00
Fort Frances "						
Savanne "						
Total	12	4	7	4,214 00	18,790 00	23,004 00

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency			1	1	380 00	830 00		1,210 00
Caughnawaga Agency						150 00		150 00
St. Regis				3	500 00	3,850 00		4,350 00
Vigor	"							
St. Francis	"				150 00	80 00		230 00
Maria	"				10 00			10 00
Restigouche	"				70 00	200 00		270 00
River Desert	"				219 00			219 00
Jeune Lorette	"				100 00	1,400 00		1,500 00
Becancour	"							
Timiskaming	"				90 00	500 00		590 00
Bersimis	"							
Mingan	"							
Lake St. John	"		1		240 00	700 00		940 00
Total			1	1	4	1,759 00	7,710 00	9,469 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
ONTARIO.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	80,617 00	131,245 00	3,661 00	.....	.....	.....	215,523 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	6,442 00	12,600 00	.....	3,300 00	3,150 00	2,950 00	28,442 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	7,800 00	4,250 00	2,278 00	20 00	50 00	1,500 00	15,898 00
Walpole Island Agency	9,396 00	21,000 00	25 00	1,130 00	325 00	7,000 00	38,876 00
Sarnia "	12,680 00	15,245 00	1,325 00	700 00	.....	1,793 00	31,743 00
Caradoc "	32,014 43	60,223 00	5,742 00	372 85	480 25	10,199 00	109,031 53
Moravian "	9,540 00	3,960 00	164 00	1,650 00	300 00	2,400 00	18,014 00
Manitowaning "	33,101 50	10,250 00	4,942 00	12,800 00	16,200 00	14,550 00	90,843 50
Gore Bay "	13,598 00	43,265 00	150 00	50 00	25 00	4,385 00	61,473 00
Thessalon "	5,902 00	29,238 00	300 00	1,447 00	907 00	1,648 00	39,442 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	10,900 00	38,500 00	.....	3,900 00	8,200 00	6,200 00	67,700 00
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	1,750 00	9,700 00	.....	2,600 00	5,300 00	2,700 00	22,050 00
Golden Lake "	900 00	3,275 00	.....	60 00	900 00	410 00	5,545 00
Tyendinaga "	61,950 00	32,000 00	5,963 30	.....	.....	.....	99,913 30
Lake Simcoe "	2,500 00	1,850 00	211 00	750 00	150 00	1,700 00	7,161 00
Cape Croker "	18,915 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	200 00	5,000 00	32,115 00
Saugeen "	5,520 00	15,000 00	7,050 00	500 00	500 00	7,000 00	35,570 00
Alnwick "	4,984 00	5,380 00	1,811 00	450 00	357 00	1,838 00	14,820 00
Mud Lake "	3,650 00	1,700 00	1,655 00	600 00	1,400 00	1,200 00	10,205 00
Rice Lake "	2,350 00	600 00	1,409 66	250 00	1,100 00	300 00	6,009 66
Rama "	6,260 00	4,300 00	.....	500 00	325 00	3,500 00	14,885 00
Christian Island "	9,000 00	5,000 00	.....	2,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	24,000 00
Scugog "	827 60	216 00	138 25	360 00	233 00	254 00	2,028 85
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	975 00	500 00	138 50	400 00	300 00	500 00	2,813 50
Rat Portage Agency	4,387 15	13,690 50	.....	6,724 00	14,086 75	6,275 00	45,163 40
Fort Frances "	3,410 00	23,500 00	4,940 00	14,400 00	13,300 00	5,501 00	65,051 00
Savanne "	1,886 25	12,055 25	.....	8,498 70	17,284 90	3,268 70	42,993 80
Total	351,255 93	502,542 75	41,903 71	67,462 55	85,073 90	99,071 70	1,147,310 54

QUEBEC.

Lake of Two Mountains Agency	6,546 00	15,125 00	1,328 00	332 00	859 00	3,333 00		27,523 00
Caughnawaga Agency	45,216 00	211,705 00	8,277 00	500 00	....	13,715 00		307,533 00
St. Regis "	38,150 00	163,100 00	246 84	1,300 00	850 00	21,500 00		225,146 84
Viger "	....	1,890 00	219 26	47 00	1,305 00	3,315 00		6,806 26
St. Francis "	2,100 00	240 00	....	....	275 00	21,437 00		24,052 00
Maria "	1,500 00	2,750 00	....	350 00	700 00	1,650 00		6,950 00
Restigouche "	12,000 00	20,000 00	21 00	250 00	200 00	8,900 00		41,371 00
River Desert "	4,845 00	15,000 00	600 00	100 00	5,000 00	9,000 00		34,545 00
Jeune Lorette "	950 00	8,000 00	....	20 00	600 00	17,600 00		26,170 00
Becancour "	570 00	1,200 00	....	....	....	360 00		2,130 00
Temiskaming "	1,580 00	11,845 00	215 00	75 00	1,070 00	390 00		15,275 00
Bersimis "	375 00	2,650 00	....	1,020 00	36,000 00	1,170 00		41,225 00
*Mingan "	....	....	....	....	....	....		....
Lake St. John "	7,000 00	5,500 00	....	500 00	30,000 00	1,000 00		44,000 00
Total	120,863 00	491,605 00	5,940 10	4,494 00	77,359 00	102,770 00		803,031 10

*No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Land.		Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.					
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
New Brunswick.	Acres.	Acres.											
Richibucto Superintendency	1,535	985	6	.....	2	.....	5	.....	930	.....	.....	169	.....
Fredericton "	185	492	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	714	.....	.....	112	11
Total	1,720	1,477	7	2	3	.....	8	.....	1,644	.....	.....	281	11
Prince Edward Island.													
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	354	277	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	276	.....	.....	49	.....
Nova Scotia.													
Annapolis County	350	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	10	2
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	200	48	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	26	.....
Yarmouth "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
King's "	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	9	.....
Queen's "	300	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	16	.....
Halifax "	18	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Hants "	212	88	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	80	.....	.....	16	1
Colchester "	24¾	14¼	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	19	.....
Cumberland "	225	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	23	.....
Pictou "	120	55	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	50	.....	.....	29	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	190	185	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	40	8
Richmond County	136	176	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	153	.....	.....	15	8
Inverness "	429	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	6	.....
Victoria "	200	60	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	180	.....	.....	15	.....
Cape Breton "	17¾	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2¾	.....	.....	17	.....

Lunenburg "	300	450	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	15	1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	600	200	1	.....	1	.....	..	.....	600	.. ..	.....	14	6
Total	3,331½	2,494	7	1	9	1	6	.....	2,335¾	.....	..	280	26
British Columbia.													
Cowichan Agency	5,399	3,128	4	....	7	.....	.....	...	5,218	....	..	558	10
West Coast "	11,975	352	....	...	1	.....	.....	....	65	...	.. ..	363	....
Kwawkewlth "	311	1	....	....	5	.....	.....	...	19	.....	.....	77	2
Lower Fraser "	3,394	3,806	43	5	1	.....	.....	...	4,811	.....	.....	762	62
Williams Lake Agency	59,807	1,611	21	.....	..	..	....	.....	22,761	...	....	5	466
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	238,692	9,800	31	5	.....	.....	...	.. ..	76,337	.....	.....	128	867
Kootenay Agency	38,544	1,452	5	..	1	...	.....	.....	1,452	.....	.....	25	139
Northwest "	534½	196	11	5	12	.....	15	....	47	.....	.....	793	71
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	20,442	543	..	... ..	....	.....	.....	.....	742	....	.....	289	479
Total	379,098½	20,889	121	15	27	....	15	.....	111,452	.....	.. ..	3,000	2,087
Manitoba.													
Clandeboye Agency	12,540	455	6	1	8	.....	.....	1	2,920	...	.....	3	349
Portage la Prairie Agency	19,754	686	1	1	3	.....	7	...	2,875	...	.....	.....	63
Manitowapah "	39,478	262	8	..	11	..	10	1	207	.....	..	...	299
Norway House "	13,307	2,849	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	.....	.....	383
The Pas "	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.
Total	85,079	4,252	24	4	33	.....	17	2	6,355	..	.. ..	3	1,094

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Private Buildings.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency	51	69	46	.....	52	19	.....	47	2	.....
Fredericton "	37	21	25	7	21	30	.....	9	9	.....
Total	88	90	71	7	73	49	.....	56	11	.....
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	.....	26	23	.....	23	12	4	41	6	.....
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County	5	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's "	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax "	27	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	1	7	1	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester "	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland "	5	4	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	6	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Inverness "	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria "	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton "	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg "	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	4	14								
Total	87	82	22	3	25	16	6		1	
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency	21	211	4		70					
West Coast Agency	344	2	1		1		8			
Kwawkewlth Agency	168				1	1				
Fraser River "	301	299	274	1	269	92	8	51	1	
Williams Lake "			185			34		19		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	18	24	607		105	74	93	295	6	
Kootenay Agency	86	25	21		18			22		
Northwest Coast Agency	5	22	2	5	2		29	168		
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	251		60		56		18	113		
Total	1,197	583	1,154	6	522	201	156	668	7	
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency			8		214	3	30	10	8	
Portage la Prairie Agency	22		34		31	2	11	4	3	
Manitowapah "	36		114		203	15	91	17	23	
Norway House "			4		144		28			
The Pas Agency										
Total	58		160		592	20	160	31	34	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines	Tool Chests.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency	21	19	.....	4	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	19
Fredericton	34	36	.....	18	8	1	.....	9	4	.....	.....
Total	55	55	.....	22	11	5	.....	13	4	.....	19
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	10	11	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's County	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's County	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax County	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Hants County	2	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Colchester County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland County	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou County	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Richmond County	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inverness County	8	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Victoria County	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg County	4	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	5	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36	30	1	5	2	6	.....	6	.....	1	41
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	155	98	.....	2	3	43	8	27	7	14	.....
West Coast Agency	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraser River Agency	111	93	1	1	.....	25	3	6	.....	8	.....
Williams Lake Agency	176	71	.....	3	83	46	5	28	15	1	.....
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	500	351	3	9	274	119	20	98	26	4	.....
Kootenay Agency	96	26	.....	.....	.....	32	4	22	2	1	.....
Northwest Coast Agency	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,045	647	4	18	360	265	40	181	50	28	181
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	69	47	.....	.....	2	58	6	40	2	.....	10
Portage la Prairie Agency	40	21	7	.....	.....	23	8	20	4	.....	4
Manitowapah Agency	33	25	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	30	.....	.....	9
Norway House Agency	48	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
The Pas Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	190	122	7	.....	2	121	14	90	6	.....	32

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
New Brunswick.								$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	1,225			69	11	29	17	4,250 00
Fredericton "	256	47		35	34	2	10	2,980 00
Total	1,481	47		104	45	31	27	7,230 00
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	103	3	4	9	2			805 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County		1		1				40 00
Shelburne "								
Digby "	50							20 00
Yarmouth "								
King's "	10	1		1	1		1	50 00
Queen's "	8	3	1	1	1			125 00
Halifax "		4	1	4	1			270 00
Hants "	50	2		5	6	4	5	1,800 00
Colchester "	8							3 50
Cumberland "	27	2		3	2	1	1	195 00
Pictou "	2	7	2	7				400 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		3	3	4	2			200 00
Richmond County	150	1	5	10	3			400 00
Inverness "	205	5	9	13	3			527 00
Victoria "	125	2	2	3		1	1	500 00
Cape Breton "		1	1	1				70 00

Lunenburg "	14	5	2	2	1			200 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)		8	9	10				1,185 00
Total	649	45	35	65	2	6	8	5,985 50
British Columbia.								
Cowichan Agency	4,067	179	2	13	10	27	151	32,415 00
West Coast "	335	2				1	11	1,385 00
Kwawkewlth "	620							735 00
Fraser River "	2,099	104	6	9	4		6	16,046 00
Williams Lake Agency	641	91		153	11	18	17	22,740 50
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,879	213	3	320	71	51	67	55,064 50
Kootenay Agency	229	47		51	2	9	3	12,650 00
Northwest Coast Agency	3,730	5		17				9,510 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,975	1						3,490 00
Total	16,575	642	11	563	98	106	255	154,036 00
Manitoba.								
Clandeboye Agency	86	75	1	86	13	16	17	16,090 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	300	35	15	37	26	2	10	5,050 00
Manitowapah	685	55	43	87	72	4	59	7,320 00
Norway House	1,164							1,797 00
The Pas								
Total	2,235	165	62	210	111	22	116	30,257 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live stock and poultry.											
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.
New Brunswick.												
Richibucto Superintendency	12	18	3	8	10	6	13	31	...	...	...
Fredericton "	16	11	4	1	.....	9	19	41	.....	.....	.....
Total	28	29	7	9	10	15	62	75	....	...	...
Prince Edward Island.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	6	5	.....	.....	.....	3	19	27	.....	...	...
Nova Scotia.												
Annapolis County	.....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Queen's "	1	.....	...	...	2	4	5	4	8	5	.....
Halifax "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Hant's "	2	2	.....	.....	..	4	9	20	.....	.....	.....
Colchester "	....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	2	....	...	.....
Cumberland "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	....
Pictou "	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonishe and Guysborough Counties	...	2	1	.....	2	4	5	4	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	2	4	1	.....	.....	2	7	3	.....	.....	.....
Inverness "	2	11	1	2	.....	.....	18	12	.....	.....	...
Victoria "	2	3	.....	2	....	4	14	15	4	2	.....
Cape Breton "	1	..	.....	...	..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lunenburg "	3	4	...	...	4	6	16	18	40	25	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	5	4	...	10	.....	15	25	20	30	40	.....
Total	22	31	3	14	10	43	114	106	82	72	....
British Columbia											
Cowichan Agency	165	188	105	5	22	51	339	316	435	410	.....
West Coast "	6	10	.....	15	2	8	79	102	4	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fraser River "	279	282	111	45	72	93	703	169	307	484	48
Williams Lake Agency	1,149	532	496	19	....	300	315	289	.....	.....	11
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	2,762	3,069	2,830	52	....	230	936	1,275	20	24	29
Kootenay Agency	800	800	885	33	....	95	690	750	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Coast Agency	32	42	24	17	.....	46	70	53	10	10	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	393	80	45	27	.....	35	311	181	.....	.....	....
Total	5,586	5,003	4,496	213	96	858	3,444	3,436	476	928	88
Manitoba											
Clandeboye Agency	70	124	7	4	112	119	281	190	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency	74	69	21	5	16	9	46	49	.....	.....	.....
Manitowapah "	159	129	72	25	44	108	500	721	35	16	4
Norway House "	14	13	7	20	67	48	148	139	.....	.....	.....
The Pas "	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	317	335	107	50	239	284	975	1,099	35	16	4

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Continued.*						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	General Effects.		
	Other Stock—*Con.*		Poultry.							
	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
New Brunswick.							$ cts.			
Richibucto Superintendency		19				252	3,255 00	61	51	38
Fredericton "	11	80		42		720	3,500 00	3	4	122
Total	11	99		42		972	6,755 00	64	55	160
Prince Edward Island										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency		11				204	1,500 00	9	35	
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County		1			5	10	125 00			3
Shelburne "										
Digby "		1				10	60 00			10
Yarmouth "		1					10 00		4	50
King's "		1				31	161 00			1
Queen's "		5					250 00			7
Halifax "						40	270 00	1	3	
Hants "		8				25	1,575 00	1	2	2
Colchester "							84 00			
Cumberland "		4				35	120 00		1	1
Pictou "						25	300 00	2	9	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties		3				60	380 00	2	3	
Richmond County						30	500 00	3	11	
Inverness "		4				24	960 00	3	16	
Victoria "	1					80	800 00		9	
Cape Breton "						9	50 00		3	

Lunenburg "		8	10	12	15	20	900 00		2	1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)						100	2,285 00	4	6	
Total	1	36	10	12	20	499	8,830 00	16	69	78
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
Cowichan Agency	7	24	15	560	695	5,330	41,565 00	192	1	454
West Coast "				6		653	5,350 00	78	7	1,170
Kwawkewlth Agency	4	25				370	360 00	22	14	479
Fraser River "	352	1,947		20	974	2,843	61,550 00	106	158	466
Williams Lake "	26	214			4	3,250	88,310 00		20	92
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	303	655		21	36	2,602	142,829 00	4	48	145
Kootenay Agency						490	94,368 00		6	55
Northwest Coast Agency				20	20	2,450	13,500 00	328	212	1,239
Babine and Upper Skeena Agency River							51,550 00			382
Total	692	2,865	15	627	1,729	17,988	499,382 00	730	466	4,482
MANITOBA.										
Clandeboye Agency	12	90				751	37,625 00	11	237	39
Portage la Prairie Agency	2	10				105	7,110 00		15	5
Manitowapah "	12	27				173	37,800 00	50	139	122
Norway House "							14,050 00	11	355	276
The Pas Agency										
Total	26	127				1,029	96,585 00	72	746	442

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects.						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick.								
Richibucto Superintendency	11	174	259	85	6	6,650 00	14,300 00	100,965 00
Fredericton "	67	55	3	500	31	3,560 00	8,065 00	76,785 00
Total	78	229	262	585	37	10,210 00	22,365 00	177,750 00
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	.....	18	45	20	.....	525 00	2,938 00	41,833 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	2	8	5	12	.....	50 00	100 00	1,785 00
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	9	6	.....	20	3	300 00	300 00	4,755 00
Yarmouth "	21	12	8	35	25	160 00	25 00	365 00
King's "	6	20	1	40	.....	150 00	400 00	2,761 00
Queen's "	6	6	8	12	4	200 00	150 00	2,575 00
Halifax "	13	11	2	19	2	285 00	.....	2,975 00
Hants "	6	1	.....	100	.....	1,500 00	3,000 00	24,750 00
Colchester "	3	12	.....	20	.....	78 00	225 00	2,587 00
Cumberland "	10	22	.....	38	.....	150 00	450 00	3,515 00
Pictou "	4	20	8	15	.....	400 00	700 00	5,100 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	30	2	6	.....	150 00	1,500 00	10,000 00
Richmond County	5	14	2	33	.....	300 00	200 00	24,420 00
Inverness "	2	21	7	56	.....	230 00	740 00	17,627 00
Victoria "	.....	18	.....	165	.....	450 00	500 00	15,040 00
Cape Breton "	.....	2	.....	10	.....	40 00	90 00	7,520 00
Lunenburg "	3	7	.....	17	4	200 00	300 00	5,825 00

Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	.....	10	5	100	.....	500 00	700 00	15,870 00
Total	90	220	48	698	38	5,143 00	9,380 00	151,470 00
British Columbia.								
Cowichan Agency	347	308	52	19	132	27,160 00	32,190 00	928,660 00
West Coast Agency	169	431	63	365	294	37,070 00	32,560 00	190,270 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	157	235	190	2,079	.....	14,720 00	48,740 00	117,778 50
Fraser River "	428	457	165	1,183	408	45,216 00	60,080 00	1,158,130 00
Williams Lake "	414	130	156	1,240	241	12,248 50	14,064 00	376,249 50
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	678	272	470	1,521	1,020	21,001 00	46,100 00	2,101,612 42
Kootenay Agency	172	27	.....	131	146	4,622 00	3,845 00	283,605 00
Northwest Coast Agency	1,095	349	357	11,980	132	124,930 00	114,200 00	729,253 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	689	386	94	4,535	60	49,775 00	22,300 00	311,490 00
Total	4,149	2,595	1,547	23,053	2,433	336,742 50	374,079 00	6,197,048 42
Manitoba.								
Clandeboye Agency	22	213	421	317	238	9,790 00	17,250 00	579,695 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	25	54	22	1,050	92	1,450 00	1,800 00	177,978 00
Manitowapah Agency	61	282	743	3,841	282	11,075 00	7,850 00	216,335 00
Norway House Agency	35	356	1,711	3,036	356	23,810 00	19,475 00	130,451 00
The Pas Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	143	905	2,900	8,247	968	46,125 00	46,375 00	1,104,459 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency	24	175	170	1,500						
Fredericton "	3	73	59	1,690			½	17	4½	82
Total	27	248	229	3,190			½	17	4½	82
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	10	150	50	812			¼	8	¼	3
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County										
Shelburne "										
Digby "			½	15						
Yarmouth "										
King's "			5	100						
Queen's "			2	40	½	15				
Halifax "			1¼	40						
Hants "			20	300						
Colchester "			2	25						
Cumberland "			1	20						
Pictou "			5	50						
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			3	60						
Richmond County			7	210	¼	8				
Inverness			5	40						
Victoria			2	20						

Cape Breton											
Lunenburg	1	25	6	160	½	30					
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)											
Total	1	25	59¾	1,080	1¼	53					
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency	20	695	396	16,240					20	535	
West Coast Agency											
Kwawkewlth "											
Fraser River "	88	3,500	449	35,620	2	65	21¼	1,260	182	6,740	
Williams Lake Agency	116	2,005	130	3,345	2	50			15½	445	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,855	20,655	1,784	24,450	13	195	21½	140	127	2,315	
Kootenay Agency	70	900	1,010	13,125							
Northwest Coast Agency											
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency											
Total	2,149	27,755	3,769	92,780	17	310	42¾	1,400	344½	10,035	
MANITOBA.											
Clandeboye Agency	105	2,370	63	2,520	50	1,000					
Portage la Prairie Agency	476	5,022	107	3,225							
Manitowapah Agency											
Norway House "			5	190	5	145					
The Pas "											
Total	581	7,392	175	5,935	55	1,145					

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency	.....	.....	5	50	.....	.....	184	4,595	.....	.....
Fredericton "	.....	.....	40	1,135	6	119	263¾	1,479	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	45	1,185	6	119	210¾	6,074	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2,400	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	3	2	220	.....	.....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	.....
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	.....	.....	1	25	½	20	2	300	.....	.....
Queen's "	.....	.....	½	10	.....	.....	2	200	.....	.....
Halifax "	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	N. given	6	Not given.	.....	.....
Hants "	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	20	5	150	.....	.....
Colchester "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....
Cumberland "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	200	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100	.....	.....
Richmond County	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	2	16	800	.....	.....
Inverness "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,625	.....	.....
Victoria "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	565	.....	.....

Cape Breton "										
Lunenburg "	1½	25	1	20	½	12	7	800		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)							40	2,000		
Total	1½	25	2½	55	2	57	126	7,160		
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency							109	5,390		
West Coast "							4¼	535	¼	12
Kwawkewlth "							8	640	1	70
Fraser River "					19⅜	681	273	46,347	15½	2,108
Williams Lake Agency					6¾	177	171	8,195	11¼	674
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency					94	1,435	297	28,900	47	6,050
Kootenay Agency							72	15,000		
Northwest Coast Agency							93	10,650		
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency							346	27,900		
Total					120½	2,293	1,373¾	143,557	75	8,914
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency					4	125	148	20,200	½	12
Portage la Prairie Agency							12	775		
Manitowapah Agency							42½	5,520		
Norway House Agency							89	4,735		
The Pas Agency										
Total					4	125	291½	31,230	½	12

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
New Brunswick.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Richibucto Superintendency					109	31	51	7	7	7	7
Fredericton "	3	450	2	163	92	12	33				
Total	3	450	2	163	201	43	84	7	7	7	7
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	1½	180			29	20		2½	1	1	1
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County					3	4					
Shelburne "											
Digby "			¼	8	10						
Yarmouth "					1½						
King's "			½	50	10	20		1		1	20
Queen's "					30	12	2		½		1
Halifax "	1¼	Notgvn.	2	Notgvn.	10	2					
Hants "					75				3	5	8
Colchester "					6						
Cumberland "	1				4		1				5
Pictou "					18	6	1	3	2	2	30
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	1	50			20	3			2	2	

Richmond County	1	50			25	15	5	6	6	6	4
Inverness "					9	20		3	1½	4	43
Victoria "					90	120	3	3	2	2	3
Cape Breton "											
Lunenburg "	1	175	1	12	75	25	12	2	1	2	2
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	3	200			100	40					
Total	8¼	475	3¾	70	486½	267	24	18	18	24	116
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency					1,074				1		1
West Coast "					10½	6		1			
Kwawkewlth "	½	35									
Fraser River "	34½	5,637			664	928	402				5
Williams Lake Agency	11	805	8¼	591	542	1,415	1,128	5	30	30	1
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	33	4,550	2	300	3,450	640	530	61	61	61	3,390
Kootenay Agency					240	325	84	157	157	157	157
Northwest Coast Agency	1½	300			20	210					
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	64	5,220			103	260	122	53	40	11	76
Total	144½	16,547	10¼	891	6,103½	3,814	2,266	277	289	289	3,630
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	1½	100	1¾	42		5,400		100	14	21	200
Portage la Prairie Agency			1	60		785			157	117	280
Manitowapah	¼	15	1	60		3,370			24	14	33
Norway House Agency						1,255					
The Pas Agency											
Total	1¾	115	3¾	162		10,810		100	195	152	513

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency			7			6					
Fredericton "			1			1					1
Total			8			7					1
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency			1								
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County											
Shelburne County											
Digby County											
Yarmouth County			3								
King's County			2		3	1	1		1		
Queen's County			2							2	
Halifax County											
Hants County				1	1						
Colchester County			1		1						
Cumberland County			2		1					1	
Pictou County											
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties											
Richmond County			2								
Inverness County											
Victoria County			1		1						
Cape Breton County			1		1						
Lunenburg County			1			1				2	

Cape Breton (Eskasoni)											
Total			22	1	8	2	1		1	5	
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency			3								
West Coast Agency			27								
Kwawkewlth Agency			5		7						
Fraser River Agency			9								
Williams Lake Agency			1	9			5				
Kamloops Okanagan Agency			3	4							
Kootenay Agency			5								
Northwest Coast Agency											
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency			22	17	1						
Total			75	30	8		5				
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency				23			1				1
Portage la Prairie Agency			6				3		1		
Manitowapah Agency				31	3		10		9		7
Norway House Agency											
The Pas Agency											
Total			6	54	3		17		10		8

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-'05.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
New Brunswick.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency				95 00	925 00	1,020 00
Fredericton "					50 00	50 00
Total				95 00	975 00	1,070 00
Prince Edward Island.						
Prince Edward Island Superintendency				28 00	100 00	128 00
Nova Scotia.						
Annapolis County						
Shelburne "						
Digby "						
Yarmouth "					100 00	100 00
King's "				500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
Queen's "				125 00	75 00	200 00
Halifax "						
Hants "				200 00		200 00
Colchester "					100 00	100 00
Cumberland "					100 00	100 00
Pictou "						
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties				25 00	140 00	165 00
Richmond County				180 00	170 00	350 00
Inverness "				250 00		250 00
Victoria "				100 00	500 00	600 00

Cape Breton County					50 00	50 00
Lunenburg "				125 00	180 00	305 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)						
Total				1,505 00	2,415 00	3,920 00
British Columbia.						
Cowichan Agency				50 00	600 00	650 00
West Coast "				50 00	3,000 00	3,050 00
Kwawkewlth "					1,550 00	1,550 00
Fraser River "				150 00	3,000 00	3,150 00
Williams Lake Agency				325 00	2,200 00	2,525 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency				6,325 00	1,400 00	7,725 00
Kootenay Agency				1,550 00	400 00	1,950 00
Northwest Coast Agency						
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency				6,060 00	5,900 00	11,960 00
Total				14,510 00	18,050 00	32,560 00
Manitoba.						
Clandeboye Agency	1			1,002 00	1,400 00	2,402 00
Portage la Prairie "				760 00	400 00	1,160 00
Manitowapah "				107 00	1,200 00	1,307 00
Norway House "						
The Pas "						
Total	1			1,869 00	3,000 00	4,869 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
New Brunswick.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	4,670 00	24,850 00	.....	9,625 00	600 00	9,700 00	49,445 00
Fredericton "	4,082 50	26,900 00	20 00	450 00	6,900 00	12,650 00	51,002 50
Total	8,752 50	51,750 00	20 00	10,075 00	7,500 00	22,350 00	100,447 50
Prince Edward Island.							
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	1,145 00	230 00	.....	845 00	55 00	17,400 00	19,675 00
Nova Scotia.							
Annapolis County	140 00	600 00	.....	125 00	75 00	350 00	1,290 00
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	115 00	1,000 00	.....	75 00	700 00	600 00	2,490 00
Yarmouth "	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
King's "	275 00	4,000 00	.....	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	6,275 00
Queen's "	600 00	500 00	.....	400 00	300 00	400 00	2,200 00
Halifax "	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00
Hants "	2,000 00	500 00	.....	200 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	5,700 00
Colchester "	132 50	2,500 00	.....	50 00	400 00	1,425 00	4,507 50
Cumberland "	1,200 00	2,400 00	.....	10 00	750 00	1,000 00	5,360 00
Pictou "	375 00	1,100 00	.....	400 00	150 00	700 00	2,725 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	300 00	1,500 00	6 00	600 00	150 00	6,000 00	8,556 00
Richmond County	650 00	3,001 00	.....	400 00	75 00	800 00	4,926 00
Inverness "	1,950 00	3,150 00	83 60	280 00	40 00	1,000 00	6,503 00
Victoria "	2,400 00	1,000 00	.....	600 00	500 00	5,000 00	9,500 00

*Cape Breton County							
Lunenburg "	1,400 00	600 00		500 00	450 00	500 00	3,450 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,920 00	2,000 00		1,000 00	500 00	2,000 00	8,420 00
Total	14,815 50	23,851 00	89 00	5,140 00	5,590 00	22,775 00	72,260 50
BRITISH COLUMBIA.							
Cowichan Agency	26,725 00	24,225 00		31,950 00	2,625 60	1,425 00	86,950 00
West Coast "	585 00	7,690 00		32,300 00	4,320 00	84,660 00	129,495 00
Kwawkewlth Agency	147 00	26,450 00		34,125 00	6,575 00	7,800 60	75,397 00
Fraser River "	48,013 00	91,341 00	567 90	71,512 00	61,836 00	64,321 00	337,590 90
Williams Lake "	38,558 00	29,625 00		15,275 00	11,975 00	9,775 00	105,208 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	96,810 00	172,900 00		25,500 00	26,600 00	39,800 00	361,610 00
Kootenay Agency	33,519 00	8,450 00		1,410 00	7,150 00	1,550 00	52,079 00
Northwest Coast Agency	8,950 00	42,150 00	50 00	81,950 00	29,450 00	21,950 00	184,500 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	19,925 00	28,400 00		16,200 00	15,200 00	29,600 00	139,325 00
Total	273,532 00	431,231 00	617 90	310,222 00	195,731 00	260,821 00	1,472,154 90
MANITOBA.							
Clandeboye Agency	26,295 00	11,500 00		6,100 00	6,500 00	17,000 00	67,395 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	4,920 00	5,850 00		525 00	5,775 00	4,700 00	21,770 00
Manitowapah "	8,515 00	9,475 00		9,515 00	15,610 00	4,729 00	47,874 00
Norway House "	14,720 00	2,100 00		15,300 00	15,800 00	1,825 00	50,045 00
The Pas Agency							
Total	54,480 00	29,225 00		31,440 00	43,685 00	28,254 00	187,084 00

*Agent s y it is impossible to give this information.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Land.		Public Buildings, Property of the Band.						Private Fencing and Buildings.				
	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
Northwest Territories.	Acres.	Acres.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	86,294	582	1		3				2,518				109
Birtle " " 4	44,567	8,565	4		2	2	3		10,610			31	84
Pelly " " 4	56,069	928	3		3	3	11		588			1	51
Qu'Appelle " " 4	161,454	5,307					2	10	27,348½				177
Assiniboine " " 4	23,094	800							6,410				35
Crooked Lakes " " 4	161,508	974					1		1,770				81
Moose Mountain " " 4	10,345	443			1		2		1,480				49
Saddle Lake " " 6	72,526½	733½			4		2		1,210				166
Hobbema " " 6	68,555	1,305			1		2		945				102
Battleford " " 6	175,264	1,072							27,624				181
Onion Lake " " 6	143,084	124			1		1		165				96
Duck Lake " " 6	79,868	1,800	2		3			1	2,950				114
Edmonton " " 6	38,014½	1,330			3		2		2,244				23
Carlton " " 6	134,181	1,087	2		8		4		1,420				67
Sarcee " " 7	63,870	250	1	1	1				400			1	54
Blood " " 7	349,255½	71			3		2		1,900			3	210
Blackfoot " " 7	3,000,123	77							12,620			8	120
Peigan " " 7	114,016	2,830	1		1		3		2,830			21	92
Stony " " 7	45,530	190	1		2	1			11,000				130
Total	4,827,518¼	28,558½	15	1	36	6	35	11	116,032½			65	1,938

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Private Buildings.									
	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stable.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Northwest Territories.										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	4		52	2	105	4	6		2	
Birtle " " 4	56	6	88	11	109	5	62	22	4	
Pelly " " 4	49		41		87		19		6	
Qu'Appelle " " 4			96		110	2	2		1	55
Assiniboine " " 4			5		22					
Crooked Lakes " " 4	24		53		83	6	16	3	2	11
Moose Mountain " " 4			15		48		2			
Saddle Lake " " 6					114		18	2		
Hobbema " " 6	12		53		40		20	57		
Battleford " " 6			39		155	15	12	36		
Onion Lake " " 6					59					
Duck " " " 6			24		144	4	36			
Edmonton " " 6	76		20	9	65	10	21	14	6	9
Carlton " " 6	181	1	68	1	125	1	12	6	6	1
Sarcee " " 7			26	1	15		2		2	
Blood " " 7			70		100			18		
Blackfoot " " 7			60	2	78	3		4	1	
Peigan " " 7			36		25		1	20	2	
Stony " " 7			41		25			20		
Total	402	7	790	26	1,569	50	262	202	32	76

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
Northwest Territories.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No 4	46	24	5	1	.....	47	6	37	.....	1	3
Birtle " " 4	154	97	31	10	1	69	45	58	9	2	3
Pelly " " 4	46	31	2	.....	.....	31	2	31	1	1	5
Qu'Appelle " " 4	110	59	23	2	.....	66	25	67	8	23	4
Assiniboine " " 4	25	9	3	.....	.....	15	.....	6	1	1	1
Crooked Lakes Agency " 4	100	49	12	.....	.....	52	13	46	7	.....	4
Moose Mountain " " 4	27	7	3	.....	.....	14	3	10	.....	1	2
Saddle Lake " " 6	44	26	.....	.....	3	32	1	28	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	98	44	3	2	2	35	6	25	1	.....	4
Battleford " " 6	146	57	.....	.....	.....	87	11	61	6	1	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	23	14	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	34	.....	.....	1
Duck Lake " " 6	84	59	13	3	10	43	14	44	2	3	14
Edmonton " " 6	55	32	6	3	1	31	9	26	2	3	1
Carlton " " 6	78	51	.....	.....	.....	40	10	36	3	1	4
Sarcee " " 7	7	3	1	1	1	13	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	14	2	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	81	.....	.....	7
Blackfoot " " 7	49	19	1	3	2	65	1	61	.....	1	1
Peigan " " 7	36	6	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	22	6	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,164	595	103	25	20	821	146	722	40	38	53

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Waggons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Waggons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
								$ cts.
Northwest Territories.								
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	230	78	34	65	41	4	18	9,570 00
Birtle " " 4	1,435	137	6	113	73	66	86	30,756 00
Pelly " " 4	515	53	33	47	22	8	27	6,982 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	1,249	143	43	114	38	23	43	26,689 00
Assiniboine " " 4	60	28	6	24	.....	1	.....	4,075 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	370	88	10	73	58	11	31	13,595 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	432	39	8	23	25	7	20	7,637 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	794	59	7	69	. . . . .	5	4	17,825 00
Hobbema " " 6	485	94	57	88	81	6	9	10,780 00
Battleford " " 6	1,372	143	41	124	23	14	43	23,380 00
Onion Lake " " 6	600	61	14	58	. . . . .	....	17	6,715 00
Duck Lake " " 6	1,570	65	47	67	55	5	39	23,390 00
Edmonton " " 6	245	39	1	38	7	5	3	7,695 00
Carlton " " 6	1,524	76	27	77	68	5	32	11,857 00
Sarcee " " 7	270	25	4	15	.....	3	4	3,000 00
Blood " " 7	2,002	259	505	283	.... ..	41	50	42,856 00
Blackfoot " " 7	240	116	... .	25	55	9	40	12,760 00
Peigan " " 7	315	117	....	118	. ...	21	20	9,017 00
Stony " " 7	45	58	.....	48	..... .	2	6	7,300 00
Total	13,753	1,678	843	1,466	546	236	495	275,909 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.										
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.
Northwest Territories.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	124	215	53	13	28	245	401	452	.....	.....	.....
Birtle " " 4	544	.. ....	.....	11	23	177	266	282	.....	.....	2
Pelly " " 4	68	69	43	17	52	131	251	463	63	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	366	303	92	11	39	121	426	888	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	49	52	40	2	26	30	36	37	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	150	77	24	6	38	66	212	268	4	.....	1
Moose Mountain " " 4	60	59	17	3	31	69	93	102	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	100	135	26	13	54	110	200	300	43	22	.....
Hobbema " " 6	.....	560	.. ..	.. ....	10	90	262	574	2	1	.....
Battleford " " 6	.....	513	.....	18	131	277	520	851	63	58	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	92	84	47	5	78	79	430	581	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	146	73	28	.....	70	63	306	594	24	20	2
Edmonton " " 6	129	95	4	7	25	22	199	328	6	.....	1
Carlton " " 6	121	108	49	15	91	113	342	542	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	100	200	200	.....	2	56	64	159	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	11	3,034	.....	135	.. ..	371	2,695	2,937	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	503	1,189	655	48	.. ..	259	1,150	961	.....	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7	290	435	300	.....	.....	180	688	1,992	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	.....	*950	.....	.....	.....	78	259	463	.. ..	.....	.....
Total	2,853	8,151	1,578	304	698	2,667	8,800	12,774	261	101	6

*Stallions, mares, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Continued.*						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	General Effects.		
	Other stock—*Con.*		Poultry.							
	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
Northwest Territories.							$ cts.			
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4							48,548 00			
Birtle " " 4	5	29	7	2	67	683	50,161 00		4	10
Pelly " " 4		2		2	6	99	34,908 00		1	
Qu'Appelle " " 4							76,271 00			
Assiniboine " " 4						130	6,811 00			
Crooked Lakes " " 4	1	25				122	16,984 00			
Moose Mountain " " 4							15,089 00			44
Saddle Lake " " 6		20					26,931 00	1	22	69
Hobbema " " 6						170	25,105 00			1
Battleford " " 6		72				171	60,649 00		6	6
Onion Lake " " 6							37,512 00		2	64
Duck Lake " " 6	8	19	113		9	429	48,614 00		10	12
Edmonton " " 6	18	31	35			147	21,628 00			23
Carlton " " 6	8	35				389	42,413 15		2	211
Sarcee " " 7						150	15,620 00			
Blood " " 7							194,904 00		1	
Blackfoot " " 7		9		1		25	113,456 00		14	
Peigan " " 7							73,160 00		6	
Stony " " 7							32,200 00			
Total	40	242	155	4	82	2,518	1,040,654 15	1	68	440

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	General Effects—*Concluded.*						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Northwest Territories.								
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	63	115	7	2,019	193	4,690 00	3,235 00	715,887 00
Birtle " " 4	61	118	6	1,805	162	2,950 00	7,800 00	480,641 00
Pelly " " 4	16	70	.....	512	81	1,733 00	4,675 00	604,491 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	30	102	28	263	225	2,430 00	7,341 00	1,433,642 95
Assiniboine " " 4	10	30	.....	25	32	240 00	380 00	153,525 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	11	61	7	90	96	1,269 00	1,450 00	915,855 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	8	33	4	82	50	1,165 00	1,800 00	223,875 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	15	126	116	1,275	101	3,659 00	2,525 00	257,789 00
Hobbema " " 6	20	97	110	275	127	1,475 00	1,825 00	324,650 00
Battleford " " 6	75	112	40	615	197	5,161 00	8,950 00	905,973 00
Onion Lake " " 6	37	82	112	1,450	150	4,600 00	3,100 00	390,193 00
Duck Lake " " 6	34	113	48	2,177	125	6,025 00	12,000 00	402,440 80
Edmonton " " 6	17	83	21	1,950	102	2,605 00	2,200 00	519,854 00
Carlton " " 6	113	216	233	2,807	216	8,820 00	4,456 00	529,240 15
Sarcee " " 7	6	7	.....	80	60	500 00	2,000 00	302,120 00
Blood " " 7	40	10	.....	40	170	2,140 00	6,000 00	1,321,997 00
Blackfoot " " 7	47	41	.....	24	113	2,458 00	3,500 00	1,666,974 00
Peigan " " 7	20	35	.....	.....	98	1,285 00	3,700 00	606,476 00
Stony " " 7	130	30	4	210	135	3,500 00	9,560 00	203,890 00
Total.	753	1,511	736	15,639	2,466	56,705 00	86,437 00	13,119,513 90

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Northwest Territories										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 1										
Birtle " " 1			229	2,207						
Pelly " " 4	2,482	32,453	792	16,700	10½	136	21¾	129		
Qu'Appelle " " 4	39½	595	250¼	8,759						
Assiniboine " " 4	1,980¼	36,598	1,000	23,739	5	122				
Crooked Lakes " " 4	300	5,000	50	2,500						
Moose Mountain " " 4	102	6,518	233½	4,489						
Saddle Lake " " 6	202	2,869	102¾	2,358						
Hobbema " " 6	70	502	248¾	1,452	79¾	1,050				
Battleford " " 6	91	689	265	2,600	23	123				
Onion Lake " " 6	346	4,428	116	5,530						
Duck Lake " " 6			16	262	8	115				
Edmonton " " 6	476	3,476	352¾	4,065	86	659				
Carlton " " 6	75	995	232	8,350	26	1,298				
Sarcee " " 7	334¾	2,781	269	3,523	113½	1,860				
Blood " " 7			181	Not g'n'd						
Blackfoot " " 7										
Peigan " " 7			54	212						
Stony " " 7			15	Fodder.						
			131	Fodder.						
Total	6,795¼	95,907	4,884¼	89,976	351¾	5,363	21¾	129		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Northwest Territories.										
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4							15½	697	....	.....
Birtle " " 4							59 23/25	2,761	....	.....
Pelly " " 4							13 4/25	2,030	1 4/25	115
Qu'Appelle " " 4							39	4,075		59
Assiniboine " " 4							5	1,300	....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4							18 1/25	2,341	1/25	107
Moose Mountain " " 4							....	.....	....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6							21 4/25	1,437	2	65
Hobbema " " 6							9 2/25	1,375	1 3/25	265
Battleford " " 6							15	3,000	4/5	1,000
Onion Lake " " 6							7	400	4	notgiv'n
Duck Lake " " 6							7 7/25	987	1/2	60
Edmonton " " 6							16	1,225	2	180
Carlton " " 6							17 4/25	1,299	3	275
Sarcee " " 7							7 2/25	387	1	12
Blood " " 7							7	notgiv'n	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7							18	1,051	3	106
Peigan " " 7							12	120	....	.....
Stony " " 7							3 1/4	120	.....	.....
Total							292	24,615	24 1/2	2,244

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-05.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northwest Territories.											
Touchwood Hills Agency. Treaty No. 4		189				2,411	361		215	45	372
Birtle " " 4			6¾	279		2,322	1,875		660	423	2,040
Pelly " " 4	2	310	1¾	95		3,172	810		225	216	216
Qu'Appelle " " 4	10	922	2½	436		2,604¾	5,451		533	495	500
Assiniboine " " 4	1	200				300	110		100	35	
Crooked Lakes " " 4	2½	323				1,810	828		282½	15	406
Moose Mountain " " 4			10			575	1,200		63½	50	200
Saddle Lake " " 6	15¾	661	4	141		3,318			295		
Hobbema " " 6	8¾	1,235	3¼	215		1,650	470		95	105	135
Battleford " " 6	7¾	1,225	1¼	155	44	1,283	1,140		91	86	22,705
Onion Lake " " 6						1,887	10		12	10	10
Duck Lake " " 6	3	120		29¼		3,345	940		80	80	2,635
Edmonton " " 6	2½	350		65		2,025	570	100	18	2	
Carlton " " 6	5¼	425	1¾	78		1,820	116		31	112	42
Sarcee " " 7	3	171	20						50	50	50
Blood " " 7	3					4,200			20		700
Blackfoot " " 7	1	175	1	16		2,500	30		4	1	2,800
Peigan " " 7									50	70	2,000
Stony " " 7	1¾	90			40	800	200				60
Total.	70	6,396	56	1,812¾	84	12,322¼	14,141	100	2,825	1,798	34,871

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
Northwest Territories.											
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4				5			2		2		
Birtle " " 4			9	4	7		2		4		18
Pelly " " 4			1	2	2		4		7		
Qu'Appelle " " 4				4			3			1	
Assiniboine " " 4											
Crooked Lakes " " 4							2		4	1	
Moose Mountain " " 4				4							
Saddle Lake " " 6				16					18		6
Hobbema " " 6				22			16		8		
Battleford " " 6				8			5		10		
Onion Lake " " 6				2					1		
Duck Lake " " 6				13			7		12		
Edmonton " " 6				3	2		2	1			
Carlton " " 6				2	23	1	5		6		7
Sarcee " " 7				6			4				
Blood " " 7											
Blackfoot " " 7				5			6	2	12	2	
Peigan " " 7				2			2		2		
Stony " " 7				1			2		5		
Total			10	99	34	1	60	3	91	4	31

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
Northwest Territories.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4				4,370 00	505 00	4,875 00
Birtle " " 4		1		2,072 00	2,765 00	4,837 00
Pelly " " 4				1,546 00	900 00	2,446 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4			2	3,180 00	700 00	3,880 00
Assiniboine " " 4				800 00		800 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4				1,095 00	95 00	1,190 00
Moose Mountain " " 4				1,905 00	100 00	2,305 00
Saddle Lake " " 6				885 00	1,110 00	1,995 00
Hobbema " " 6				490 00	1,880 00	2,370 00
Battleford " " 6				4,028 00	620 00	4,648 00
Onion Lake " " 6				100 00	160 00	260 00
Duck Lake " " 6				2,411 31	7,075 00	9,486 31
Edmonton " " 6				260 00	1,350 00	1,610 00
Carlton " " 6			1	160 00	1,030 00	1,190 00
Sarcee " " 7					900 00	900 00
Blood " " 7				1,460 00		1,460 00
Blackfoot " " 7	1			950 00	500 00	1,450 00
Peigan " " 7				1,080 00		1,080 00
Stony " " 7				400 00	200 00	600 00
Total	1	1	3	27,192 31	20,190 00	47,382 31

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat Used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	6,524 67	2,866 85	.. ..	468 00	28,170 00	2,584 00	40,613 52
Birtle " " 4	42,307 45	7,935 00	.. ..	1,200 00	8,740 00	4,825 00	65,007 45
Pelly " " 4	15,122 07	3,975 00	....	310 00	5,300 00	6,872 00	33,579 07
Qu'Appelle " " 4	49,324 42	13,630 00	.....	2,240 00	3,360 00	17,106 00	85,660 42
Assiniboine " " 4	4,500 00	3,720 00	....	....	470 00	2,700 00	11,390 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	10,786 00	895 00	.....	550 00	665 00	8,896 00	21,792 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	7,571 40	900 25	....	650 00	1,500 00	4,500 75	15,122 40
Saddle Lake " " 6	14,384 50	3,620 00	.....	2,075 00	9,474 00	2,655 80	32,209 30
Hobbema " " 6	20,730 00	1,375 00	....	2,850 00	2,975 00	735 00	28,665 00
Battleford " " 6	25,749 00	3,860 00	.....	1,260 00	4,585 00	8,800 00	44,254 00
Onion Lake " " 6	8,110 00	4,100 00	....	2,500 00	33,000 00	3,800 00	51,510 00
Duck Lake " " 6	29,774 56	6,037 36	....	3,260 00	25,917 80	25,613 14	90,602 86
Edmonton " " 6	12,100 00	3,100 00	.....	1,300 00	11,850 00	5,500 00	33,850 00
Carlton " " 6	14,639 85	8,772 48	... .	18,477 00	52,754 79	2,874 11	97,518 23
Sarcee " " 7	4,000 00	2,000 00	.. ..	100 00	200 00	4,000 00	10,300 00
Blood " " 7	26,533 00	4,690 00	.....	... .	2,000 00	7,322 50	40,545 50
Blackfoot " " 7	6,650 00	14,000 00	.....	.. ..		10,000 00	30,650 00
Peigan " " 7	2,100 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	40 00	65 00	11,185 00	16,890 00
Stony " " 7	3,517 04	1,818 05	....	.....	4,000 00	8,769 98	18,105 07
Total	304,423 96	91,294 99	1,500 00	37,280 00	195,026 59	138,739 28	768,264 82

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE ($50) UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

Commutations 1904-5.

St. Peter's Band.

Mary Agnes Monkman, No. 618.
Agnes Ashan Smith, No. 14.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bear Sayre, No. 943.
Mrs. J. G. Sutherland, No. 96.

Fort Alexander Band.

Arabella Thomas Mitchell, No. 120.

Fairford Band.

Mrs. Hebron Moar, No. 89.

Gambler's Band.

Mrs. M. J. Swain, No. 111.

Peepeekesis Band.

Mary Desnommes, No. 36.

RETURN A (1) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1905.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		$		
Hon. Frank Oliver	Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Frank Pedley	Deputy Superintendent General	4,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897
John D. McLean	Chief Clerk and Secretary	2,500	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	" Assistant Secretary	2,100	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Duncan C. Scott	Chief Clerk and Accountant	2,500	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1889
Fred'k H. Paget	"	1,950	" 1, 1904	June 5, 1885
Samuel Bray, D.L.S	" Chief Surveyor	1,900	July 1, 1905	" 14, 1884
James B. Harkin	Private Secretary to Supt. General	1,600	" 1, 1902	Dec. 2, 1901
William A. Orr	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,750	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
John McGirr	First Class Clerk	1,900	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton	"	1,750	Nov. 29, 1893	Sept. 12, 1871
Alfred E. Kemp	"	1,550	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Hiram McKay	"	1,500	July 1, 1905	July 9, 1880
Henry C. Ross	Second Class Clerk	1,500	July 1, 1885	Jan. 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester	"	1,500	June 5, 1890	" — 1882
James J. Campbell	"	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Martin Benson	"	1,450	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	"	1,350	Jan. 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
John W. Shore	"	1,350	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Geo. M. Matheson	"	1,300	Jan. 30, 1903	June 21, 1888
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	1,300	" 30, 1903	Feb. 7, 1891
Joseph Delisle	"	1,200	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Peter Jos. O'Connor	"	1,200	July 1, 1905	Feb. 15, 1898
Fannie Yeilding	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	" 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein	" "	1,100	" 1, 1900	Nov. 24, 1883
Edith H. Lyon	" "	1,050	" 1, 1900	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy	" "	1,050	" 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Mary D. Maxwell	" "	1,050	" 1, 1900	May 31, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle	" "	1,050	" 1, 1900	Jan. 31, 1891
Frederick R. Byshe	" "	1,050	" 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale	" "	1,050	" 1, 1900	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie	" "	1,000	" 1, 1900	" 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt	" "	1,000	" 1, 1900	Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham	" "	1,000	" 1, 1900	Nov. 28, 1893
Emma S. Martin	" "	900	" 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke	" "	900	" 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Sarah M. O'Grady	" "	900	" 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
Herbert N. Awrey	" "	900	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Alex. F. MacKenzie	" "	900	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	" "	900	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Selwyn E. Sangster	" "	900	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Wm. Edwin Allan	" "	850	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Helen M. O'Donohoe	" "	850	" 1, 1904	Jan. 2, 1901
David Morin	" "	850	" 1, 1904	July 1, 1901
John Ackland	" "	800	June 23, 1905	" 28, 1899
Margaret H. Brennan	" "	800	July 1, 1905	Nov, 19, 1896
Gertrude A. Gorrell	Writer	620	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
Audrey J. Jones	"	615	Jan. 22, 1900	Jan. 22, 1900
Sarah E. Whitehead	"	600	May 14, 1900	May 14, 1900
Effie K. McLatchie	"	600	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Lottie Craig	"	500	Oct. 14, 1904	Oct. 14, 1904
Benjamin Hayter	Packer	700	July 26, 1892	" 18, 1887
William Seale	Messenger	670	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
Fred. Munroe	"	500	Aug. 20, 1904	Aug. 20, 1904

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN A (1) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1905.

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		$		
Jas. Andell Macrae	Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,500	June 21, 1893	" 21, 1893
P. H. Bryce, M.D.	Medical Inspector	1,000	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1904
Sydney Swinford	Attached to Accountant's Branch	1,500	Mar. 1, 1905	May — 1886

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Adams, Joshua	Indian Land Agent	—Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia.
Aylsworth, W. R	Acting Indian Agent	700 00	Belleville	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga.
Bonin, Euclid	Acting Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
Cameron, Edwin D	Indian Supt	1,200 00—$140 for travelling expenses and $200 rent	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Cockburn, G. P	Indian Agent	300 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing.
English, Adam	"	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas, Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Ferguson, W. J. C	Indian Land Agent	—Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Gibson, J. A	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Goulette, O. V	"	150 00	Gananoque	"
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	500 00—$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River and Thessalon Tp.
Hill, H. M	Clerk, Indian Office	600 00	Brantford	
Hill, E. P	"	300 00	"	
Jamieson, A	"	400 00	Manitowaning	
Macleân, William Brown	Indian Supt	900 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections; $60 office rent	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temagaming and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R	Indian Agent	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J. B	"	500 00	Wallaceburg	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississagnas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John	"	500 00	McIver	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
McPhee, Duncan J	"	400 00	Orillia	" Rama.
Mullin, M	"	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Nichols, W. L	"	825 00—With $154.50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchawana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden [River.
Scoffield, John	Indian Agent	500 00	Chippawa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sims, C. L. D	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganettawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish, River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.

Smith, W.	Clerk, Indian Office	500 00		Brantford	
Sutherland, S.	Indian Agent	600 00		Delaware	Chippewas Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00		Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, R	"	600 00		Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Tucker, W. J.	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00		Brantford	
Van Loon, W. C	Indian Agent	600 00		Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Williams, Albert W.	"	100 00		Port Perry	" Sengog.
Yates, John	"	350 00		Sutton West	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00	Paid by Bands and appro.		Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D	"	200 00			Thessalon River.
Bowman, George, M.D	"	200 00			Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	"	600 00			Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Channonhouse, J., M.D	"	200 00	Paid by Vote	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Hay, W. W., M.D	"	500 00	Paid by Band		Indians on Walpole Island.
Hayden, E. W., M.D	"	275 00	"		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Holmes, C. U., M.D	"	2,850 00	"	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H. A., M.D	"	500 00	"		Chippewas of Nawash.
Johnston, J., M.D	"	250 00	"		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	"	500 00	"		Garden River and Batchawana.
McDonald, R., M.D	"	350 00	"		Mississaguas of the Credit.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	300 00	Voted by Parliament		Oneidas of the Thames.
McGrady, J., M.D.	"	125 00	Paid by Band and Vote		Fort William.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D	"	1,000 00	"		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McLean, John, M.D.	"	150 00	" and appro.		Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D. P., M.D	"	300 00	"		Moravians of the Thames.
McEwen, J. A., M.D	"	260 00	Band, $200; $60 voted by Parliament		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
James, M., M.D.	"	200 00	Band, $200; $60 voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Moore, John, M.D	"	250 00	Paid by Band		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Pringle, H. H., M.D	"	150 00	"		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Passmore, W. J., M.D	"	250 00	"		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Proctor, E. L., M.D	"	37 50	"		Mississaguas of Scugog.
McWilliams, V. H., M.D.	"	150 00	"		" Rice Lake.
Williams, R. W., M.D	"	300 00	"		Chippewas of Saugeen.
Merrill, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00	Voted by Parliament		Indians between Chapleau and Poganising.
Creegan, Rev. A. H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00	Paid by Band	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H. S.	Constable	168 00	"		Serpent River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00		Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Roemor reserves.
Beaulieu, E.	"	150 00	Commission of 5 p.c.	Caconna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	"	600 00	$60 for office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	"	200 00		N. Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Comiré, A. O., M.D	Indian Agent	300 00	St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Dubé, J. R	"	100 00	Becancour	" Becancour.
Morin, Rev. J. D	"	100 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe	"	400 00	Bersimis	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	"	50 00—Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J	"	600 00	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Marcoux, A	"	400 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Scott, W. D. B	"	400 00	Mingan	Indians of Lower St. Lawrence.
Perillard, Joseph	"	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	"	200 00	Pointe à la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
McCartney, F. W., M.D	Medical Officer	80 00—Voted by Parliament		Micmacs of Gaspé.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D	"	200 00 Paid Band		River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M.D	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Claveau, E. A., M.D	"	200 00	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pelletier, J. A., M.D	"	50 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix Co.
Arnaud, Rev. C	Missionary	500 00	Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence
Bourget, Rev. P	" (R.C.)	125 00—Also $25 for fuel	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos	"	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Forbes, Rev. G	"	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Godbout, Rev. P. A	"	425 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D	Indian Agent	500 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
Farrell, James	"	600 00—Allowed $50 for office rent	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co., Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.

Benson, J. S., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Desmond, J. F., M.D.	"	200 00	Newcastle	" Red Bank and Eel Ground reserves.
Duncan, G. M., M.D.	"	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A. G., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
Landry, D. V., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Earle, R. W. L., M.D.	"	300 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McAllister, D. H., M.D.	"	200 00	Sussex	King's Co.
McGrath, R. H., M.D.	"	150 00	Fredericton	
McWilliam, L. J., M.D.	"	175 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M.D.	"	125 00	Oromocto	
Ross, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	100 00	Woodstock	
Weaver, W. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Fredericton	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston	
Morrisey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Bartibog Bridge	
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique	
Barnaby, Peter	Constable	12 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Eel Ground reserve.
Clare, A.	"	20 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ellis, Joseph	"	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Swasson, Joseph	"	24 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Ward, John	"	12 00	Newcastle	" Eel Ground Reserve.
Tenas, James	"	12 00	Burnt Church	" Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Peter	Caretaker of church	50 00	Tobique	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus.	"	75 00	Christmas Island	" Cape Breton County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	100 00	St. Peter's	" Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Lacy, John	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County; Maitland and Milford reserve.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney, C.B.	Cape Breton County; Cariboo Marsh, Sydney reserve, and North Sydney.
Macdonald, Arch. J.	"	100 00	Baddeck	Micmacs of Victoria County.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McLeod, Rev. John D.	"	100 00	Eureka	" Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald.	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J. H.	"	50 00	Bear River	" Digby County; Indian Hill reserve.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	Indian Agent	50 00	Parrsboro	Micmacs of Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
" "	Medical Officer	200 00	"	" " " "
Smith, Thos. B.	Indian Agent	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County; Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	St. Peters	Richmond County; Sahnon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Morse, G. R., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J. A., M.D.	"	75 00		Inverness County, Malagawatch reserve
MacDonald, Hugh N., M.D.	"	150 00	Whycocomagh	" Whycocomagh "
McDonald, D.M., M.D.	"	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	"	275 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	"	200 00	Antigonish	Antigonish "
McLean, E. D., M.D.	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	"	75 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D.	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County, Millbrook reserve.
Black, B., M.D.	"	50 00		Hants County.
Smith, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00	Liverpool	Queens "
Lovitt, L. J., M.D.	"	250 00	Bear River	Digby "
Elderkin, E. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	" "

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintend't	300 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell reserve, King's County.

Vowell, Arthur W	Indian Sup. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,200 00	Victoria		
MacLaughlin, W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"		
Stevens, W. A	Clerk	1,200 00	"		
Dalby, H. G	"	720 00	"		
McLachlan, D	Messenger	600 00	"		
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.	
DeBeck, G. W	"	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth "	
Galbraith, Robert L. T	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "	
Neill, Alan W	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "	
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.	
Loring, Richard E	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine "	
McDonald, R. C	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "	
Morrow, G. W	"	1,800 00	Metlakahtla	Northwest Coast "	
Robertson, W. R	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "	
Sanson, G., M.D	Medical Officer	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops "	
Rolston, P. W., M.D	"	400 00	Cowichan	Cowichan "	
Drysdale, W. F., M.D	"	500 00	Nanaimo	" "	
Millard, H. P., M.D	"	240 00	Comox	" "	
Large, R. W., M.D	"	600 00	Bella Bella	Northwest Coast "	
Kergin, W. T., M.D	"	720 00	Port Simpson	" "	
Jones, O. M., M.D	"	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally.	
Wilson, T. A., M.D	"	600 00	Port Essington	"	
McLean, Charles, M.D	"	600 50	Uchelet	West Coast Agency	
Watson, A. M., M.D	"	420 00	Alberni	" "	
Watt, Hugh, M.D	"	480 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "	
Wrinch, H. C., M.D	"	300 00	Hazelton	Babine "	
Clarke, S., M.D	"	480 00	Lillooet	Williams Lake "	
Mostyn-Hoops, S. E., M.D	"	700 00	150 Mile House	" "	
Keller, H. L. A., M.D	"	300 00	Kilowna	Kamloops "	
Williams, G., M.D	"	300 00	Vernon	" "	
White, R. B., M.D	"	420 00	Fairview	" "	
Wade, M. S., M.D	"	780 00	Kamloops	" "	
Offerhaus, E. J., M.D	"	210 00	Spallumcheen	" "	
Tutill, G. W., M.D	"	480 00	Nicola	" "	
Bryden-Jack, W. D., M.D	"	1,200 00	Vancouver	Fraser "	
Elliott, C. A., M.D	"	750 00	Harrison	" "	
Drs. Drew & Hall	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	" "	
Henderson, J. C., M.D	"	300 00	"	" "	
Whillans, H. A., M.D	"	120 00	Hedley City	Kamloops "	
Rogers, H. B., M.D	"	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan "	
Spencer, J. C., M.D	"	300 00	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast Agency.	
Inglis, F., M.D	"	300 00	Telegraph Creek		
Greer, R. F., M.D	"	500 00	Steveston	Fraser Agency.	
King, A. A., M.D	"	300 00	Ladner	" "	
Stuart, A. J., M.D	"	500 00	Mission City	" "	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	$ cts.		
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	
McKenna, J. A. J	Asst. Indian Comm'r and Chief Inspect.	2,600 00	" "	
Lash, J. B	Secy. to Commiss'r	1,900 00	" "	
Reid, J. Lestock, Sr	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario	1,800 00	Ottawa	
McLean, J. K	Asst. Surveyor	1,600 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A	Clerk	1,300 00	Winnipeg, Man	
Jean, G. E	"	1,100 00	"	
Richardson, H	"	1,000 00	"	
Robson, E	Stenographer and Typewriter	660 00	"	
Gordon, M	Typewriter	480 00	"	
Ivey, W	Clerk	360 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L	Caretaker	144 00	"	
	TREATY NO. 8.			
Conroy, H. A	Inspector	2,000 00	Ottawa	
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Stonewall, Man	Clandeboye, Berens River, Rat Portage, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, the Pas and Birtle agencies.

Garrioch, W. H	Interpreter	360 00	" "	
Campbell, M	Farmer	400 00	Swan Lake, Man	
Ginn, J. C	"	400 00	Dominion City, Man	
Watson, Robt. W	Caretaker	40 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	
	TREATY No. 2.			
Logan, Robt	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Manitowapah agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek reserves.
Tucker, Geo	Issuer	40 00	Indian Ford, Man	
	TREATY No. 3.			
Wright, J. P	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickcousemenecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kenora, Ont	Rat Portage and Savanne agencies.
	TREATY No. 5.			
Courtney, Joseph	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask	The Pas agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Gilmour, Rev. Neil	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Norway House, Man	Norway House Agency.
Lewis, J. O	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Selkirk, Man	Clandeboye agency: St. Peter's, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander.
	NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	1,800 00	Qu'Appelle	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine Qu'Appelle and Touchwood agencies.
Markle, J. A	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta	Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserves.
Wilkinson, A. J	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Aspdin, Thos. W	Indian Agent	900 00	Sintaluta, Sask	Assiniboine reserve.
Baker, A. T	Teamster	360 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY *Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserve in Agency.
	Battleford Agency.	$ cts.		
Day, J. P. G	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's reserves.
Johnson, C. J	Clerk	660 00	"	
Nolan, A.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Warden, S.	"	180 00	"	
L'Heureux, M.	"	480 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	"	480 00	"	
Venn, W.	Tinster & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Macfarlane, E.	Blacksmith	300 00	"	
Langlois, E.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Birdtail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River Gambler's and Rolling River.
Armstrong, H. O.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Baker, H.	Teamster	360 00	"	
Yeomans, E. H.	Farmer	600 00	"	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Sibbald, H. E.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
James, W. H.	Clerk and Issuer	660 00	"	
Cosgrave, W. S.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Jones, A. E.	"	540 00	"	
Costigan, E.	Teamster	300 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.
Jowett, J. W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Clark, C. H.	Stockman	600 00	"	
Winder, G. D.	"	600 00	"	
Hillier, E. G.	"	480 00	"	

Webb, J. A	Issuer	540 00	"	
Mills. D	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Sister St. Eusèbe	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" Brannigan	" Nurse	120 00	"	
" Girard	" "	120 00	"	
	Carlton Agency.			
Fisher, Chas	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's Mistawasis, Ahtakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Kenecmotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux reserves.
Jackson, T. E	Clerk	600 00	"	
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"	
Anderson, P	Farmer	480 00	"	
Tucker, W. R	Overseer	240 00	Saskatoon, Sask	White Cap Sioux reserve.
Pratt, Rupert	Interpreter	420 00	Mistawasis, Sask	
Dreaver, J., sr	Farmer	480 00	"	Big River reserve.
Settee, J, R	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Montreal Lake.
Indian	Labourer	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Mistawasis.
	Crooked Lake Agency.			
Millar M	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Broadview, Sask	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves.
Sutherland, J. A	Miller & Blacksmith	660 00	"	
Sutherland, G. A	Farmer	480 00	"	
Hourie, Peter	"	480 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Nichol, H	Clerk	600 00	"	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Macarthur, Jas	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Checastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves.
Price, Jos. H	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"	
Marion, Lewis	Farmer	480 00	"	
Campbell, A	"	480 00	"	John Smith's.
Gardapie, H	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Adams, Horace	Farmer	480 00	"	Jas. Smith's.
	Edmonton Agency.			
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph's, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Black, W	Clerk	600 00	"	
Bard, D	Farmer	480 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Pattison, A. E	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Grant, Wm. S	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Hollbroke, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Hollies, J	Clerk	600 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Hobbema Agency —Con.			
Perry, A. W.	Farmer	480 00	Hollbroke, Alta.	
Lucas, T. W.	"	480 00	"	
Blanc, H	Tmster & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Indian	Miller	120 00	"	
"	Mail Carrier	120 00	"	
Ferguson, Geo.	Blacksmith	480 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Dickinson, S. M	Indian Agent	900 00	Carlyle, Sask	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's reserves.
Cory, Thos	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Onion Lake Agency.	8 cts.		
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	900 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Seekaskootch and Chipewyan No. 124, reserves.
Slater, T. J	Farmer	400 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	300 00	"	
Ross, J. B	Clerk	600 00	"	
Vivier, W	Interpreter	180 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Race, G. H.	Clerk and Issuer	660 00	"	
Macdonald, R. C.	Stockman	480 00	"	
English, J.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
	Pelly Agency.			
Carruthers, H. A.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Coté, Sask	Coté, Key's and Keeseekonce reserves.
Fisher, F.	Interpreter and Clerk	660 00	"	"
Rattray, W. S.	Farmer	600 00	"	"
Daines, P. A.	Labourer	300 00	"	"
Pratt, Josiah	Farmer	360 00	"	Fishing Lake.

	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Gordon, Wm	Indian Agent	900 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase, Peepeekeesis', Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's reserves.
Tye, A. W.	Clerk	360 00	"	
Ward, Mark	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Peck, G. W.	Herder	360 00	"	
Davidson, W. F.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Hawes, H.	"	480 00	"	
Mills, A. H.	"	600 00	"	
Hawes, Jas.	"	600 00	"	
Lines, Thos.	"	480 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Tompkins, P.	Farmer	650 00	"	
Batty, J.	"	480 00	"	
Whitford, S.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Mann, B. E.	Clerk	240 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee reserve.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
Godin, Tom.	Assistant Issuer	60 00	"	
Marshall, A.	Stockman	600 00	"	
	Stony Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Baptie, A. M.	Stockman	480 00	"	
Schmidt, E.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Touchwood Hills Agency.			
Murison, W.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kutawa, Sask.	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Robinson, W. B. H.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Hamilton, P. H.	"	480 00	"	
Pratt, Chas. T.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Finlayson, J. D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Medical Officers.			
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances "
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	800 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Claudeboye agency; Rupert's Land and St. Boniface industrial schools.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Medical Officers--Con	$ cts.		
Donovan, H. J., M.D.	"	480 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood and Peigan reserves.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00	Brandon, Man.	Brandon industrial school.
Goodwin, R., M.D	"	200 00	Elkhorn, Man.	Elkhorn industrial school.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta.	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River and Calgary industrial schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Seymour, M. M., M.D	"	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James R., M.D.	"	600 00	Whitewood, Sask.	Crooked Lake agency.
Carthew, E. C., M.D.	"	900 00	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Fine Hills and Touchwood Hills reserves.
Matheson, E., M.D.	"	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Onion Lake agency.
Labrecque, J.J. A., M.D.	"	150 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Emmanuel College.
Graham, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Regina, Sask.	Regina industrial school.
Kalbfleisch, W. H., M.D.	"	600 00	Balgonie, Sask.	Piapot's, Pasquah's and Muscowpetung's reserves.
Reid, J. L., M.D.	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	John Smith's reserve.
Hardy, John G., M.D.	"	300 00	Carlyle, Sask.	Moose Mountain agency.
Bourgeault, V., M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	Boarding school and reserves.
Larose, A., M.D	"	900 00	The Pas, Sask.	Pas agency reserves.
Tierney, J. A., M.D	"	950 00	St. Albert, Alta.	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch	"	250 00	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Moose Jaw Sioux.
West, C. H., M.D	"	1,200 00	Lesser Slave Lake, Alta	Treaty 8.
Hall, W. R., M.D.	"	300 00	Kinistino, Sask.	Jas. Smith's reserve.
Wallace, J. J., M.D.	"	400 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Pelly agency.

RETURN B.—APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1904-05.

Indians.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	5,600 00	5,604 96		4 96
" " " Ontario	3,300 00	2,741 22	558 78	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	498 15	1 85	
Schools, Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec	49,230 00	46,306 27	2,923 73	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and Agent St. Regis	150 00	150 00		
Payment of Robinson Treaty Annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00		
Survey of Indian Reserves	500 00	252 82	247 18	
Indian Land Management Fund	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant for Agricultural Society, Munsees of the Thames	90 00	90 00		
Grant to assist Indian Fund Account No. 340, prevention of liquor traffic	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Erection of lock-up at St. Regis	500 00		500 00	
General legal expenses	3,500 00	2,134 74	1,365 26	
Repair of roads, Golden Lake reserve	300 00	287 81	12 19	
Annuity, gratuity and expenses of negotiating Treaty No. 9	32,925 00	19,997 28	12,927 72	
Roads and drains, Caughnawaga, Restigouche and Doncaster	2,400 00	2,219 84	180 16	
To recoup the Mississaguas of Alnwick for Islands taken for park purposes, River St. Lawrence	9,150 00	9,150 00		
	136,095 00	117,383 09	18,716 87	4 96
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	1,225 00	1,225 00		
Relief and seed grain	3,700 00	3,594 09	105 91	
Medical attendance and medicines	3,700 00	3,695 65	4 35	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	300 00	119 48	180 52	
To improve roads on Indian reserves	250 00	249 92	08	
	9,175 00	8,884 14	290 86	
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,308 00	1,308 00		
Relief and seed grain	2,300 00	2,076 47	223 53	
Medical attendance and medicines	3,000 00	3,222 90		222 90
Office and miscellaneous	300 00	298 73	1 27	
	6,908 00	6,906 10	224 80	222 90
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries and travelling expenses	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain	925 00	785 84	136 16	
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	787 80		137 80
Office and miscellaneous	75 00	71 68	3 32	
	1,950 00	1,945 32	139 48	137 80
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries	21,540 00	21,320 00	220 00	
Relief	8,000 00	8,002 84		2 84
Seed and implements	1,000 00	276 15	723 85	
Medical attendance and medicines	20,000 00	17,407 59	2,592 41	
Day schools	12,350 00	10,931 04	1,418 96	
Industrial and boarding schools	78,550 00	69,975 19	8,574 81	
Travelling expenses	5,600 00	5,189 20	410 80	
Official and miscellaneous, hospitals and dyking	14,620 00	14,356 53	263 47	
Surveys and Reserve Commission	3,000 00	1,390 11	1,609 89	
	164,660 00	148,848 65	15,814 19	2 84

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1904-05.

Indians.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance for these officers	2,200 00	1,146 60	1,053 40	
Printing and stationery, outside service	6,000 00	5,096 48	903 52	
	12,200 00	10,243 08	1,956 92	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
To complete improvements on Islands in River St. Lawrence	3,500 00	3,500 00		
	3,500 00	3,500 00		

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Sub Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annuities and commutations	143,475 00	144,705 00		1,230 00
Implements, tools and hardware	6,700 00	6,639 30	60 70	
Field and garden seeds	1,933 00	1,937 37		4 37
Live stock	53,895 00	53,900 81		5 81
Supplies for destitute and working Indians	173,068 00	173,118 41		50 41
Triennial clothing	2,698 00	2,250 26	447 74	
Day, boarding and industrial schools	303,492 00	301,823 67	1,668 33	
Surveys	7,000 00	6,992 27	7 73	
Sioux	5,659 00	4,356 17	1,302 83	
Grist and saw mills	4,327 00	3,259 57	1,067 43	
General expenses	171,052 00	170,998 12	53 88	
	873,299 00	869,980 95	4,608 84	1,290 59
INDIANS OF THE YUKON DISTRICT.				
Supplies for destitute Indians	8,000 00	5,977 50	2,022 50	
Day and boarding schools	5,000 00	3,695 60	1,304 40	
	13,000 00	9,673 10	3,326 90	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C, showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, June 30, 1904		4,476,909 81
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		208,091 98
Interest for year ended June 30, 1905, on above balance		178,979 40
Legislative grants to supplement the funds		28,400 00
Outstanding cheques for 1902-03		37 39
Expenditure during the year 1904-05	346,660 05	
Balance, June 30, 1905	4,545,756 53	
	4,892,416 58	4,892,416 58

For further details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, see Part J of the Auditor General's Report.